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ATHER — PARIS: Friday, rain. Temp. 13-19 (55-66). Saturday with chance of showers. LONDON: Friday, heavy showers. Temp. 14-20 (57-68). Saturday, variable. Moderate to rough. ROME: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 24-30 (75-86). NEW YORK: Friday, sunny. Temp. 21-30 (70-86).

ATIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh.	Greece	22 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	3.00 Din.	India	Rs 9	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	Iran	70 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din.	Israel	I £22.00	Oman	0.425 Rial
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Jordan	300 Fils	Qatar	4.00 Riyal
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Riyals
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	300 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	50 P	Lebanon	$2.75	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Tunisia	325 Din.
France	3 F.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	.80.25
Great Britain	20 P	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

oreign Spy Agencies Ran Major Campaigns in U.S.

NGTON, Aug. 9 (WP) — ce agencies of five foreign ents have conducted sys- campaigns inside the Unit- s to spy on, harass and in ses plan assassinations of ponents, U.S. intelligence enforcement officials have to Senate investigators. cipal target of the cam- y four of the five countries the Philippines, Taiwan e — appears to have been lic opinion. Spies were set critics whose speaking out ve disturbed the tradition- relations between each of authoritarian regimes and ton.

ids ranged from the report- ing of "hit teams" from Chile to the United States dious business of monitor- cataloguing student politi- ssions here by each of the ntries, according to a secret taff study of foreign intelli- erations inside the United Independent accounts ob- y The Washington Post confirm or expand many of 's disclosures.

enate study also discloses shah of Iran repeatedly U.S. officials during his fi- e years in power that he xpel CIA agents from his if action were taken against intelligence operatives for r activities within the Unit- s.

These warnings were conveyed to the highest level in Washington by former U.S. Ambassador Richard Helms in 1976 and again by his successor, William Sullivan, last year.

Mr. Helms, in a December, 1976, cable to then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, cautioned against "an inflammatory public brouhaha over possibly ill-advised intelligence activity. As you well know, we are very beholden here in the intelligence area and therefore correspondingly vulnerable."

The Senate study also investigates the covert activities of two Communist countries, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Accounts gathered by the FBI and CIA from Croatian and Serbian emigres depict Yugoslav agents posing as diplomats routinely threatening dissidents here with death and then boasting that the U.S. government would not take any action against them.

Unlike the other five spy services, the Soviet Union's KGB is reported by the FBI to concentrate almost exclusively on classical espionage efforts rather than on combatting anti-Soviet views. The one known exception cited by the Senate study involved an unsuccessful Soviet effort to get a Russian Jewish emigre to write anti-Israeli propaganda.

Major allegations in the secret report, which was drafted by committee legal counsel Michael Glennon and is being submitted to government intelligence agencies for review, are:

- Mr. Kissinger and his press spokesman, Robert Funseth, made "incorrect and misleading" public statements on the extent of the government's knowledge of Iranian intelligence activities in the United States in 1976. The report said that as long as three years before the Kissinger and Funseth statements, the FBI had advised the State Department of investigations it was conducting into harassment of Iranian students by SAVAK agents in the United States.
- The State Department has actively discouraged FBI investigations of likely crimes committed in the United States by friendly intelligence services. Moreover, the department has not expelled known spies using diplomatic cover despite repeated allegations of misbehavior by those spies.
- The CIA passed on to SAVAK some of the intelligence it received from the FBI on a prominent critic of the shah who resided in the United States, Nasser Afshar, who was later targeted for assassination by the Iranian intelligence agency. The CIA, according to the report, also provided information to the intelligence services of Chile and the Philippines on U.S. residents about whom the Pinochet and Marcos governments wanted information.

Assassination

- A Serbian emigre, Dragista Kashikovich, was shot to death in Chicago in June, 1977, after the FBI had received information from the CIA indicating he was a potential assassination target of the Yugoslav intelligence service. A 10-year-old girl who reportedly witnessed the murder was also killed. The case is still unsolved.
- The Republic of China (Taiwan) intelligence services paid and supervised four "well-known" Chinese-American professors to help it keep students under surveillance as recently as last August.

Each foreign spy service developed its own special wrinkles. Preparing to go totally "underground" when Washington established relations with Peking, Taiwan's National Security Bureau drew up plans to recruit Chinese-Americans to travel to China and spy for Taiwan. Chile hoped to establish a Miami branch office of an international consortium of intelligence agencies it had helped set up.

But the four spy outfits had an important common feature. They all had intelligence liaison agreements with the Central Intelligence Agency, and they operated with a relatively free hand here.

The report strongly suggests that SAVAK also had a cozy working relationship with the Federal Bureau of Investigation during 15 years of "significant police, security and non-diplomatic political activi-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



United Press International

VOLCANO SUBSIDES — Tourists walk on top of solidified lava near Fornazzo, Sicily, on the slopes of Mount Etna. Authorities on Thursday lifted a state of emergency in the area after the volcano quieted down after six days of activity, and dozens of villagers who had fled their homes moved back to the area. It was the volcano's worst eruption in 20 years.

U.S. Disclaims Hanoi Report Of New Talks

From Agency Dispatches

HANOI, Aug. 9 — Secret talks have resumed between Vietnam and the United States to normalize their relations, a top Vietnamese official said today. The State Department in Washington denied that any talks — private or public — were going on with Vietnam about establishing diplomatic relations.

Acting Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that the United States had approached Vietnam in June to resume the negotiations stalled last fall when, he said, the United States ended talks after insisting that problems existed. Mr. Thach declined to say where the talks were being held, explaining, "I do not want to hurt the talks."

State Department spokesman Thomas Reston said, "I want to state that no talks — secret or otherwise — on normalization have taken place since fall."

Mr. Thach assailed the United States on various matters, including the ending of talks for normalization, as he spoke to reporters accompanying a U.S. congressional delegation led by Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y. He gave the impression that Vietnam was eager to normalize relations but wanted the United States to make the next move. "The ball is now on the American side," he said. He said that he thought that the United States had stalled the talks in order to appease China.

Mr. Thach said that agreement was very near last September. In November, he said, the United States indicated that three problems prevented normalization: Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, the Vietnamese refugee policy and the Soviet-Vietnamese peace treaty. "So it is crazy," he said. "At first the U.S. said there should be no conditions. So we dropped our conditions and now the U.S. has its own conditions. But we hope the mistake will end very soon."

On the refugee situation, Mr. Thach said that his government had done its "utmost to reduce bribery" by Vietnamese seeking to emigrate and that the refugee exodus was not at a high level even though about 400,000 Vietnamese refugees are in camps throughout Southeast Asia. "You had Watergate and Lockheed but in our country corruption is at the bottom, not at the top like yours," Mr. Thach said.

He also said that there would not be an international conference on Cambodia until the Chinese "threat" there and in Vietnam was halted.

Rep. Rosenthal's delegation came to Vietnam to discuss the refugee problem, U.S.-Vietnamese ties, the conflict in Cambodia and other issues. Rep. Rosenthal said that the refugee problem in Vietnam and Cambodia could be solved only through "a political solution" and that normalization of relations between the United States and Vietnam was "inevitable and a good thing for the long term."

Rep. Rosenthal said that Mr. Thach "told us most forthrightly that Vietnam is committed to an orderly exodus" of refugees. The flood of the boat people has stopped and "the embargo [on their leaving] is on forever," he said.

The congressmen arrived yesterday after Vietnam lifted a ban on their trip imposed because one of the lawmakers, Rep. Robert Drinan, D-Mass., accused Hanoi of human-rights violations.



WP

Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal

The congressmen were planning to fly to Hong Kong later today en route to the United States, where they will submit a report on Indochinese refugees to the House of Representatives and possibly to President Carter. They have visited refugee centers in Hong Kong, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia.

In addition to Rep. Rosenthal, the group includes Robert Drinan, D-Mass.; Thomas Downey, D-N.Y.; George Miller, D-Calif.; Daniel Akaka, D-Hawaii; Richard Nolan, D-Minn.; John Hammerschmidt, R-Ark.; Lyle Williams, R-Ohio; and Antonio Borja Won Pat, D-Guam.

A congressional group headed by Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., is due to arrive in Hanoi tomorrow from Thailand. Rep. Wolff, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, said that his delegation also hoped to discuss the possibility of normalizing relations with the Vietnamese.

Defector Assails Hanoi

PEKING, Aug 9 (Reuters) — A senior Vietnamese official who has defected to China today accused his country's leaders of betraying Communism and subjecting the people of Vietnam to a life of humiliation and oppression.

In a thinly-disguised attack on Soviet influence, Hoang Van Hoan, who was deputy chairman of Vietnam's National Assembly, said that Vietnam was "subservient to a foreign power economically, politically, militarily and diplomatically." He added, "I can say that without specifying this foreign power. Everyone knows who I am referring to."

Mr. Hoan defected to China early last month after slipping away at Karachi, Pakistan, from an East German flight to Berlin. His arrival in Peking was officially announced only last night.

But Morale, Optimism High

Vietnam: Economy in Disarray

Seymour M. Hersh, a former correspondent of The New York Times, recently ended a 10-day visit to Vietnam.

By Seymour M. Hersh

HANOI (NYT) — A crew of skilled Soviet longshoremen is now hard at work in Vietnam's busy harbor at Haiphong, unraveling a huge tie-up caused by a lack of skilled workers.

There are few factories in Vietnam, but some of them have had to close because of a lack of skilled workers.

The missing workers were ethnic Chinese, and Vietnam's leaders acknowledged recently that their nation is facing a major labor drain in part because of the exodus of Chinese residents in the last year.

The drain, however, is only one of Vietnam's current difficulties. Other critical problems include:

- The economy is stagnant, with little manufacturing and little foreign-trade revenue.
- Inflation, difficult for an outsider to assess, has created 100 percent price increases over the last 18 months for some basic consumer goods.
- Millions of tons of food have had to be imported to meet minimum food needs with much of that now being diverted to aid famine-stricken Cambodia.
- Most Western nations, shocked by the recent flood of boat people, have cut off aid programs in retaliation.
- Wars with China and the ousted Pol Pot government in Cambodia have thrown all of Vietnam's planning programs and quotas into disarray.
- The one million residents of Hanoi, having gone through 30 years of war, still must travel on antiquated transportation systems. The only automobiles in use are those owned by the government and by diplomats.
- Housing is dilapidated and shockingly inadequate. One diplomat said he counted 80 residents living in the house next to his embassy.

Vietnamese officials have found it impossible to calculate fully the extent of the nation's loss stemming from the exodus of ethnic Chinese in the last year. The Chinese population, which once totaled 1.2 million, traditionally has been concentrated in government offices, hospitals, schools and research institutes, Vietnamese officials said. They noted that 3,000 of the 13,000 Chinese living in Hanoi at the beginning of last year worked in cen-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Diplomatic Dispute on Treaty

Israel, Egypt Resolve Feud On Pupils' Papers in Gaza

By Edward Cody

JERUSALEM, Aug. 9 (WP) — Egypt and Israel resolved a two-month dispute today in which diplomatic sensitivities surrounding their peace treaty were preventing about 5,800 Gaza high school pupils from enrolling in Egyptian universities.

The compromise, which also allows Gaza students in Egypt to return home for the summer holidays, was only a small advance toward the normalization of relations between the two countries. But it demonstrated the extent to which daily concerns, such as education and family visits, have been disrupted by Arab-Israeli hostility, and how the treaty has helped meet some of these concerns.

Under the Egyptian-Israeli compromise on Gaza, about 5,800 examination papers were handed over this morning to Egyptian authorities at El Arish on the frontier between Egypt and Israeli-held territory in the Sinai.

At about the same time, 15 Gaza pupils enrolled in Egypt crossed at El Arish and headed for Gaza to visit their families. Several thousand Gaza youths studying in Egyptian schools plan to make such visits this summer, an Israeli spokesman said.

May Examinations

Gaza high school students took their examinations as usual at the end of May, with those who passed earning the right to study in Egyptian universities under rules dating from the Egyptian administration of Gaza from 1948 until 1967. Since Israel occupied Gaza in the 1967 war, Unesco had administered the tests.

This year, however, Israel insisted that Unesco's role was out of place since peace had been concluded, and Israeli occupation authorities confiscated the examination papers.

Egypt refused to accept the examination papers from the Israeli occupation authorities directly, insisting that normalization of borders to that degree is called for in the March 26 peace treaty only after ambassadors are exchanged and more of the Sinai is turned over by Israel.

Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan felt so strongly about the dispute that he threatened on Tuesday to resign if the examinations were not handed over directly, without Unesco mediation, and if the Gaza pupils did not return for summer vacations directly, without Red Cross help as has been the practice.

Dayan, Ghali Meet

Mr. Dayan and Butros Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, met recently and decided that the turnover could be made by the Palestinian mayor of Gaza, Rashad Shawwa. Mr. Shawwa, however, who is loyal to the Palestine Liberation Organization, refused, saying that to do so would "enhance the process of normalization without ensuring the rights of the Palestinian people."

His stand reflected Palestinian opposition to the treaty, which calls for full autonomy on the West Bank and in Gaza but does not directly address the Palestinian demand for statehood.

To settle the impasse, Egyptian officials decided to accept the examination papers from the Israeli military occupation authorities, permitting Egypt to contend that the exams had not come from Israel directly and thus was not pushing normalization faster than the treaty schedule.

The Israeli occupation authorities assigned a Gaza Palestinian employed by the military governor as an education official to make the handover at El Arish. This permitted Israel to contend that it had been a Palestinian who cooperated in the step toward normalization. Mr. Shawwa also agreed to the deal, but stayed out of it. This permitted him to contend that he had remained aloof from the peace treaty according to PLO policies.

The pupils, meanwhile, were told that as a result of all the maneuvering their exam papers probably would arrive too late for them to enroll in university this fall.

acias Reported Holding ? Foreigners as Hostage

By Loic Eve

LABO, Equatorial Guinea, Aug. 9 (Reuters) — Ousted Presi- Francisco Macias Nguema was believed today to be holding a foreigners hostage in a bid to regain power in this country, le sources said.

Macias was overthrown six days ago by his nephew, Lt.-Col. ng Nguema Mbe Nzogo, ending 11 years of dictatorial rule. e sources said that Mr. Macias was believed to be holding the ges in his native village of Mongomo, close to the Gabonese r. The hostages were said to include eight senior Chinese instructors, two Spaniards and one Romanian.

Malabo, without electricity since the power plant broke down al years ago, unconfirmed reports said about 20 Cuban advis- re also held hostage by the ousted dictator, whose personal of 150 to 200 men is believed to be well equipped with small and armed with automatic weapons.

e sources discounted earlier reports that the guards had heavy

An Embarrassment

e fact that the ousted president was still holding his own d almost a week after the coup was seen as an acute embar- ent to the new five-man military junta, headed by Col. Obi- guema.

e new government, the sources said, is intent on avoiding any lshed and has no intention of moving troops to the Mongomo to force Mr. Macias out of his "bamboo bunker," as his head- ers have been dubbed.

rces said that Cameroun President Ahmadou Abidjohad

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Production, Reserves at Record High

orld Hunger Rises Despite Food Gains

y Louis B. Fleming

E, Aug. 9 — More of the people are going hungry to- r ever before despite record duction and reserves.

is the conclusion of the 36- World Food Council, a part United Nations Food and ure Organization, outlined es prepared for its annual in Ottawa Sept. 4 to 7.

igh future crop failures are le, "the international com- is not yet taking advantage the bountiful harvests of three years to make the food system work for every- laurice Williams, executive of the council, reported.

ttawa meeting comes five ter the World Food Confer- re created the council to ate efforts to end hunger. is period of progress and , the figures are stark:

- More than 1 billion persons do not get enough to eat to meet their bodies' energy, or calorie, requirements.
- More than 450 million suffer from "serious undernutrition."
- At least 250,000 children go blind each year because of vitamin A deficiency.

The council will consider old and new remedies in Ottawa, but the overall priorities remain what they were five years ago.

The top priority is to increase food production in the poorest nations, especially in the 43 nations where per capita production has declined and where limited resources make imports difficult.

At the same time, the council is expected to renew its appeal for immediate action on a world grain reserves program.

"The failure of the international community to agree on policies related to food reserves and policies which would introduce a greater measure of stability in prices for internationally traded food grains must be seen as a major setback to world food security," Mr. Williams said.

There has been progress, however.

Foreign aid and other investments in production in the poor nations have increased rapidly, although they are only half of minimum requirements.

An emergency grain reserve has grown to 350,000 tons, larger than ever but representing only 70 percent of the council's minimum target.

Support of agricultural research, led by a trebling of U.S. support, has more than doubled in the five years but needs to be doubled again, according to the council.

The council will consider two innovations, one to be implemented by the rich, one by the poor.

Council members are expected to ask the International Monetary Fund to set up a facility to give emergency help to nations with urgent food import needs. This would parallel the facilities set up for poor nations faced with sudden rises in petroleum prices.

Leaders of the poor nations are being urged to adopt policies to better manage and coordinate their food policies, making food a higher national priority.

Trade Barriers

One approach, which grew out of a meeting of international agencies and national representatives in April, would be for each poor nation to set up a high-level food management coordinating authority.

The controversy over trade, and the trade barriers erected in the industrialized nations against imports from the poor nations, will almost certainly figure in the Ottawa sessions.

"International trade relations worsened considerably since 1974," according to one council study.

The Rome conference had emphasized that the poor nations needed trade to earn the foreign exchange to import food that they could not produce.

Council members also will be asked to consider the marketing practices of some multinational food companies accused of discouraging breast feeding in poor nations to promote infant foods and thereby increasing disease and death.

© Los Angeles Times

ibodia Gets lical Help

VA, Aug. 9 (NYT) — A pment of 4.4 metric tons of ncy medical supplies for lia was flown today to Penh, international aid announced here. It is esti- hat 2.45 million Cambodi- facing starvation and lack es:

oint statement, the Interna- ommittee of the Red Cross United Nations Children's aid that this initial mercy as a follow-up to a visit of epresentatives to Phnom st month.

agencies chartered an Air a plane for the shipment. plies were loaded in Bagng- Ho Chi Minh City.

Askew Nomination Seen As Carter Campaign Move

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP) — President Carter announced yesterday he will nominate Reubin Askew, former governor of Florida, to be his special trade representative, replacing Robert Strauss, who is now special ambassador to the Middle East peace talks.

The appointment was seen as aimed at bolstering Mr. Carter's political standing in the South in advance of the 1980 election. Gov. Askew has little hard experience in the trade matters.

Gov. Askew, 50, was among a small group of Southern governors — including Mr. Carter — who were regarded in the early 1970s as symbolic of the "New South."

The White House said Alonzo McDonald, who has served as Mr. Strauss' deputy since 1977, would be acting special trade representative until Gov. Askew's nomination is confirmed by the Senate, possibly around October 1.

Jody Powell, Mr. Carter's press secretary, said yesterday the president had long admired Gov. Askew's ability during his years as governor. Mr. Powell said the trade negotiator's job would continue to be a Cabinet-level post.

The appointment comes at the end of a major overhaul of the world trade system, which essentially has completed negotiations on most significant trade issues.



AP

Reubin Askew

The pact, negotiated by Mr. Strauss, was approved by Congress last month.

Italy Premier Says Priority Is Fight to End Terrorism

ROME, Aug. 9 (AP) — Seeking a vote of confidence for his three-party minority government, Christian Democrat Premier Francesco Cossiga told Parliament today his Cabinet's main aim was to fight terrorism.

Mr. Cossiga, a 51-year-old former interior minister who took a tough, no-deal stance in the terrorist kidnapping of former Premier Aldo Moro last year, delivered a 45-minute address as he presented his government to the two houses of Parliament.

His government, Italy's 39th since 1945, was expected to win the confidence test with the votes of his own party, those of the Democratic Socialists and the centrist Liberals, which he included in his Cabinet, plus the crucial abstention of the Socialists. The vote is expected either Saturday or Sunday.

The Communist Party, the second largest behind the Christian Democrats, has

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The Communist Party, the second largest behind the Christian Democrats, has returned to the opposition and will vote against the regime.

While saying that significant blows had been inflicted on terrorist organizations, Mr. Cossiga warned that recent violent episodes showed that the fight against terrorism was not finished.

This fight, he said, "is still a long one but there can be no truce with those who intend to subvert our constitutional foundations. There is no possible form of indulgence or understanding with terrorist methods that . . . kill."

Mr. Cossiga faced the Parliament one week after he was named premier by President Sandro Pertini after three other candidates failed to form a government.

Turning to foreign policy, Mr. Cossiga said it would continue along traditional lines, including a "persevering action for peace and security within the framework of our participation in NATO . . . as well as a close cooperation aiming at strengthening European unity."

In a reference to Italy's economic woes of inflation and unemployment, Mr. Cossiga called for an increase in exports, greater productivity and capital investments as a means to cope with recent oil price hikes. He said the effects of the energy crisis will be especially felt next year.

Debate in the Chamber of Deputies was scheduled to start this evening.

Closed Popular Newspaper

Iran Prosecutor-General Removed After Protests

TEHRAN, Aug. 9 (UPI) — The man who shut down one of Iran's most widely read newspapers earlier this week has been replaced as the nation's prosecutor-general, officials said today.

Apparently, Mehdi Hadavi's decision to seize the newspaper Ayandegan on Tuesday and subsequent public protests led Ayatollah Ruhollah Kohmeini to accept Mr. Hadavi's resignation.

Mr. Hadavi reportedly had offered to resign repeatedly during his 200 days as prosecutor-general, but Kohmeini refused to accept it until a series of public protests erupted today.

Rival groups of demonstrators clashed near Tehran University after supporters and staff members of Ayandegan staged a protest march. Revolutionary guards fired into the air to disperse the opposing groups.

Ayandegan was raided by Moslem militia Tuesday and about a dozen of its journalists and directors were seized. Mr. Hadavi accused the newspaper of having links with the Israeli secret service and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Today's editions of the newspapers Kayhan and Ettelaat reported that Hojjatoleslam Ali Qodousi, a scholar from Qom, had been named as Mr. Hadavi's successor. Kayhan, reputedly close to Khomeini, said Mr. Qodousi was "neither ruthless nor susceptible to wrong emotions."

The newspaper said Mr. Qodousi's appointment also would speed the release of prisoners who remained in jail despite Khomeini's general amnesty announced several weeks ago.

Government sources said Mr. Hadavi's order seizing control of Ayandegan and announcing confiscation of its assets, "for the benefit of the foundation for the oppressed," had met with government opposition.

May Reappear

National Guidance Ministry officials said late today Ayandegan might be allowed to reappear.

Ayandegan, most widely circulated critic of the Islamic regime, was the target of a boycott by Ayatollah Khomeini in May. That boycott forced the paper to suspend publication for about a week.

This time, however, Ayandegan's closure affected two other dailies — the "Free" Kayhan, published by journalists purged from the conservative Kayhan, and Neday-e Azadi, which sympathizes with the National Front.

Both had used Ayandegan's printing presses. When Ayandegan was closed, they issued only token copies consisting of one sheet or printed on smaller format.

Still another newspaper, the daily Peygham-e Imrouze, could not be printed today because of telephoned threats against its printshop employees, press reports said.

Meanwhile, six former officers of SAVAK, the shah's secret police, were executed today by firing squad in the northwestern city of Tabriz, the state radio reported. Their deaths brought the total number of executions since February to 422.



Associated Press

NEW PRESIDENT — Bolivia's first constitutionally elected president in 10 years, Walter Guevara, right, waves to crowd in front of the Government House in La Paz after inauguration on Wednesday. With him is outgoing president Gen. David Padilla, chief of the junta that seized power in a coup last Nov. 24. Mr. Guevara was elected by Congress Monday.

Hassan Orders His Troops Out Of Mauritania

RABAT, Morocco, Aug. 9 (AP) — King Hassan II has ordered his troops in Mauritania to withdraw, the Moroccan news agency reported today.

The move was seen as retaliation against Mauritania for relinquishing its share of the former Spanish Sahara to the Polisario Front, the guerrilla movement fighting for Saharan independence.

The agency gave no date for the evacuation of the 6,000 Moroccan troops stationed in Mauritania, mainly in the north of the country. The Moroccan force entered Mauritania following a 1977 agreement between the two countries unifying their armies under a joint, Moroccan-controlled command.

The Moroccans were sent to help Mauritania's ill-equipped army defend strategic targets against attacks by the Polisario.

Morocco has assailed Mauritania for ending its war with the Sahara guerrillas, and has served notice that it would continue to hold onto its share of the disputed territory.

U.S. to Fly Out 2,000 In Zaire Peace Force

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP) — U.S. Air Force transport planes soon will fly out the last 2,000 members of a multinational African peacekeeping force in Zaire, the Defense Department said yesterday.

The Pentagon said that military planes will pick up about 1,450 Moroccan and 580 Senegalese soldiers from Shaba province, which was invaded last year by rebels based in Angola. Officials said that the Moroccan and Senegalese troops will be replaced by Zairian soldiers trained by the Belgians and the French.

Cabinet Choice In U.S. Linked To Realty Firm

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (NYT) — Former Mayor Moon Landrieu of New Orleans, who is President Carter's choice to head the Department of Housing and Urban Development, got a lucrative partnership interest in a real estate development firm last year after his term of office expired.

As mayor, Mr. Landrieu had helped work out a swap through which the developer acquired some city property that became part of Canal Place, a multimillion-dollar high-rise riverfront development at the edge of the French Quarter.

Mr. Landrieu said in a recent interview that he had not been required to put up any of his own capital for the 10 percent share he received in Joseph Canizaro Interests. He said he had agreed to pay for his share, at no interest, from profits anticipated by the company. This meant in effect, he said, that Mr. Canizaro had lent him the money to buy in. He said the land swap was not related to his later business arrangement with Mr. Canizaro.

Mr. Landrieu acknowledged that the partnership stood to reap substantial benefits if HUD approved a $5 million grant application that was submitted by the city of New Orleans after he left office, but he said that he would not take part in a decision on the grant if he became head of the department.

Hong Kong Judge Cites Greed

11 Get Jail in Vietnam Refugee Smuggling

HONG KONG, Aug. 9 (AP) — The captain of the Huey Fong and 10 others were sentenced today to up to seven years in prison for conspiring to smuggle more than 3,000 Vietnamese refugees into Hong Kong aboard the freighter.

Judge John Hopkinson said that gold was the motive for the smuggling before he sentenced the Taiwanese captain, six Taiwanese crewmen and four ethnic Chinese businessmen from Vietnam based in Hong Kong. He ordered that gold worth about $650,000, which was found hidden in the Huey Fong's engine room, be forfeited to the Hong Kong government.

The trial, which began in early June, was the first here dealing with illegal trafficking in Vietnamese refugees and involved several laws rushed through the legislative council while the Huey Fong and its human cargo were anchored outside Hong Kong waters.

Meanwhile, on Tara Island, the Philippines, 905 Vietnamese refugees walked ashore today for the first time in eight months. Local tribesmen, Tara's only occupants, clustered about the newly built camp for the refugees as they came ashore in landing boats after an overnight ride from Manila Bay.

Freighter Tung An

The bay had been their home since the freighter Tung An, with 2,318 refugees aboard, steamed in on Dec. 27. The Philippine government, while providing a landing ship to give them more room than the crowded freighter provided, had refused permission to land for all except a few who went to hospitals.

In the Huey Fong case, three of the ethnic Chinese businessmen received the stiffest sentences: seven years in prison and $10,000 fines with a further year in prison for default of payment. Captain Hsu Wen Hsin, 52, was sentenced to six and a half years in prison for conspiracy to defraud the government by bringing in the refugees and four years for carrying excess passengers. The judge ordered that the sentences be served concurrently. Six crewmen who had pleaded guilty to conspiracy to carry excess passengers received sentences ranging from 15 months to four and a half years.

The fourth businessman, who was acquitted on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government but convicted of conspiracy to carry excess passengers, was sentenced to prison for five years and ordered to pay a $2,000 fine. Lawyers for the 11 men said that they would appeal.

Judge Hopkinson said, "Gold was the main reason why so many refugees were packed on board the Huey Fong so as much gold as possible could be got from them. As a result of this dreadful story of sheer greed, 3,318 human beings were carried on this ship in hazard of their lives."

Vietnam "should not be chasing the Chinese out of Vietnam and fleecing them of their gold. But as far as Hong Kong is concerned, the really serious aspect of this case is that this vast number of refugees was brought and landed here by the persistent use of false stories and lies," he said.

25 Killed in Philippines

MANILA, Aug. 9 (Reuters) — Twenty-two Communist guerrillas of the underground New People's Army were killed in the last 24 hours in clashes throughout the Philippines, military sources said today. Two Filipino soldiers and a civilian guide also were killed, they said.

Belgian Vagrant Admits He Lived In Fully Furnished Family Grave

GHENT, Belgium, Aug. 9 (AP) — A vagrant has confessed that in 1977 he lived in an underground family grave whose three rooms he equipped with stolen furniture and appliances, police said yesterday.

"It's baffling, what the man did," a police spokesman in this West Belgian community commented.

The "apartment" was discovered this week when workers at nearby Ledeberg cemetery opened the grave to prepare it for an interment. As the workers removed the heavy marble cover stone, they found the grave had been turned into living quarters that included a bed and a stove. The bed had been placed on top of a coffin, the spokesman said.

Also found inside were a sewing machine, an electric razor, a radio, a dishwasher, a coffee machine, some books and records, a rifle and rotting food. Electricity was provided by a stolen car battery placed outside the grave, police said.

Police said Jules Roets, 47, a well-known hobo in this area who was arrested in 1977 and is currently serving time for theft, admitted to having lived in the grave. The spokesman did not say how long Roets had lived there.

Congressman Unofficial U.S. Agent to PLO

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP) — Rep. Paul Findley said yesterday that he passes information between President Carter's administration and the Palestine Liberation Organization but added, "I'm not an emissary in any sense."

"In my own way, I'm trying to form a bridge between the administration and the PLO," the Illinois Republican said in an interview.

Rep. Findley spoke after being quoted in the Lebanese daily newspaper An Nahar as saying, "Yes, I carry messages between the two sides and in both directions."

He said yesterday that he does not pass messages directly between Mr. Carter and PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, or their aides, but that he assumes both sides know he passes factual information between them.

Peyrefitte to Act In Rhoodie Case

PARIS, Aug. 9 (UPI) — Justice Minister Alain Peyrefitte will decide "after a normal delay" whether to uphold a court's ruling that former South African information chief Eschel Rhoodie should be sent back to South Africa, a government spokesman said today.

The Justice Ministry declined to specify what was meant by a "normal delay." A decision could be made anywhere from a few days to many weeks, the spokesman said.

A court in Aix-en-Provence yesterday recommended the extradition of Mr. Rhoodie, who faces charges of fraud and theft of government funds in South Africa.

Vietnam Beset by Economic Disarray

(Continued from Page 1)

tral government offices. Many of those have left, causing serious setbacks in the operation of the bureaucracy.

A senior Vietnamese official acknowledged that, because of the outflow of Chinese medical doctors, "Now you can find parts of Vietnam where there are none." He added, "We don't like to let the skilled people go away."

The loss has been felt not only in the upper reaches of government and in medical clinics. More than 15 percent of Vietnam's coal miners were Chinese, and mining operations were said to have been hampered by the exodus of key workers.

Given all these problems, Hanoi's leaders remain firmly entrenched in power and seem serene and optimistic about the future.

During a weeklong visit to Hanoi, a correspondent could only describe the attitude of the people as happy. There were far more individual styles of dress, and boy-and-girl relationships were much more in evidence than during a visit to Hanoi in 1972, at the height of the Vietnam War.

Jeans, Rock Music

Western values, manifested by blue jeans, T-shirts and rock music, have begun to take hold, albeit tenuously. One young Vietnamese interpreter, a dedicated Communist assigned to the Foreign Office, conceded that he had a hankering for Rod Stewart recordings.

In repeated interviews, Western and nonaligned diplomats in Hanoi confirmed that, despite the continuing hardships, individual loyalty to the government was the cornerstone of Vietnam's viability.

A number of diplomats spoke with a touch of awe about the calm attitude of Hanoi's residents during the first few days of the China-Vietnam war last winter, when Chinese forces were within 75 miles of the city and on the attack. "There was not a tremor in the street," an ambassador recalled.

Asked about the government's seemingly strong support at home, Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnam's acting foreign minister, raised the issue of foreign criticism over the refugee exodus.

"You see," Mr. Thach said, "there are some people from the West who say there is a lack of human rights and that lack is why people want to go from Vietnam. So I must tell you that if there are no human rights, Vietnam could not stand these 30 years through these unthinkable difficulties, these unthinkable tests, if we do not have the support of the people."

'No Gap'

"There is no gap in Vietnam between the life of the people and the life of the officials," Mr. Thach added. "I share in the poverty of my people. That's the way we can overcome all the difficulties — even 50 million tons of bombs on our heads."

The Vietnamese certitude and self-assuredness is a source of constant annoyance to Western diplomats, who repeatedly used the term arrogant to describe some government views.

For example, Australia, New Zealand, Britain and the European Economic Community recently cut back food aid and other programs in an attempt to influence Vietnam's refugees policies.

Mr. Thach, however, attributed these cutbacks to those nations' support for China. "Their aid is very small, so it's not too bad," he said. "You see," he added with a laugh, "empty barrels are always very noisy."

If Vietnam's attitude toward the West sometimes seems high-handed, there is also a touch of the same imperiousness toward the Soviet Union and its huge aid programs. While grateful for the Soviet aid, Vietnamese officials made it clear that the aid would never turn Vietnam into a Soviet satellite, as some U.S. analysts seem to fear.

U.S. intelligence sources, interviewed before the visit to Vietnam, said the Soviet Union was now providing about $2.5 million a day in food and military supplies for the continuing guerrilla war against supporters of the ousted Pol Pot government in western Cambodia.

Intelligence Base

As many as 80 Soviet flights were made to Cambodia in the first two weeks in July, the intelligence officials said. In addition, they said, the Soviet Union is believed to have set up an intelligence base at Da Nang, the site of a large U.S. Marine base during the Vietnam War.

Another senior U.S. official who deals with Southeast Asian affairs expressed the view that the Soviet Union, for political reasons stemming from a reluctance to anger the United States, had not sought bases or received bases in Vietnam. "They're laying low until after the SALT-2 treaty passes," he said.

Mr. Thach and other Vietnamese officials said, however, that they would not let the Soviet Union or any other country maintain a base on their soil.

The Vietnamese officials also said that the Soviet Union had not interfered or applied pressure to induce Vietnam not to seek normalization with the United States. If such pressure was brought, they said, it would be dismissed out of hand.

A senior nonaligned ambassador in Hanoi, known for his close contact with the leadership of Vietnam, said that the government was terribly disappointed last fall when the United States rebuffed normalization at the last moment.

The leadership of Vietnam, he said, had been impressed by the many social programs undertaken by the United States during the years of its heavy support for the South Vietnamese government, and was anticipating large-scale aid to provide some needed development programs in the North.

Even more important, the ambassador said, is "that with the United States, they don't have to cringe to accept aid; with the Soviets, they do."

Political Boost for Sadat

U.S. to Aid Egypt's Arms Pla

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP) — The Carter administration has decided to help Egypt revitalize its arms industry, including the manufacture of big guns, tank weaponry and aircraft engines, defense officials said yesterday.

Pentagon research director William Perry, who is directing the administration effort, recently returned from Cairo, where he discussed the master plan for beefing up Egypt's defense production. Current planning calls for improving Egypt's defense production base without having to ask Congress for any more money than the $1.5 billion already authorized for fiscal 1979 through 1981.

The administration's rationale for helping Cairo rearm is that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat cannot survive politically if his military machine rusts away.

Israel is fully aware of the U.S. effort which, if successful, would make Egypt more of a military threat. Administration officials contend, however, that Israel will remain the superior military power.

Factory Potential

Saudi Arabia, as part of its effort to isolate Mr. Sadat from the rest of the Arab world, has stopped paying for Egypt's arms industry. A Pentagon team recently inspected the existing factories in Egypt, built largely with Saudi manpower, and came away highly impressed with their potential.

Britain and France, according to administration officials, are reluctant to help Mr. Sadat modernize those arms plants for fear of offending a more lucrative customer, Saudi Arabia.

Furthermore, administration officials said President Carter does not want to force the Egyptian president to turn back to the Russians, in desperation, to get help for his shattered war machine and its industrial base.

"As we see it," an administration executive said yesterday, "we have no choice" but to help Mr. Sadat rebuild and improve his arms industry. Mr. Sadat's departure, it is being argued, would almost certainly sink the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel — what Mr. Carter considers to be the centerpiece of foreign policy achievements.

Ocean Crisscross

The master plan for modernizing Egypt's defense industry is now being drafted in both Washington and Cairo, with defense specialists from both capitals crossing the Atlantic for frequent consultation.

The plan, according to Pentagon officials, will not be in final form until fall. But already there is U.S.-Egyptian agreement on the key points, they said.

The emphasis will be to concentrate on projects that can show quick results, rather than on some sophisticated weapons program that Mr. Sadat could not display in the near future.

Egypt already has a factory and the skilled manpower for manufacturing artillery, for example, including the versatile 155-mm howitzer, Pentagon officials said. U.S. technical help here would show quick results.

Jets and Diesels

To the astonishment of some administration visitors, Egypt also has a highly skilled metal fabrication plant and other factories that can produce jet aircraft engines and diesel engines for tanks and trucks.

In addition to striving for immediate and visible improvements, the Pentagon will suggest how Egypt's existing industry could be modernized to produce most effectively the weapons required for Mideast warfare.

It is in that context, administration officials said, that th States will help Egypt im Soviet tanks supplied wh cow was Cairo's military and mentor. The Institute tegic Studies estimates th has 1,680 Soviet tanks, wi them powerful T-62s. many of the Soviet tank disrepair.

Egyptian and U.S. te plan to get the tanks roll and to give them more pr diesel engines, guns and sion devices are all seen t this upgrading effort.

Ironically, some of th edge of how to improve t tanks came to the Unit from the Israelis — and n passed on to the Egyptian

Egypt also has hundred et planes which are grou want of spare parts and t other mechanical proble too need better weaponry.

Foreign Spy Agencies Re Major Campaigns in U.

(Continued from Page 1)

ty" by SAVAK in the United States.

The staff report was based on 45 interviews with intelligence and law enforcement officials completed last January, before the overthrow of the shah of Iran and also before the Justice Department's indictment of Chilean intelligence officials in the 1976 Washington assassination of former Chilean ambassador to the United States Orlando Letelier.

The disclosures in the report were labelled "preliminary findings rather than final conclusions." Its purpose was described as being to determine whether more extensive investigation was warranted.

A major conclusion of the study was that none of the U.S. agencies most directly involved in the activities of foreign intelligence agents — the CIA, the FBI and State Department — had direct responsibility for monitoring political harassment by foreign governments of their own nationals in the United States.

The Senate report moreover has to be impressionistic on points where the FBI, CIA, the State Department, the White House and other agencies have refused to give up sensitive information. It has far more details of plans that were never put into effect or did not work than it has of successful operations.

But the report argues persuasively that even when the foreign intelligence agencies have not carried out their more startling plans, the pattern of "harrassment and intimidation" of dissidents had had a "chilling effect" on public discussion and attitudes in this country toward governments with controversial human rights re home.

The intimidation has deprive the targeted emig of whom were naturalized zens of constitutional freedom of speech, asse association that are guar all U.S. residents.

Moreover, the evidence strongly suggests that th of intelligence activities prevented U.S. officials zens from getting accurate tion about emigre and stitutes toward stability an rights in their home count

New Sort of Spyi

"Traditionally," the re "official governmental co been directed at foreign efforts to subvert the Unit lofts government through such covert operations and esp

"The foreign intelligen of ties that were the subje study were of a new sort, they were aimed not mil subversion of the U.S. gc through classic clandes niques but rather at ir American public opinior trolling, by countering, gon of the intelligence cc those groups and indivi might affect that body c in ways perceived to be i the interests of the fore tries involved."

Iran's SAVAK and Tai Security Bureau e the most extensive and a dissident networks inside ed States of the countries

Iran and Taiwan repc up case officers with cover who ran dozens il dreds of agents who campus life and student tions across the country, reportedly planned 1 propaganda campaigns cilestrated through front tions, according to stat senior U.S. officials quo study.

In June, 1977, Taiwa the only non-communist make the FBI's "criteri countries monitored by t intelligence activities that file to, or of particular the national security of t States."

The study also concl the CIA has a "disincenti lect and evaluate such i because of the threat of against CIA personnel in countries, the study Any prosecution could a risk of revealing agenc and methods.

The FBI does investig complaints of criminal but it makes no systema ascertain the activities United States of "friendl intelligence services, ac the report.

The theme of reprisal rent to investigation o was a dominant one 1977, cable from the U.S in Tehran said that if th of Iranian intelligence w come an issue in the Uni the shah "would not l overlook the presence of people who are carrying ties contrary to Iranian l

The six countries inve the Senate subcommittee chosen because of the gence capabilities, likely and the frequency wrongdoing. The stud lack of any reporting on Union suggests that it been included for ideol ance.

Omitted from the s other countries with lia ments with the CIA and ing clear targets for per forts inside the United explanation is given of sion of those countr would include South Af Saudi Arabia, Cuba a South Korea was left study, which was starte 1977, because of separa sional investigations t way of the "Koreagate".

Macias Reported Holding 12 Foreigners as Hostage

(Continued from Page 1)

turned down a request by Mr. Macias for help. But in reply to the request, Mr. Ahidjo told Mr. Macias that Cameroun's borders would be open to him for a few days if he decided to go into exile, the sources said.

The sources said Lt. Col. Obiang Nguema was elated by a message he received from Spain's King Juan Carlos I expressing warm support for the new regime and pledging large-scale aid to the country of 300,000 people, a third of whom are living in exile.

But the hostage problem — and a spate of contradictory rumors that Mr. Macias had either killed himself or been shot by his troops — meant that the new government was not yet in full control of the situation and had not won over the people.

Conference Canceled

About 200 persons gathered today in Malabo's main square where the new leader was expected to hold a news conference. He did not show up and an aide said that it would be held later.

There was speculation that the postponement was due to the uncertainty over Mr. Macias's intentions. This uncertainty was reflected in people's reserved attitude toward the new junta.

"They will only relax and show their support for Teodoro [Lt. Col. Obiang Nguema] when Macias is dead and shown to be dead," a Western diplomat said. "You have to remember what they have been through to realize that they are still fearful of his return."

Lt. Col. Obiang Nguema is trying hard to get the country back on its feet. There was money today in Malabo following payment of salaries to civil servants, officials said. No back payment of salaries was made as there was not enough money in the coffers, but the sources said everybody for the first time in years got something.

As a result, shops opened today, but Malabo's forbidden city, which includes the presidential palace and the San Isabel cathedral, remained closed. A high official said the forbidden city may be opened tomorrow.

Aid From Spain

MADRID, Aug. 9 (AP) — Spain is preparing to fly goods, clothes and medical supplies to Equatorial Guinea tomorrow but has received no request for military help from the country's new leader, a Spanish official says.

Carlos Robles, head of a Madrid delegation that is going to the former Spanish colony, said an Iberian Airline DC-8 will carry 33 tons of supplies.

Fire at Geneva Hotel

GENEVA, Aug. 9 (UPI) — A fire destroyed 10 rooms on the 15th floor of the Hotel Intercontinental here today. No guests were injured. Hotel spokesmen said that the fire was apparently caused by someone smoking in bed.

Vice President fo

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 former chief justice of preme Court, Mohamm tullah, today was chosen president, Parliament se Bhalerao said. Mr. Hi 76, a Moslem, was an consensus candidate of in both houses of Parli succeeds B.D. Jatti, who term expires Aug. 30.

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هكذا من الاصل

Faulty Aluminum Found in U.S.

nes Checked for Metal Defect

...IGTON, Aug. 9 (IHT) ...cturers of all commercial ...the United States are ...ked to see if defective ...has been used in the ...n of new airliners, a ...for the Federal Avia...istration said today. ...a wide search for faulty ...was triggered by the dis... weeks ago that a cus... Reynolds Metals Co. had ...ed a defective aluminum ...

...irely possible that some ...lty aluminum has been ...some of those aircraft," ...spokesman said. "But ...raft are designed on a ...ength basis [twice the ...equired] and there has ...scovery of anything that ...is any alarm."

...ency is continuing to ...ports from manufactu... its investigators in the ...id.

...rom the Pentagon and ...nal Aeronautics and ...ministration are also in... the investigation. The ...eing inspected includes ...on's Titan rocket and ... every rocket used by ... launch satellites and ...

...investigators are search... dating back to January, ...e if aluminum bought ...olds to build everything ...e engines to fuel tanks ...ace shuttle might have ...suspected batches of ...inum produced by Rey... McCook, Ill., foundry. ...Reynolds said in a state... ...ued earlier this week ...chmond, Va., headquar... than 20,000 parts made ...inum forged at McCook ...inspected by customers ...5 percent . . . passed ...

...itense scrutiny were four ...

...shock Jolts ...Region of ...California

...RANCISCO, Aug. 9 ...he latest of several after... Monday's earthquake ...ong the Calaveras fault ...y, awakening residents ... no injuries or damage. ...at the University of Cal... ...smographic station in ...ld the temblor was re... 12:03 a.m. (0703 GMT) ...lister region and regis... ...n the Richter scale. The ...quake was felt as far ...alinas, 50 miles to the ...

...shock was considerably ...n Monday's quake, cen... ...iles north of Hollister, ...tered 5.9 on the Richter ...quake swayed buildings ...ncisco and was felt over ...rthern California. ...ologist Charles Bishop ...rday the earthquake ...minor surface rupture" ...miles of the Calaveras ...He said cracks were ...asphalt roads, hard... and dry streambeds.

...iters Primary

...ELIER, Vt., Aug. 9 ...epublican George Bush, ...CIA director, yesterday ...first candidate to enter ...nonbinding presidential ...

...Leftists Declare War ...inst Big Corporations

By Eleanor Randolph

...AWR, Pa. — The peo... ...arched against the Viet... ...in the 1960s and shut ...ear power plants in the ...a new target for the ...e Fortune 500 (the 500 ...lustrial corporations in ...States).

...corporations are going ...the next decade what ...lull Connor was to the ...s movement," Chicago ...nsultant Don Rose said ...hering of about 900 ...es", last weekend at ...College.

...ate America is the new ...ir. Rose said. ...resentatives of the old ...ew left, the far left and ...ite left who met here for ...al Conference on Alter... ...e and Local Policies last ...kwelt on the theme that ...ations were picking the ...ordinary Americans.

...though there was little ...about who the move... ...itical friends are — nei... ...dent Carter, California ...und Brown Jr. or Sen. ...Kennedy, D-Mass., won ...proval — there was no ...ut the political enemy.

...red as U.S. Jet ...s in Germany

...RUECKEN, West Ger... ...9 (AP) — A U.S. Air ...Phantom fighter-bomber ...to a field at the edge of a ...illage today, damaging ...ildings and slightly injur... German civilians, Air ...kesmen said. The crew... ...huted to safety.

...ce officials said that the ...gned to the 52d Tactical ...ing at Spangdahlem, was ...ne training mission when ...sh occurred near ...ler, 30 kilometers north ...

...huge tanks produced by Martin-Marietta Corp. to carry liquid oxygen and hydrogen for the returnable space shuttle.

"We have a team of 10 checking every part and every piece of aluminum we bought for more than two years," said a spokesman for Martin-Marietta in Denver, where the fuel tanks are built. "We haven't found anything wrong yet but it will take us at least two to three weeks before we know for sure if we're out of the woods."

Space agency sources said some aluminum produced by Reynolds at McCook may have emerged from the foundry in a softened condition, meaning that some parts were as much as 40 percent softer than other parts.

Faults in the water system used to quench aluminum which emerges hot from the foundry may have resulted in aluminum plates that were hard on one side and soft on the other, sources said.

Milling and machining of the plates, plus tests of finished parts, would have turned up the softest aluminum, sources said. Further tests of parts, tanks and rocket engines made from Reynolds aluminum also would have yielded defects.

Egyptair to Cancel Deal for 4 DC-10s

CAIRO, Aug. 9 (AP) — Egyptair, the Egyptian national airline, will cancel the purchase of four McDonnell Douglas DC-10 airliners, the newspaper Al-Ahram quoted Minister of Aviation and Tourism Mahmoud Abdel-Hafez as saying.

The newspaper said that the minister reported the decision was taken in light of the incidents sustained by a number of planes of this type. The most recent major incident involving a DC-10 was a crash in Chicago which killed 273 persons in May.

Depends on Oil-Profits Tax

U.S. Plan Would Aid Poor To Offset Cost of Heating

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (NYT) — The Carter administration plans to propose $1.6 billion in special assistance for the poor to offset higher energy costs this winter and $2.4 billion for 1981, according to officials.

The aid, which must be approved by Congress, follows pledges by President Carter to use part of the revenues from the windfall-profits tax on oil to counter the effects of rising energy prices.

Accordingly, the special assistance for the poor depends on favorable congressional consideration of the tax legislation. The measure has been passed by the House but awaits consideration by the Senate, which has indicated it may sharply scale back the proposal.

For the coming winter, the administration wants to use a patchwork combination of existing welfare and community service programs to distribute the money. After that, it plans to use a new state-by-state formula, based on a number of factors, including size of the poor population, weather and extent of oil heating.

Tax Credit Considered

Yesterday, Christopher Edley, an assistant director of the president's Domestic Policy Staff, said that the administration was considering further assistance for residents using home heating oil. This could take the form of a tax credit.

The administration estimates that the windfall-profits tax as proposed on April 5 would yield more than $142 billion by 1990, of which $24 billion would be allocated for assistance to the poor.

This winter, the program would distribute $1.6 billion, of which $1.2 billion would go to elderly persons who receive Supplementary Security Income and to recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children. The balance, $400 million, would go to the states under a "fairly flexible" program to ease emergency situations, Mr. Edley said.

Officials said that because of the need for haste, existing aid systems had to be used for the coming winter, even though they might be inefficient in distributing money to those most affected.

For the 1981 winter and those thereafter, the administration would like to distribute $2 billion in cash payments, based on a formula combining criteria of size of the poverty population and local weather. The average New York recipient would receive $171, according to administration figures. In Texas, the average recipient would get $104.

A further $400 million in federal money — to which $100 million in state matching funds would be added — would go to the states as block grants. A grant under this program could reach $400 per year, Mr. Edley said.

2 U.S. Oil Divers Die in North Sea

LERWICK, Shetland Islands, Aug. 9 (AP) — Two U.S. North Sea oil divers were declared dead last night in a decompression chamber after spending a day at the bottom of the sea.

The two men, Richard Walker, 32, and Victor Guiel, 29, had been working in a diving bell 500 feet below sea level down when the mooring cable attaching the bell to the support ship snapped early yesterday, leaving the pair marooned. Only the support cable carrying air to the bell was left intact.

A rescue operation was mounted immediately and after an abortive attempt, the bell was hoisted to the surface 20 hours after the incident took place. The bell was attached to a decompression chamber, but doctors said that the two men were dead.

U.S Labor Tests New Era Without Mr. Meany

By Helen Dewar

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 (WP) — Gone was the formidable presence, the trademark cigar, the Bronx plumber's growl, the acerbic one-liner that made the evening television news.

Instead, out of a rather ordinary face sporting owlish glasses came carefully balanced and sometimes rather erudite observations, softened by a faint Southern drawl and punctuated by nautical metaphors.

The contrast could not have been more stunning as Lane Kirkland, the secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO and the organization's second-in-command for the last 10 years, emerged from George Meany's shadow and got a dry-run as the future leader of the 14-million-member labor federation.

And yet, perhaps because it has been expected for so long and because the two men's policies blend better than do their styles, it was a matter-of-fact kind of event singularly lacking in fanfare, emotion and intrigue.

By most accounts, Mr. Kirkland's performance as substitute ringmaster for the three-day midsummer meeting of the AFL-CIO executive council that ended here yesterday was a smooth and able one, easing the way for the soft-spoken former merchant seaman from South Carolina to succeed Mr. Meany when he steps down.

No Real Word

Despite widespread belief here that the ailing 84-year-old Mr. Meany will not run for a 13th presidential term at the federation's convention in November, there was still no authoritative word — meaning a sign from Mr. Meany himself — that this will happen.

Instead, there was a brisk, even graceful, accommodation to what is viewed as eventually inevitable. The mood among council members appeared to be upbeat. Debate over issues was reportedly sharper than usual, but internal rancor was noticeably absent, at least in council deliberations. "The heavens didn't open, the earth didn't crack, we did pretty well," observed one council member.

To be sure, Mr. Meany's presence still hung over the council's meeting room here, with Mr. Kirkland and other members in frequent telephone contact with their convalescing leader at his suburban Washington home.

They didn't amend their proposed energy policy resolution to include possible nationalization of the oil industry without checking with Mr. Meany, and one of his confidants said that had Mr. Meany been here, he would probably have been the first to suggest its inclusion.

But there was also the feeling, some said, that the AFO-CIO will never be the same again, even if Mr. Meany hangs on. "A corner was turned at this meeting, make no mistake about it," said one long-time observer of the federation, which Mr. Meany has headed since its formation in the mid-1950s. This observer, like many others, spoke of Mr. Meany's long stewardship in the past tense.

So great is the respect among his colleagues for Mr. Meany and his place in history that there was no talk of asking him to step down, even though some council members say privately they believe the time is due, if not overdue. The meeting seemed to send the message that the federation is ready.

Mr. Kirkland, who at 57 is organized labor's version of a new generation of leadership, has been assuming increasingly more control over the day-to-day operations of the federation, especially since Mr. Meany was hospitalized and then homebound with complications from a knee injury in April.

But this is the first time he has served as the official spokesman for the council, even though he presided in Mr. Meany's absence at its May meeting. Such distinctions can have more than passing significance in AFL-CIO folkways.

By coincidence or otherwise, a major issue for this council session was SALT-2, dovetailing Mr. Kirkland's longstanding interest in defense and disarmament. Although it took some public backtracking on his part to support the treaty, Mr. Kirkland put together near-unanimous support among the more than 30 union presidents on the council for a qualified endorsement of SALT-2 — thereby projecting an image of leadership, conciliatory talents and mastery of a complex subject.

In the closed-door council sessions and the public briefings afterward, Mr. Kirkland walked a narrow line between overreaching his powers and creating a vacuum of leadership into which others might rush.

For instance, although he has been heir-apparent for years, Mr. Kirkland finally acknowledged he is a candidate to succeed his old boss when Mr. Meany steps down, thereby establishing himself as first in line. But he blunted the edge of any presumptiveness with a dead-panned suggestion that no one has any objective evidence that his old leader won't go on forever. "I believe Meany is mortal," he said, "although that remains to be proven."

On several occasions, Mr. Kirkland launched into long philosophical discourses that pointed up the contrast with the blunt, cryptic Mr. Meany.

Jungle Law

At one point, Mr. Kirkland dismissed a suggestion that labor would reject President Carter solely because of his wage restraint guidelines, using it as a takeoff point for deploring intellectual intolerance and single-issue politics. And yesterday he broached the idea that the nation's labor laws have become so encumbered by pro-business interpretations that unions might be better off without labor laws and with a "return to the law of the jungle."

He did not — and is not expected to — deviate in major ways from the Meany catechism of social welfare in domestic policy and hard-line conservativism in foreign policy. But he did appear more conciliatory than Mr. Meany toward Mr. Carter, pointing the way toward improved relations at the top.



George Meany

Associated Press



Lane Kirkland

AP

7,000 U.S. Firefighters Battling Blazes in West

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI) — The U.S. Forest Service said yesterday that 7,000 persons, about half the nation's forest firefighting forces, were involved in trying to control forest fires in five Western states.

About 170,000 acres of timberland, the equivalent of 267 square miles, were involved in fires in California, Oregon, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho. The largest and most dangerous fires were in Idaho, where 130,000 acres burned, the Forest Service said. Nearly 3,000 persons were on the lines in that state. Three fires in Alaska burned through more than 180,000 acres of tundra and black spruce. Less than 500 firefighters were available to fight these blazes.

A 29,000-acre fire near Anaconda in western Montana was still burning and, in the northwestern portion of the state, another 12,000 acres were on fire.

In Idaho, flames threatened the small logging community of Bonners Ferry last night as a fire that broke out in a private field south of the town moved northward, destroying two residences. But county officials said that they were confident that fire lines could protect the city of 1,900.

"It's a grim situation," said a Forest Service official in Boise, Idaho. "We've been hit very hard in the West. And in Idaho these fires are having a major impact on the state's forest resources." He added that the only hope was rain and a decline in the winds.

Reinforcements were flown to Idaho from Maine, Virgina, Kentucky, North Carolina, New York and New Mexico.

Idaho Gov. John Evans said that the Forest Service had made a mistake in letting a fire burn in a remote area of east-central Idaho near the Montana state line. He said that, although Forest Service officials had hoped that the fire would burn itself out, high winds had blown it to 50,000 acres by yesterday. "They waited too long," Gov. Evans said. "They should have hit that fire earlier. I believe they misread the conditions. We've been in a drought here since 1977."

Another fire in Idaho was nearly 60 miles in circumference and burning uncontrolled. It had consumed nearly 60,000 acres of fir and pine.

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Carter, Food Industry Clash Over Prices

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP) — A White House dispute with the food industry over meat and grocery prices intensified yesterday as the two sides traded blows over President Carter's allegations that food processors and grocers were making excess profits.

After Tuesday's announcement that Mr. Carter will call industry leaders to a White House jawboning session, the Council on Wage and Price Stability issued a report charging that "increases in marketing margins" were now "the basic source of higher food prices."

Agency Challenged

Meanwhile, industry groups challenged the agency's assertions, contending the council's figures did not take account of higher trucking and energy costs of food sellers or allow enough time for farm-price declines to filter through.

Richard Lyng, president of the American Meat Institute, predicted that, with farm prices already on the decline, it would be only a matter of days before retail prices followed through — implying that Mr. Carter's move was political.

Mr. Lyng charged in an interview that "those people in the White House are simply anticipating what consumer prices will do anyway. They want their president to look good, so they've decided to 'jawbone' what is likely to happen anyway."

The wage-price council declined yesterday to say when the meeting with food industry leaders would take place. However, some officials indicated yesterday that invitations had gone out for a session in the Cabinet Room at 3 p.m. Monday.

The administration's latest campaign won praise from some consumer groups. Ellen Haas, head of the food task force of Consumers Opposed to Inflation in the Necessities, said the wage-price council's charges were justified by the figures.

Mr. Haas criticized the White House, however, for failing to move aggressively enough against what she called the main problem behind high food prices: the absence of sufficient competition in some cities.

She also chided the agency for refusing to make public the list of supermarkets and packing firms it says may not be complying with the guidelines. The council says it has found 37 of these firms, but will not name any.

The major thrust of the wage-price council's report was that food processors and retailers had not moved rapidly enough to lower their prices in the wake of the past few months' decline in farm prices — the lag, it said, is keeping prices high.

The agency said that, while farm prices dipped 2.2 percent in June — the latest month for which such figures are available — retail prices rose 0.3 percent. It said the "spread" between farm and retail food prices increased by 1.9 percent.

George Koch, president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America said the council's comparisons amounted to only "a snapshot" at a single point in time that did not show longer-term trends.

Mr. Koch said, "The only way you could get retail prices to match the decline in farm prices would be if everything else stayed the same." But, he said, utilities, fuel, labor and coal costs of retailers have skyrocketed during the period.

Nuclear Test in Nevada

YUCCA FLAT, Nev., Aug. 9 (UPI) — The United States exploded a nuclear warhead in the 20 to 150 kiloton range under the desert yesterday. It was the ninth announced nuclear test this year and the 334th underground blast since atmospheric testing was banned by a treaty with Russia in 1963.

Census Takers Will Be Hired By Patronage

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI) — The White House said today that the 275,000 temporary jobs available to take the 1980 census will be filled by political patronage hiring, instead of through the Civil Service.

The administration's Civil Service reform legislation did not include exemptions for the census jobs. However, the president issued a memo March 26 waiving the jobs from the ban on giving preference to those of the same political affiliation or referred by outside organizations.

Presidential press secretary Jody Powell said today that the Civil Service recommended that the temporary census-taking jobs not be included on their rolls.

"These jobs have never been Civil Service jobs," Mr. Powell said. "The Civil Service people told us not to include it."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4 Friday, August 10, 1979

A Time to Save Lives

Cambodia lacks the food to keep its people alive. Years of war and disastrous government have pushed the farmers from their land. According to Red Cross and United Nations officials, well over 2 million people are starving; most of the other 7 million Cambodians are dangerously undernourished. Vietnam has provided some food to the government it has installed in Phnom Penh, much of it from the Soviet Union. But that is not enough and it is politically managed. Even those who are eating the government's rice get only 4.5 ounces a day, less than a third of what they need. Children, especially, are dying in large numbers; visitors have seen too many of them with the swollen bellies of hunger.

* * *

For the United States, these awful facts ought to be compelling. Despite laws that prohibit direct aid to Cambodia and the absence of diplomatic relations with Vietnam and its satellite regime in Phnom Penh, humanity requires that the United States help. Americans need to open every possible avenue of assistance.

Henry Kamm of The New York Times reported some weeks ago that Cambodian refugees, fleeing into Thailand, had brought word of acute food shortages. A dispatch this week by Seymour Hersh confirms the message through neutral observers. Successive Cambodian governments have attempted — most cruelly, in the case of the deposed Pol Pot — to force Cambodians into the countryside, supposedly to grow food.

But there is a war in progress. The countryside is simply not safe enough to allow farmers to farm. Crops are being destroyed by rival troops. Villagers have fled to shallow strips of land along the main roads. Eastern Cambodia, the once-thriving agricultural area bordering on Vietnam, was depopulated by the paranoid Pol Pot regime and is now deserted. The fall harvest there is expected to yield virtually nothing.

The United States has had no dealings with the imposed government of Heng Samrin, and thus no influence in Cambodia. The United Nations is not much better off; it still recognizes the deposed Pol Pot.

* * *

But Unicef and the International Red Cross have recently opened channels to Phnom Penh that need to be widened quickly. Ways need to be found to release stocks of food for a nonpolitical rescue operation. Both the Soviet Union and China need to be pressed to help to arrange for its fair distribution. There comes a time when all the conventional rules of diplomacy and all the usual strife of politics must be subordinated to sustaining life. This is such a time.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Positive Thinking in Iran

The ayatollah's government wishes to encourage positive thinking about the events in Iran. To that end it is following the sadly familiar method of harassing the dissenters. To enforce a brighter view of things, it is now kicking out foreign correspondents and shutting down those domestic papers that refuse to conform.

* * *

Iran has now expelled correspondents of The New York Times and the Los Angeles Times, and an NBC-TV crew. Armed militia closed a major newspaper, Ayandegan, this week on charges of publishing "misguided thoughts against Moslems" and creating general discord. Simultaneously several smaller publications suddenly ceased publication with obscure explanations or none at all.

Why this burst of coercion just now? It follows last week's election, in which all parties except Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's were denied access to television and radio. Most of those parties finally boycotted the vote. Perhaps the ayatollah's regime wishes to end the discussion of the nature of its victory in the election. The regime is certainly correct in anticipating that the other parties would now seek to make themselves heard through the press.

By cutting off political debate in Iran, the government will only succeed in drawing greater attention to its critics and assailants in exile. It is ironic that the revolutionary government should make this mistake, since it was precisely similar repression by the shah that made Ayatollah Khomeini himself such a symbol of opposition when he was in France. Now Shahpur Bakhtiar, the last prerevolutionary premier and the ayatollah's adversary, has turned up in France to hold press conferences. An expatriated politician's authority as a commentator always rises in direct proportion to the degree of censorship at home.

* * *

The conditions of political freedom under the ayatollah are certainly no worse than they were under the shah. But it is lamentable that, after all the revolution's early hopes, they are not much better.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Pressing for Peace in Ulster

New York is not Camp David and Gov. Hugh Carey may have erred in proposing that senior British and Irish officials meet in the United States to discuss the intractable problems of Northern Ireland. Moreover, the governor won no marks as a diplomat by announcing his invitation before anyone accepted it. But Mr. Carey was at least trying to nudge forward a peacemaking process that has been stalled for five years. He also was able to put U.S. concern over Ulster on the front pages of the London press. It may be irksome to the British that an Irish-American politician should seem to be meddling in what Bernard Shaw called John Bull's Other Island. But the outcry misses the crucial point about Gov. Carey's unorthodox initiative.

* * *

The British press speaks of a monolithic "Irish Lobby" twisting the lion's tail in a demagogic quest for votes. Incontestably, Irish-Americans are voters, but what the British seem not to understand is that the governor has courted the displeasure of many Irish-Americans by courageously condemning all sectarian violence in Ulster and by censuring the terrorist Irish Republican Army. He has been joined in that by three other eminent Democrats — Sens. Daniel Moynihan of New York and Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and the House speaker, Thomas O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts.

In decrying what he has called "the politics of death," Mr. Carey has in fact created an opening for less fastidious politicians — one that Rep. Mario Biaggi, D-N.Y., has lunged for. Within hours after Mr. Carey announced his conference plan, Mr. Biaggi was calling grandly for a full-scale Camp David meeting on Northern Ireland that, he hinted without warrant, President Carter was anxious to convene. That is grandstanding, and the British are right to resent it.

Real peace in Northern Ireland will not be achieved at Camp David or in New York, but in the streets of Belfast and Londonderry. What is needed is not a U.S. but a British initiative to end the last of Europe's religious wars. Mr. Carey's impromptu diplomacy reflects a widespread U.S. feeling that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's new government has been slow to make a fresh start.

Mrs. Thatcher has already shown a capacity for flexible leadership in proposing constitutional changes in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Unlike her predecessor, James Callaghan, Mrs. Thatcher has a secure majority and does not depend for votes on Ulster splinter parties. In 1974, an earlier Conservative regime did bring about a true sharing of power among the majority Protestants and minority Catholics. But the experiment foundered when Prime Minister Edward Heath's government fell.

* * *

It is time to try again. Northern Ireland is now under virtual military occupation, and in the last decade the death toll has risen to 2,000. It is not U.S. meddling but U.S. compassion that has prompted Gov. Carey to attempt the unconventional to end the intolerable.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

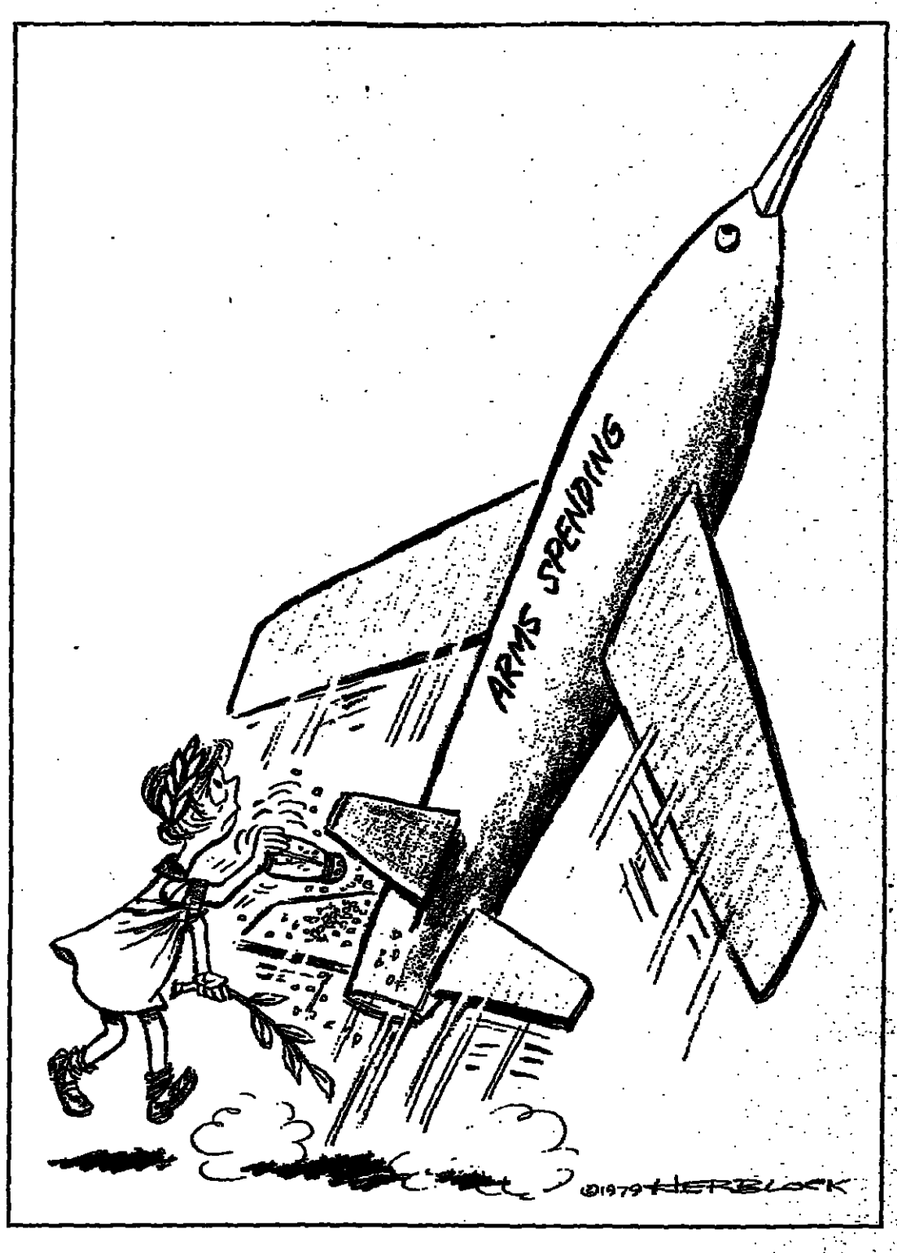
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
August 10, 1904

NEW YORK — The Brooklyn Citizen commented in an editorial: "It is not only in the South that President Roosevelt's Negro policy is condemned. Many Northern men of distinction support the Southern contention that this is a white man's country and that the political equality of the Negro is incompatible with a progressive, civilized nation." On Mr. Roosevelt: the New York American said that the president fears that his own personality and deeds will become a campaign issue, and that instead of this he is "offering himself at the 11th hour as a changed man, a chastened, mild, inoffensive gentleman to whom the clanking of swords and waving of big sticks are abhorrent."

Fifty Years Ago
August 10, 1929

PHILADELPHIA — Scarface Al Capone, Chicago's notorious gang leader, who is serving his first prison sentence, has been transferred from the Holmesburg County Prison to the Eastern State Penitentiary following threats made against his life by other prisoners, it became known today. It is said that the gang leader's prison mates had become jealous as a result of the large number of visitors whom he has received since he was sentenced two months ago for carrying a concealed weapon. The transfer, which was carried out with the greatest secrecy, was ascribed officially to the overcrowded condition of the Holmesburg jail. Capone is reported to have been a model prisoner.



SALT Test: Carter Can't Pass

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — If Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and Henry Kissinger adhere to their positions, as I am confident they will, and if the Carter administration adheres to its clearest convictions, as expressed for 30 months in defense policy, then neither Nunn nor Kissinger can support SALT-2, and it cannot be ratified. They have set for the administration a test it cannot pass without passing judgment against itself.

Already the administration has swallowed its pride and avoided claiming that SALT-2 is much of an achievement. Instead, it says SALT-2 is necessary in order for there to be SALT-3. Many of the administration's own witnesses helped to turn the initial hearings into a three-week repudiation of 15 years of strategic perceptions and policies, and especially those of the Carter administration.

Witnesses admitted that SALT-2 will not arrest the shift in the military balance, a shift that will, in the 1980s, deprive the United States of even "essential equivalence." Nunn says SALT-2 would be a dangerous "tranquilizer" and Kissinger says it would be a dangerous "soporific" unless accompanied by what Kissinger calls urgent actions, in military procurement and geopolitical policy, to combat the "grave peril" confronting the United States.

Mistaken Hopes

This peril was produced, first, by mistaken hopes for Soviet restraints, pleasant hopes clung to, in the teeth of what should have been refuting evidence, by the Johnson, Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations. But, as Kissinger says, the peril has been made intolerably grave by "choices of this administration."

The choices have involved a consistent refusal to react responsibly to the overwhelming evidence that the hopes were mistakes. The choices, Kissinger says, have resulted in "the unilateral abandonment or stretch-out of every American strategic program inherited by the Carter administration."

Kissinger's indictment is even more scathing than Nunn's acid comment that the administration "is not yet ready to compete effectively" with the Soviet Union. Kissinger says the administration is so reluctant to make adequate provisions for the nation's defense that it must suffer the humiliation of being hog-tied.

The administration characterizes Nunn's and Kissinger's preconditions simply as "increased defense spending" and says something can be worked out. But Nunn and Kissinger are remarkably, almost provocatively, specific.

Nunn insists on revision of the 1981 defense budget, now being prepared, and revision of the five-year defense program. He wants real growth of military investment significantly greater than the 3-percent annual growth that the administration promised but has failed to produce.

Nunn's insistence that the administration "significantly change its course" prior to the final vote on SALT-2 is stern. Kissinger's preconditions are even sterner. He says the Senate should not vote until the administration undergoes the mortification of submitting a supplemental defense budget for this year; and revises its five-year program; and Congress authorizes funds; and Congress begins appropriating funds.

Kissinger's preconditions come as close as it is possible to come to an institutional arrangement embodying what he requires: "an obligatory understanding between the Congress and the president." The sentence in which he says that he would be "open-minded about other methods" of achieving his end is merely a politeness. There probably are no other institutional means of achieving his end, and in the same sentence he reiterates that his end is "an obligatory commitment by both branches of our government."

By giving this precise meaning to his statement that "SALT cannot be considered in isolation," he added this clear implication: SALT-2 should not receive final consideration soon. Indeed, he has no grounds for not endorsing a move to recommit SALT-2 to committee, pending compliance by the administration with his (and Nunn's similar) preconditions.

Nunn's and Kissinger's preconditions require the administration to confess, in effect, that, regarding its gravest responsibility, national security, it has been "significantly" (Nunn's word) and "drastically" (Kissinger's word) derelict.

Some advocates of SALT-2, including some reporters covering the hearings, insist that President Carter can be gratified by the positions Nunn and Kissinger have taken. But what Nunn and Kissinger are requiring from Carter involves a virtual repudiation of his record, and abdication of real responsibility for policy.

They are acting responsibly. But Carter cannot comply without further diminishing his much-diminished authority, not to mention what little remains of his liberal support.

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Letters

Holding the Aces

Jonathan Power's article "A Prospect of Mass Starvation" (IHT, July 26) is a very good example of the kind of sick mentality that has crept into the American press and leadership over the past 20 years. Why must Americans always be made to feel guilty about being a capitalistic nation whose farmers and businessmen simply want to make a profit? People like Power are forever suggesting that we, as Americans, must subsidize the rest of the world's social problems and yet, regardless of how much foreign aid and technology assistance we give, it is never enough.

I, for one, am fed up with seeing the U.S. taxpayer shouldering the responsibilities of other nations' governments. We are constantly damned if we do, and damned if we don't. We cannot win the world popularity contest, so why try?

I feel that the very least we can do is to be true to ourselves, and that means working together as a nation for the good of the American public and private enterprise. The old adage that "What's good for General Motors is good for America" is still a valid point of view in my opinion. Having lived and worked in Europe and the Middle East for the past several years has only served to reinforce my beliefs. Americans are criticized openly by foreign governments and the man in the street in every country I visit.

When will we learn that we cannot buy the world's affection? The more we do, the more the people of the recipient nations criticize and scorn the American people. Maybe someday we will get mature leaders in Washington who realize that their job is to serve the electorate, and not world opinion.

Until then, my hat is off to the working men and women of the United States and especially the American farmer, who fully realizes that we still hold the aces in any legitimate international poker game. As they say: "The Arabs have the crude, but we have the food." If the rest of the world doesn't like it, then perhaps they can make a deal with the Arabs so they will have plenty of oil and sand to drink and eat this winter.

H. CHAS. PITTS Jr.
Kingston-Upon-Thames, England.

The Case of Maci
Journalistic Negl

By Mort Rosenblum

PARIS — By the time Idi Amin fell from power in Uganda, he was more widely known than Stalin. He epitomized the nadir of mad savagery. But Francisco Macias Nguema of Equatorial Guinea surpassed even Amin's atrocities and yet he was so little known that when he was overthrown a week ago editors around the world could not even agree on his name.

Western editors argue — and they may be right — that their system of international news gathering is the best available. But the case of Macias — or Nguema Biyoto Masie, as he has called himself recently — illustrates alarming inconsistencies that pervade it.

Amin and Uganda were "good stories." Macias and Equatorial Guinea were not. Both despots banned reporters. But since Amin's Uganda was considered to be worth the effort, news organizations took the trouble to report it through the looking glass. And Macias' Equatorial Guinea was all but ignored.

To begin with, Amin decided for his own reasons that he wanted publicity, and he learned how to get it. His antics attracted attention among the most casual readers, and editors knew it. The slightest reference to Amin got into newspapers around the world.

Coincidence

A geographical coincidence helped the distortion. Uganda is next to Kenya, where many correspondents are based. The official radio can be monitored in Nairobi, and telephone calls are often easy to place.

Since there was "news value" in it, reporters sought out refugees, churchmen and defectors for full accounts of depredations.

Newsmen could not move freely in Uganda to report on whether the regime accomplished anything positive, so the picture that emerged for an eager audience was one of unbridled bloodshed.

In a mushrooming effect, the more Amin was in the news, the more he provoked official international reaction and that, in turn, produced more stories.

By contrast, Macias shunned publicity, withdrawing behind his tightly sealed borders. He did not give even the occasional tantalizing glimpse offered by Amin, remaining isolated on his tiny island capital below Nigeria.

Huge colonies of exiles left the island and the mainland enclave. But, to speak with them, correspondents had to travel to Gabon and Cameroon, two other countries that are off the usual circuit and not normally considered to be newsworthy.

Since Equatorial Guinea was not regarded as a story, even when correspondents did write about Macias' tyranny, few editors gave their dispatches prominence over pages. Somehow, the didn't catch on.

There are countless ples in Africa. For year civil war went almost u the southern Sudan, power struggles in the C covered in detail. The of secession attracted tion until photographs with matchstick limbs ar ing bellies were splashe circulation magazines. suddenly became a st turn of events was note headlines.

Celebrity

Few readers had hea Bedel Bokassa of the C can Republic until he make himself an empe until he bludgeoned a oned a visiting Associ correspondent. Sudden added to the list of ce ures.

To some degree, there process of natural selec papers have limited space goes to countries that affect readers dire there are foreign resid and strategic concerns. erally more interest.

But "news judgment based on illogical and tors. Editors tend to kee fined Top Ten list in th major current stories. If dia or Indonesia does to be on the list that da most dramatic of even rant prominent display.

Serious readers can this partly by paying c tion to their newspaper weights and story place guide to a story's impo they are hardly the Sometimes major even ered in a single long then not mentioned months. It is up to th notice and to remember.

Dispatche

Again, the case of Equatorial Guinea illu point. Even though th were seldom in the hea time to time newspap long dispatches — usu particular hard news a tailing what was happe isolated African state.

Perhaps editors shou en the story some of th voted to Amin. Those w familiar with Macias s been better briefed. Bu yond readers' control.

Inconsistencies perva tem of international n ing, despite continuing find ways of improve perfection is achieved, s ers who are concerned affairs should be forewa

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The Value of UN Peacekeep

By Joseph J. Sisco

WASHINGTON — President Carter's recent meeting with Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, and the recent informal UN Security Council decision to substitute an augmented United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) for the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) to help carry out the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, offer a timely moment to assess how well the world organization has been performing its peacekeeping functions.

There is a lot wrong with the United Nations, and this has led to diminished reliance on it, but UN peacekeeping remains a valuable option that should not be dissipated. Both overzealous admirers and critics of the UN have tended to state their conclusions in boldfaced type. One group has viewed criticism as desecration of a religious shrine; the other has rarely failed to point out the yawning chasm between aspirations and accomplishments. Neither group looks at the UN for what it is: a reflection of a turbulent, pluralistic, diverse world — an institutional arena for the interplay of national power and interest.

The UN has often been sanctified and buried. Twenty years after World War I, the League of Nations was dead; 35 years after World War II, the United Nations is in great difficulty, yet it makes modest contributions in limited areas. Moreover, some problems of a global character, such as the plight of the Vietnamese refugees, can be dealt with, if at all, primarily through its mechanisms.

Disabilities

Its disabilities are numerous. Power and responsibility is skewered in the General Assembly, and numerous unrealistic resolutions have seriously discredited it.

The specialized agencies attack economic and social conditions that carry seeds of war. Their record in dealing with problems of health, the environment, population, pollution, food, weather and communications is credible; if these organizations did not exist, they would have to be created from scratch. But budgets have become bloated, as has the bureaucracy, and collective financial responsibility and apportionment are out of balance. The continuing tendency toward politics in lieu of technical work has also made the specialized agencies less effective than they might otherwise be.

But in peacekeeping, the UN record remains noteworthy. About 15,000 troops have been serving in the Middle East, Cyprus and the subcontinent. Moreover, plans are in place for a UN Transitional Assistance Group to assist in Namibia if agreement can be achieved on internationally recognized elections.

It remains to be seen whether Israel will accept UNTSO. The alternative of a multinational force outside the United Nations is not likely to attract many countries, though supervision by the parties themselves remains an option. The three oldest peacekeeping groups in the Middle East, Cyprus and Kashmir, were based on trip-wire concepts: static peacekeeping, largely limited to disengagement and surveillance, reporting cease-fire violations, and based on the presence of the UN as mediator.

Larger Role

The UN has gone somewhat beyond the static concept in southern Lebanon, where it was to supervise the cessation of hostilities between the Palestinians and Christian Lebanese and Israelis, establish for itself an area of operation and help to assure the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty. The Interim Force has been operating in a political environment without clear precedents in light of the virtual absence of an effective Lebanese government and the presence of opposing nongovernmental Lebanese armed groups. It has practiced freedom of movement throughout most, but not all, of its operational area, and on occasion it has been able to resort, when necessary, to bringing superior local force to bear in order to restore cease-fire conditions.

The more active policy, derived not from a new, preconceived doctrine, but from the unique circumstances in southern Le force has not been in a be effective in the 6-to-strip on the Lebanese border that was turn Lebanese Christian mili

Such work by the ground — decentralize ly, pragmatic and adap trasts with early amb for universal central in the prime means of wo worldwide organizatio in power, wealth and c for real limitations, as d ent fundamental appro United States and So The United Nations is apart from its member can act only by sovere We need not overdraw value its utility. On bal all a little better off without it.

Joseph J. Sisco, the pr American University in was the U.S. undersecre for political affairs fr 1976. He wrote this ar New York Times.

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مكبر من الاصل

Obituaries

alter F. O'Malley, 75, dger Baseball Magnate

From Agency Dispatches

NGELES, Aug. 9 — Wal- s O'Malley, 75, who led a ay, gold rush in 1958 moved the Dodgers from to Los Angeles, died to- ngestive heart failure. dgers said Mr. O'Malley Methodist Hospital in Minn., where he had ier treatment for several r cancer.

Malley's wife, Kay, a sweetheart, died at their os Angeles on July 13.

Malley, who became presi- e Dodgers in 1950, moved to Los Angeles in 1958, was dissatisfied with ram- Ebbets Field where the played in Brooklyn and cquire space for a mod- more profitable baseball

odgers became probably profitable franchise in llowing the move to Los luring huge crowds with teams that were nearly menders even when they a pennant or a World

ough Businessman

Malley was a tough busi- notivated by profit but he d prices down to lure the his $20-million Dodger He was content to make is money on parking and s — restaurants and sou- ds in addition to the hot anuts and Crackerjacks

Malley, by almost any had been one of the most of the sporting world's rting his will and influ- the game of baseball for des.

ercised behind-the-scenes long baseball owners. He to have verbally bludge- ace Stoneham to move s to San Francisco from k so the Dodgers would ional rival.

Malley was a heavy-set gmatic in appearance. He k tongue and was unflap- turning aside questions press when he did not ve a straight answer. d material comforts, was t diner at a gourmet res- nd smoked a reported 20 cigars a day. His hobbies and big game hunting.

Annual Safari

nd of the baseball season years he made an annual Africa to bring home tro- h his late friend, Tom a wealthy dairy products owner.

Malley's health seemed to well under a rigorous of business and recre- tivities until 1970, when ent abdominal surgery at Clinic.



Walter Francis O'Malley

Mr. O'Malley then curtailed his activities, becoming chairman of the board. His son, Peter, succeeded him as club president.

The elder Mr. O'Malley was a product of New York City. He was born there, attended Jamaica High School and went on to the University of Pennsylvania where he studied engineering. He started Columbia Law School but when his wealthy father lost his fortune in the Depression, the young Mr. O'Malley went to work for the subway system. He did get a law degree from Fordham University night school. He began practice as a corporation attorney in 1930.

From a base as an engineer-attorney he prospered by buying up mortgages in the Depression. Along with holdings in Brooklyn's building industry, he also acquired part ownership of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Co., the Long Island Railroad and the New York Subway Advertising Co.

Mr. O'Malley, as attorney for a trust company, in 1943 replaced Wendell Wilkie to become the Dodgers' attorney. A year later he and the late Branch Rickey purchased 75 per cent of the Dodger stock with John Smith. Mr. Rickey left in 1950, and Mr. O'Malley became majority stockholder and president of the club.

He immersed himself in baseball, making it practically his sole active business interest. In 1951, he was appointed the National League's representative on baseball's five-man executive council and served until June this year.

E.J. (Buzzie) Bavasi, former Dodger general manager and now president of the San Diego baseball franchise, said of Mr. O'Malley that "in the 16 years I worked for him he never interfered with the operation. I mean the team itself. He involved himself, of course, in the radio and TV end. . .Walter gives a man a job and if he doesn't do it there'll be a change. But he doesn't look over your shoulder."

Mr. O'Malley is survived by a daughter, Terry Seidler, who was with him at the time of death, a son, Peter, president of the Dodgers, and 12 grandchildren.

West Berlin Jails 10 For Nazi Bid

BERLIN, Aug. 9 (AP) — A West Berlin court today sentenced 10 persons to prison terms of up to three years after finding them guilty of trying to revive the Nazi Party.

In announcing the verdicts, the court called its decision a clear sign that "it would not tolerate the criminal gas-chamber party" in the former capital of Germany.

The court handed down the longest term — three years without probation — to Wolfgang Rahl, 36, who was also found guilty of distributing Nazi propaganda and possession of illegal weapons.

Nicholas Monsarrat, 69, British Novelist, Is Dead

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP) — Nicholas Monsarrat, 69, the author of "The Cruel Sea," a widely acclaimed novel of World War II, and of many other books, died of cancer yesterday in London.

He was hospitalized about 10 days ago after traveling to London from Goza, Malta, where he had lived in recent years.

Mr. Monsarrat was a lawyer by training, a sailor by avocation and a novelist by profession. The sea and the war, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant commander in the Royal Navy, are the themes of several of his books.

"I'm not a stylist, perhaps, but I want to be read," Mr. Monsarrat said in an interview in The New York Times Book Review in 1956. "Every writer wants to be a success, and I think I've got something to say."

Nicholas John Turney Monsarrat was born in Liverpool on March 22, 1910. His father was a surgeon and the boy was educated at Winchester, one of Britain's leading schools, and at Trinity College, Cambridge University, where he took a law degree with honors.

After working in a solicitor's office in Nottingham for two years, he went to London to try his hand at writing. He published three novels before World War II. He also wrote a play, "The Visitors."

11 Million Copies

"The Cruel Sea," which was published in 1951, was his first major success. It has sold more than 11 million copies and has been translated into a score of languages. In 1953, it was made into a movie starring the late Jack Hawkins.

At the time he wrote the book, Mr. Monsarrat was head of the British Information Office in South Africa, a post he held from 1946 to 1952. He held a similar position in Canada from 1953 to 1956.

Despite the book's success, "no dolce vita ensued," Mr. Monsarrat said. "In fact, I had to run to keep up. In one 10-year period, I wrote 11 books, while taxes, debts and alimony took the place of authority [and] proved a more capricious taskmaster and remained so forever. The only dividend was freedom."

Mr. Monsarrat's other books included "The Story of Esther Costello" (1953), "The Tribe that Lost Its Head" (1956), "The Ship that Died of Shame" (1959), and "The White Rajah" (1961). He also wrote an autobiography, "Life is a Four-Letter Word." "The Kappillan of Malta," published in 1974, won substantial acclaim.

His last book, "The Master Mariner," came out last year. It was the first volume of a projected two-volume work.



Nicholas Monsarrat

David J. McDonald Dies, Was U.S. Union Leader

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Aug. 9 (UPI) — David J. McDonald, 76, former president of the United Steelworkers of America and one of labor's most articulate spokesmen, died here yesterday. The cause of death was not immediately known. Mr. McDonald had been hospitalized July 27.

Mr. McDonald was associated with the union for 42 years. He was a protege of such leaders as John L. Lewis and Philip Murray.

A native of Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. McDonald was born of a long line of miners and mill workers on Nov. 22, 1902. As a young man he worked in the steel mills' offices and became active in union affairs. "I was born with a union spoon in my mouth," he once said.

He worked his way through college, attending Duquesne University and graduating from Carnegie Tech in 1932.

On the death of Mr. Murray in 1953, he became president of the United Steelworkers and served until 1965 when he was defeated by I.W. Abel in a bitter and close election.

His authorized biography was entitled the "Man of Steel" but many described him as a man of silk. "He is silky in speech," someone once said him after listening to one of his oratorical pronouncements.

An ardent advocate of democratic capitalism, he believed in labor-management amity and coined the phrase "mutual trusteeship."

In many of his speeches, Mr. McDonald made it clear that what brought him to unionism was economics — a job — and not conviction.

Mr. McDonald felt his greatest achievement for labor was the 13-week extended vacation every five years for steelworkers. "That was my brainstorm," he said after retirement. "I still get postcards from all over the world — Rome, Hawaii — saying 'Thanks, Dave, I'm enjoying this.' I feel very proud of it."

After his defeat by Mr. Abel, Mr. McDonald and his second wife, Rosemary, moved to Palm Springs.

Foes within the union criticized him for his high-flown tastes and liking for good living. He bought a home on the golf course at Palm Canyon Country Club and his detractors had photographs taken of it and dubbed it "McDonald's Estate."

U.S. Indian Group Hires Mideast Adviser

By Ann Crittenden

DENVER (NYT) — A group of American Indians, seeking to develop their mineral resources, have turned to the Middle East for expertise, hiring Iran's former deputy minister for finance and oil.

"The American Indians are in a position comparable to the one the OPEC [the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries] countries were in in 1968," said Ahmed Kooros recently here in the office of the Council of Energy Resources Tribes, or CERT, an organization of 25 tribes.

"They have a similar level of underdevelopment and the resources to do something about it," Mr. Kooros said. "What they get should be more commensurate with the real price of energy," he said. Many Indian coal leases currently allow private companies to mine the reserves in perpetuity for a fixed royalty, in some cases as low as 25 cents a ton.

Although sensitive to the charge that they may be aiming for an energy cartel along the lines of OPEC, members of the tribal council are increasingly resentful about the returns that they have received in the past for their resources. Many Indian leaders also worry that development threatens their environment and their control over the reservations. Because of these concerns, the tribes have been slow to agree to the exploitation of their holdings, which constitute the largest pool of undeveloped energy resources left in the United States.

The tribes are estimated to hold title to as much as 25 to 50 percent of all uranium in the country, one-third of the low-sulfur strippable coal in the West and roughly 2 percent of all domestic oil and natural gas, according to the Department of the Interior.

'Whopping Chunk'

"That is one whopping chunk of the nation's energy resources," said Richard Wilson, energy officer for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

In 1978, those resources produced the energy equivalent of only 642,000 barrels of oil a day. The Northern Cheyenne of Montana, worried about the strip-mining of their reservation, 53 percent of which had been under lease, halted development of their coal reserves several years ago. A number of other tribes, including the Crow and the Hopi, have been moving very slowly on negotiations to develop their coal holdings.

CERT officials argue that these reserves could be exploited with some help from the federal government. The tribal coalition contends that Indian lands could be generating the equivalent of two to four million barrels of oil a day by 1990. To accomplish that, the officials say, would require the investment of about $300 million over the next 10 years to take inventory of the Indian holdings, to finance feasibility studies and to help the tribes develop business expertise.

However, according to Peter MacDonald, chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council, Congress has decided to appropriate only $750,000 for Indian energy projects, less than the $1 million requested by the administration.

Coal Leases

The Department of Energy and three other Federal agencies made a grant of $2 million to the council last year. That money has enabled the three-year-old, nonprofit federation to step up its activities in improving the returns from Indian minerals leases and assisting the tribes in forming their own energy-development enterprises.

Most Indian coal leases, negotiated when coal was selling at a fraction of its current price, provide for fixed royalties with no escalation or termination clauses. As a result, on production of 23 million tons of coal, the tribes earned royalties of $6.8 million in 1977, the last year for which figures are available. On sales of oil and gas last year valued at $341 million, Indian royalties amounted to less than $50 million.

CERT is trying to provide the tribes with an expertise comparable with private industry for future mineral-lease negotiations. Its technical-assistance office here, staffed with economists, mining engineers and environmentalists, will review all Indian resource contracts coming up for renegotiation. The council has also retained a lawyer with international experience to handle negotiations with oil and coal companies.

A priority project for the group is to assist the Blackfoot tribe of northwestern Montana, which controls sizable oil and gas reserves and has been approached by companies interested in development. A few months ago, the tribe decided to call a moratorium on all mineral negotiations and asked CERT to assess its holdings and to recommend a development strategy.

The organization will also help the tribe renegotiate a recently expired contract with the Damson Oil Corp. of New York. The tribe wants to increase its current royalty of about 16.67 percent, paid on gross less the petroleum severance tax.

Several of the council's other projects involve feasibility studies for Indian-owned minerals projects. The Crow tribe in Montana is trying to obtain financing for its own coal company, the Jicarilla Apaches in northwestern New Mexico are contemplating a propane-gas plant and their own oil refinery and the Navajo are considering a power plant to serve the needs of their 14-million-acre reservation, the largest in the nation.

Paraguay Strips Absent Mengele Of Citizenship

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 9 (AP) — Paraguay yesterday stripped accused Nazi war criminal Josef Mengele of his citizenship and at the same time said that he was no longer a resident of that country.

Paraguay's supreme court ruled that Mengele had invalidated the naturalized citizenship he obtained Nov. 27, 1959, by an unjustified absence from the country since 1960.

The court cited a constitutional provision that deprives naturalized citizens of their citizenship is they are out of the country without government authorization for more than two years. It said that Mengele asked for no such permission.

Mengele is accused of murdering 400,000 Jews at the Auschwitz extermination camp in Poland during World War II, when he was a doctor there. Unofficial reports say that Mengele, known as the Auswitz Angel of Death, used his real name when he worked here in 1959 and 1960 selling farm machinery for a West German firm.

The West German government asked for his extradition in 1962, but Paraguayan officials said at the time that they could not find him.

In June, Simon Wiesenthal, head of the Jewish Documentation Center in Vienna, asked for United Nations assistance in getting Mengele extradited from Paraguay. Last month, Mr. Wiesenthal said that Paraguayan officials had informed the UN that Mengele was not in paraguay and had lost his citizenship.

CIA Told to Say Who Did Study On Brainwashing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP) — The CIA is being asked to say who participated in the experiments it had carried out in the 1950s and 1960s to learn more about brainwashing.

Two persons affiliated with consumer groups have gone to court to get the information and a federal judge yesterday gave the CIA until Oct. 1 to either reveal the list or give legal reasons why it should not be forced to provide it.

In the meantime, U.S. District Judge Louis Oberdorfer suggested that the CIA might contact researchers involved in the so-called MK-Ultra project and determine whether they object to release of their names.

The CIA documents were sought by John Cary Sims, an attorney for Ralph Nader's Public Citizen Litigation Group, and Sydney Wolfe, head of the Health Research Group.

Under the program in question, the CIA awarded contracts to institutions including Harvard, Princeton and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to research brainwashing and other behavior modification experiments. Although those and other universities and organizations have been named, some remain secret.

150 Protesters Break Camp in Chinese Capital

PEKING, Aug. 9 (AP) — About 150 tattered protesters who had camped on the Chinese government's doorstep left peacefully late yesterday and some were taken to a shelter and given food, a government worker said.

The protesters, many from distant provinces, had vowed to stay until someone listened to their varied complaints about unemployment and persecution dating back to the Cultural Revolution and "Gang of Four" period.

A self-designated spokesman estimated that 400 had gathered yesterday morning at the Red Gates of Chungnanhai, where the government sits. The number dwindled to about 150 as night came.

Most went away on their own after persuasion, said the worker, who would not give his name. The others were taken in cars, received food and were allowed to spend the night at the reception center. That's what most of them wanted, he said.

Lufthansa Raises Fares

COLOGNE, West Germany, Aug. 9 (AP) — Lufthansa announced today it was raising air fares effective Sept. 1 because of higher fuel costs. A spokesman said the increases would be considerably below the nine to 15 percent increases agreed on at the recent meeting of the International Air Transport Association in Geneva.

Briton, 17, Cited In Alpine Mishap

CHAMONIX, France, Aug. 9 (UPI) — Police said yesterday that an English youth, Christopher Marsh, 17, accidently caused the deaths of eight mountain climbers on Mont Blanc and that he will be returned to France to face as-yet unspecified charges for the accident.

Mr. Marsh was part of a group climbing the Tour Ronde peak of Mont Blanc, the highest mountain of the Alps, July 18, police said, when his support rope slipped. He fell, dragging his friends and 12 others down the mountainside with him into an ice crevasse. Eight died and four were injured.

"He's a poor kid who shouldn't have fallen, who didn't know the the right techniques," a police official said, "and it was his lack of experience and lack of caution that caused the accident."

Result of Carter Pressure

S. Korea Defense Budget To Rise by $500 Million

By Henry Scott-Stokes

SEOUL, Aug. 9 (NYT) — President Carter, visiting here at the end of June, persuaded President Park Chung Hee of South Korea to raise annual military spending next year by about $500 million from currently budgeted levels, South Korean officials revealed yesterday.

The rise is equivalent to 1 percent of this country's gross national product and will increase spending on defense from the 1979 level of $3 billion, or 5.6 percent of the gross national product. Mr. Carter pressed for a bigger South Korean military effort during his visit from June 29 to July 1 but without specifying the amount, U.S. sources said.

South Korean officials reported, however, that Mr. Park had been surprised by the strong pressure exerted by Mr. Carter. "Mr. Carter said that North Korea spent 24 percent of its gross national product on defense and why couldn't we go up halfway toward that level," a South Korean official said.

Mr. Park was reportedly taken aback because the cost of the diversion of resources could be great. "However, we have decided to commit ourselves to an extra 1 percent of gross national product," the official said. "There's no way of stepping back from that — it's a firm decision in response to Mr. Carter's request."

Major Objective

The South Korean decision on higher military spending, which has not yet been disclosed publicly here, represents one of two major objectives of Mr. Carter's visit.

A second purpose was to invite North Korea to the conference table for a first three-way meeting since the 1950s. The aim of such a meeting, according to a communique issued by the United States and South Korea, was "to promote dialogue and reduce tension in the area." But South Korean officials doubt that North Korea will ever respond favorably.

The North Korean Foreign Ministry has issued a stream of tough statements disavowing interest in the proposal. South Korean officials note that the State Department still hopes for a favorable North Korean response to the three-way-meeting proposal. But they think the chances are faint, given the new obduracy in the radio comments and other statements from Pyongyang.

One reason for the shift in North Korean attitudes is what Pyongyang reportedly regards as duplicity by Mr. Carter in announcing plans for a withdrawal of 33,000 U.S. ground combat troops from South Korea at the outset of his presidency in 1977 and then "formally reversing himself last month.

The 30,000 remaining troops, plus Air Force contingents and logistical and communications units now are to remain here at least until 1981. This came as a disappointment to the North, which had hoped for a quiet pullout similar to that carried out by the United States in 1949. That withdrawal, South Koreans constantly remind Americans, was followed a year later by the North Korean surprise attack that started the Korean War.

Source of Pressure

Mr. Carter, it appears, used the reversal of his position on withdrawal to put pressure on Mr. Park to increase military spending.

The July 1 communique stated that "the United States will continue to make available for sale to Korea appropriate weapons systems and defense industry technology."

Washington may thus be seeking to increase military sales to South Korea. Some officials put the current volume of such sales at $300 million a year, but the government here has disclosed no precise figure.

South Korea, with its economy booming, should have little difficulty in raising military spending by the promised 1 per cent of gross national product. The tightly drawn budget shows a surplus for 1979 and for next year.

"But defense already accounts for about 34 percent of our budget," an official said, "and so we couldn't consider going very much further — certainly not up in the direction of North Korean spending.

U.S. Legislators Criticize Rule Aiding Oil Firms

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP) — Two congressional subcommittee chairmen have urged the Carter administration to abolish a federal rule adopted in March that will give the oil industry more than $12 billion by the end of 1980.

Rep. Bob Eckhardt, D-Tex., and Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, in separate statements this week, criticized the regulation — known as the Tilt rule — as inflationary and unnecessarily generous to the oil companies.

The purpose of the regulation is to increase oil company profits as an incentive for the companies to build more refineries.

"The Tilt rule is and has been nothing more than a massive and wholly unjustified giveaway to the oil industry," Sen. Metzenbaum, chairman of the Senate antitrust subcommittee, wrote President Carter.

Rep. Eckhardt, chairman of the House Commerce subcommittee on oversight and investigations, said the rule gives the false impression that the government is regulating gasoline prices, while it actually is allowing prices to increase sharply. "The Tilt rule should never have been put in place," he said.

Nagasaki Holds Bomb Memorial

NAGASAKI, Japan, Aug. 9 (AP) — More than 17,000 persons gathered here today to commemorate the 34th anniversary of the U.S. atomic bombing of this port city in western Japan.

When bells of pence rang at 11:02 a.m., the moment in 1945 at which the bomb was dropped, killing an estimated 70,000 persons, those attending the annual memorial offered a one-minute silent prayer.

Meanwhile, Nagasaki municipal officials said that the city plans to manufacture life-size mock-ups of the atomic bombs for next year's anniversary to help dramatize nuclear warfare.

297,000 Bicycle Thefts

BAD SODEN, West Germany, Aug. 9 (UPI) — A total of 297,000 bicycles worth $10.9 million were stolen in West Germany last year, the Bicycle Industry Association reported yesterday.

Synanon 1 Not Guilty

GELES, Aug. 9 (UPI) — nanon members pleaded yesterday to charges of to commit murder and rattlesnake attack on an who had won a lawsuit ug rehabilitation group. Kenton, 21, and Joseph 9, entered their pleas at nt before Superior Court illiam Hogoboom. The a trial date for Sept. 26 he session would proba- ken up with a pretrial

issue was a decision on ynanon founder Charles should be tried separately of solicitation of murder iracy to commit murder lt. The district attorney's med Mr. Dederich en- Synanon members to take against attorney Paul who had won a $300,000 against Synanon. Mr. was bitten by a e placed in his mailbox er.

slide Hits ealand City

NGTON, New Zealand, PI) — Millions of tons of a hillside smashed into ern New Zealand city of today, crushing 50 homes trapping 17 persons. mated 6 million tons of a 500-foot-high hill out- pwn swept through houses Its slopes and smothered s and a soccer field. No injuries were reported. ment engineers said the as inherently unstable and avy snow, rain and sleet the slide that began last

ne Tapping ged in India

DELHI, Aug. 9 (UPI) — Ram, the leader of India's position party, charged to- his telephone is bugged his house is under police ce.

am, leader of the Janata ld reporters his telephone ed while Indira Gandhi e minister, and is again. Gandhi is reported to have police to keep a close n all opposition leaders e emergency rule she im- 1975-77.

Minister Charan Singh mediate comment on Mr. legations.

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	29⅛	ACF	2.24	6.0	7	245	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅜
23⅞	15⅝	AMF	1.24	7.0	7	508	17¾	17½	17¾	
32⅞	13	AM Intl	.28	1.6	6	372	17⅝	16⅞	17	
14¼	8⅞	APL	1	9.6		7	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
40⅛	33¾	ARA	1.64	4.5	7	95	36¾	36⅜	36⅝	— ½
31⅞	21⅞	ASA	1.40	5.4		333	25⅞	25½	25¾	
14⅞	8½	ATO	.48	4.4	4	65	11¼	11	11	
40⅝	17	AVX	.50	1.3	12	131	40⅝	39⅞	39¾	
39¾	29½	AbbtLb	1	2.8	13	402	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ¼
23¾	16¼	AcmeC	1.20	5.9	5	232	20⅜	20	20⅛	+ ½
6¼	3⅜	AdmDg	.04	.8	7	36	4⅜	4½	4¾	+ ¼
13	10¾	AdaEx	1.28e	11.		56	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
8½	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	3.7	7	107	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
34¼	28⅝	AetnLf	s1.80	5.3	5	874	34	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅛
28¾	17¾	Ahmans	1.20	4.3	5	35	27⅞	27½	27¾	— ⅛
4	2	Aileen				105	2⅜	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
35⅝	23⅛	AirPrd	.60	1.8	11	502	34½	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	15¼	AirbFrt	1.20	5.6	9	27	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
15	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.7	6	53	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	7¾	AlaP	dpf.87	11.		38	8⅛	8	8	
95	78	AlaP pf	9	11.		z50	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
102	83	AlaP pf	9.44	11.		z350	86½	85½	85½	—1
16⅞	13⅜	Alagsco	1.40	9.2	9	x2	15¼	15⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
26⅛	13½	Alaskin	.66	2.7	22	23	24⅜	24½	24½	
45⅞	23½	Albany	1	2.4	10	14	41⅛	40⅜	41⅛	+ ¼
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.6	9	19	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
46⅞	31	Albrtsn	1.20	2.9	8	491	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	+ ⅛
38½	30⅛	AlcanA	2	5.9	4	334	34¼	34	34	
31⅜	22⅝	AlcoStd	1.40	4.8	6	116	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
9⅝	5⅛	Alexdr	.40	5.7	6	44	7⅛	7	7	
31⅞	18½	AllgCp	1	3.3	8	35	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
28⅝	25¾	AlgCp	pf2.86	10.		11	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	
15	6½	AlgAir			5	233	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
29¼	18	AlgAir	pf1.87	8.3		17	22¾	22⅛	22½	— ⅜
23¾	13⅝	AlgLud	1.28	5.6	5	47	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
39	30	AlgLd pf	3	7.8		44	38½	38	38¼	— ¼
23½	21	AlgLd	pf2.19	9.9		30	22⅛	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
19	15¼	AllgPw	1.76	10.	7	109	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
17¼	14¼	AllenGp	s 1	6.5	6	89	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
35	20⅞	Allergan	.60	2.1	11	x40	28⅝	28	28¼	
41¾	27⅝	AlldCh	2	5.3	8	545	37¾	37⅛	37½	
13⅞	9⅞	AlldMnt	.86	7.0	7	38	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ½
20⅝	10⅝	AlldPd	.60	2.9	13	40	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅞
28	20⅞	AlldStr	1.60	6.2	6	189	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ½
38⅛	27¾	AllisCh	1.80	4.9	6	554	37⅛	36⅞	37	+ ½
16½	11⅛	AllrAu	.64b	4.1	9	95	15⅞	15⅝	15½	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a	3.8	8	x10	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
56¾	43⅝	Alcoa	2.80	5.5	4	1029	51⅛	50⅝	50¾	— ⅜
22¾	13⅛	AmlSug	1	4.8	8	3	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
41⅞	36½	Amax	s 1.80	4.6	8	397	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
145½	92	Amax	pf5.25	3.7		1	142	142	142	— ⅜
55¼	39⅝	Amax pf	3	5.7		32	52⅞	52⅜	52⅝	+ ¼
25¾	16¼	Amrce	1.32	5.7	5	5	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
48⅝	23¼	AHess	1.40	3.5	5	690	39⅜	39⅛	39½	+ ½
107½	56	AHes	pf3.50	4.0		1	87	87	87	— ½
19⅜	10⅞	AmAir	.40	3.1	2	696	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
9¼	4	AmAir wt				115	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
22⅝	18¾	AAir pf	2.18	11.		30	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
20½	12¾	ABakr	1.20b	8.6	6	3	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
67	45½	ABrnds	5	7.6	7	202	66⅛	65⅞	66	— ¼
31⅞	22½	ABrd	pf1.70	5.3		2	u32½	32⅛	32⅛	+ ¼
33½	30⅛	ABrd	pf2.75	8.5		x75	32⅜	32½	32½	
35⅛	28¾	ABrd	pf2.67	7.8		x110	34½	34¼	34⅜	+ ½
45⅞	32⅜	ABdcst	1.20	2.6	8	1241	45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ½
20½	13⅛	ABldM	.70	4.8	7	14	14¾	14½	14⅝	
43⅞	34½	AmCan	2.80	7.2	6	84	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	— ¼
22¼	19¾	ACan	pf1.75	8.5		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
6⅞	2⅛	ACentry			11	6	5⅞		5⅞	— ¼
32⅝	23¾	ACyan	1.60	6.1	8	202	26⅛	26⅛	26¼	— ¼
14½	8⅛	AmDistl				49	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
26	19⅝	ADT	1.08	4.6	9	43	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ¼
24½	19⅞	AElPw	2.18	10.	10	386	21	20⅞	21	
40¼	27⅞	AmExp	1.80	5.0	8	504	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ½
15⅞	8¾	AFamil	.60b	4.8	6	x122	12⅜	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
23⅜	19	AGlBd	2e	9.3		37	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
20	15½	AGnCv	1.44	7.3		6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
35½	22⅛	AGnIns	1	2.8	5	369	u35¼	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅜
43	29	AGIn	pf1.80	4.1		54	u43½	42¾	43½	+ ⅜
16½	9⅞	AHeritLf	.48	3.1	10	16	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
22½	12	AmHoist	1	5.6	6	x67	18½	18	18	— ½
32½	24⅛	AHome	1.50	5.3	12	1154	29	28½	28½	— ⅜
32¾	23⅜	AmHosp	.60	2.6	12	1875	31¼	30⅜	31¼	+ ¼
13⅛	7⅝	AmInvt	.40	3.6	8	15	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	18	AMI	.80	2.5	10	178	32	31½	31½	— ⅛
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs			3	225	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
47	36	ANatR	3.20	7.3	8	102	44⅜	43⅝	43¾	—1¼
30⅛	24½	ASLFl	n.60a	2.0	6	25	u30½	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
16½	10¼	AShip	.80a	5.0	52	24	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
55	39	AStand	3	5.6	7	117	54	53¼	53⅝	— ¼
9⅝	6	ASteril	.32	3.7	9	106	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	23½	AmStr	.80	2.6	4	97	30⅝	29⅞	30½	+ ⅜
29½	26	AmStr wi				4	29	29	29	— ¼
64¼	56⅞	ATT	5	8.7	7	2307	57⅞	57⅜	57⅝	
67⅞	59⅝	ATT pf	4	6.6		9	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	+ ⅛
49⅝	43⅜	ATT pf	3.64	7.8		184	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝	
50⅝	44⅞	ATT pf	3.74	7.8		10	47¾	47⅝	47⅝	
14½	10¼	AWatWk	.92	6.3	5	8	u14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
18	14⅝	AWat	pf1.43	7.9		y30	18	18	18	+ ⅜
13¾	11¼	AWat	pf1.25	11.		y300	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
21⅜	15½	Ameron	1	5.1	6	5	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
16⅞	9½	AmesD	.40b	3.1	5	5	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
41⅝	27¼	Ametek	1.80	4.5	10	40	40	39½	39⅝	+ ½
22⅝	15⅝	Amfac	1.20	5.5	5	40	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
40	29½	AMPInc	.76	2.1	12	185	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅜
22¼	13⅛	Ampco	.60	2.7	7	27	u23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	10⅝	Ampex	.05e	.3	10	404	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅛	AmrepCp			9	28	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
23½	17½	Amstar	1.35	7.2	8	131	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
7¾	6⅛	Amst pf	.68	9.9		6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
45	29¼	Amsted	2	4.9	7	551	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
19¼	14¾	Analog	s		15	32	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
18⅝	16	Anchor	s1.20	7.0	5	186	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	
26	18⅛	AnClay	1.12	5.4	7	35	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.34	5.3	7	49	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	8½	Anixter	.40	2.3	8	36	17⅜	17	17⅛	— ⅛
26⅞	18⅝	Apache	s.40	1.6	10	68	24⅞	24¼	24¾	+ ¼
75½	65	ApPw	pf7.40	11.		z50	70	70	70	
22½	7½	ApldDig			7	66	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅜
11½	5⅛	ApplMg			9	90	9⅜	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
26⅝	17½	Arcata	1.12	4.5	7	x80	25	24¼	25	+ ⅞
34¼	28⅜	Arcat pf	2	6.1		x1	32¾	32¾	32¾	
24¼	12⅞	ArchrD	.20b	.9	13	61	22⅞	22⅜	22¾	+ ⅛
11¾	6	ArctEn	.10e	1.4	12	29	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
21⅜	18¼	AriPS	2	10.	7	722	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
112½	104½	AriPpf	10.70	10.		z10	107½	107½	107½	—1
18½	8⅜	ArkBst	.60b	6.4	20	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
44⅞	28⅞	ArkLGs	2.20	5.1	10	112	44	43⅛	43½	— ⅜
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRty				1928	3	2½	3	+ ½
9¼	5¼	Armada			9	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
23½	17	Armco	1.50	6.5	4	148	23¼	23	23	— ⅜
30¼	25⅛	Arm pf	2.10	7.1		28	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ¼
21⅞	14⅞	ArmCk	1.10	6.0	8	112	18⅛	18	18⅛	
32	18½	ArmRu	1.20	5.7	5	36	21⅝	21	21	+ ⅛
22⅞	15¼	AroCorp	1b	4.9	7	3	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
23⅛	7⅞	ArrowE	.20r	.9	6	139	21⅝	21¼	21⅛	+ ¼
18⅝	12	Arvin	1	7.1	4	75	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	22⅛	Arvin pf	2	8.3		2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
20¼	13⅞	Asarco	1	5.0	4	350	20⅛	19⅞	20	
45½	31	AshlOil	s 2	5.2	5	142	39½	38⅝	38¼	—1⅛
21⅞	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50	7.9	7	92	19¼	18⅞	19	
22⅛	15½	Athlone	1.20	6.2	5	19	19¾	19½	19½	
23⅞	17½	AtCyEl	1.74	9.2	8	69	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
69¼	49⅛	AtlRich	2.80	4.3	8	771	64⅞	64½	64⅞	
233	167¼	AtlRc pf	3	1.4		2	219¼	218⅜	219¼	— ¼
82	58⅝	AtlRc	pf2.80	3.6		8	77¼	77	77¼	
20⅛	9½	AtlasCp			20	15	14⅞		15	+ ¼
36¼	27¼	AutoDta	.64	1.8	17	303	35¾	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅜
35	18½	AvcoCp	1.20	5.1	3	287	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
87½	49	Avco pf	4.20	6.9		2	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	
19½	12⅝	Avery	.52	2.9	8	103	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	13⅜	Avnet	.80	3.9	7	183	20⅝	20¼	20½	
63	45⅝	Avon	2.80	5.6	12	x1145	49⅞	49¼	49⅞	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— B—B—B —								
65¾	12⅛	BAV Liq	52e			6	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	+ ¼
3	1⅛	BT Mtg				12	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅛	Bache	.40a	3.7	6	82	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	— ¼
46⅞	27	BakrInt	.60	1.3	15	318	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
32⅞	17½	BaldwU	1.20	3.7	7	153	u32½	32⅛	32½	+ ⅜
48¾	28⅝	BldU pf	2.06	4.2		38	48⅝	48¾	48⅝	+ ¾
28⅞	20⅝	BallCp	1.40	5.4	6	75	26⅛	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅜
48⅞	31⅞	BallyMf	s.10	.3	28	1256	39⅝	38¾	39⅝	+ ½
27⅞	21½	BallGE	2.44	10.	7	84	24¼	24⅛	24¼	
24⅞	18¼	BanCal	.92	3.9	6	25	24	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
18½	11¼	Bandag	.60	3.4	10	132	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
31⅜	17⅞	BangPnt	.60	2.2	6	67	27	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅜
42½	25	BanP pf	2	5.5		22	37	36½	36½	
38	30⅞	BkNY	2.44a	7.1	5	25	34⅞	34½	34½	— ½
17¾	13⅛	BkofVa	1.04	6.6	5	4	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ¼
30⅞	23¼	BnkAm	1.32	4.4	8	2984	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
46¾	32⅞	BankTr	3	6.7	6	156	45⅝	44⅝	45	—1
19	14⅛	BarryW	s.44	2.4	11	31	18⅛	18⅛	18½	
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72	3.8	7	59	45⅜	44⅜	44⅝	— ⅞
49⅞	33¾	BaxtTrv	.50	1.1	15	801	46⅛	45⅝	45½	—1
7¼	2⅜	BayColP			78	91	7	6⅞	7	
22⅞	18⅜	BayStG	2	9.0	7	18	22⅝	22⅛	22½	
38	25	Bearing	.92	2.9	10	x8	32	31¾	32	— ⅛
28¼	20⅛	BeatFd	1.20	5.3	9	609	23	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
58½	43⅝	Beat pf	3.38	7.2		54	47¼	46⅜	46¾	— ¼
26⅛	20	Beckm	.28	1.1	17	283	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
39⅜	30⅛	BectnD	.84	2.5	11	333	34¼	33⅞	34⅛	— ⅛
31½	20	Beech	1	3.3	9	813	30⅛	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
9⅛	2⅞	Beker			12	46	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
44⅝	24⅛	BelcoP	s.80	2.1	8	76	38⅞	38⅝	38½	
28⅛	19¼	Belden	1.60	5.7	5	17	28¼	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
9	6¼	BeldnH	.36b	4.7	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	14¾	BellHow	.96	5.6	13	x61	17½	17¼	17¼	
9⅛	5½	BellInd	.20a	2.3	6	681	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ½
19⅞	18½	BelCd	g s1.52			104	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
25⅛	19½	Bemis	1.40	5.8	6	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
43⅛	33½	Bendix	2.56	6.5	6	61	39⅞	39	39¼	— ⅜
29⅛	21⅛	BentCp	2	7.3	6	309	27⅞	27¼	27½	— ½
52	43	Benef	pf4.50	10.		z140	45	44	45	
27½	23½	Benef	pf2.50	10.		z200	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅜	BengtB			9	231	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	3½	BerkeyP			12	70	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	9	x114	27½	27	27⅛	
26½	19⅛	BethStl	1.60	6.9	3	833	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
42⅝	29⅛	BigThr	.80	2.0	15	159	41	40½	40⅝	
21	14½	Binney	.80	4.4	9	19	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
36⅛	17⅛	BlsFSL	1.20	3.4	7	3	35⅛	35½	35½	— ½
23¼	15½	BlackDr	.68	2.9	12	650	23⅛	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
22⅜	19½	BlairJn	s 1	4.6	7	17	22	21¾	21¾	— ½
21⅞	13¼	BlissL	1.10	5.0	7	272	u21⅞	21	21⅞	+ ⅜
26	19⅞	BlckHR	1.60	6.6	8	x318	24⅛	24	24¼	
28⅛	18¼	BlueB	1.60	5.8	6	x110	28	27½	27½	— ¼
12⅞	5⅝	Bluebrd	.28	2.2	8	171	u13	12⅞	12⅞	
7⅞	3⅞	BobbieBr			4	27	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
47¼	37¼	Boeing	s 1	2.2	7	1912	46⅞	45½	46½	+ ½
37⅜	23½	BoiseC	1.50	4.0	7	376	37¾	37⅜	37½	+ ⅛
30⅛	24⅛	Borden	1.82	7.3	6	230	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
34⅛	26	BorgW	2	6.1	5	87	33⅛	32⅝	33	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅜	Bormns	.15e	2.5	4	27	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
25⅞	20⅝	BosEd	2.44	11.	7	51	22⅜	22½	22¼	+ ⅛
93	78	BosE	pf8.88	11.		z170	81	81	81	
12	10	BosE	pr1.17	11.		31	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
15	12⅝	BosE	pr1.46	11.		10	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅜	Braniff	.44	3.5	8	330	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
46¾	20⅛	BraunC	.80	1.9	13	108	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	24½	BrigSt	1.20a	4.2	9	334	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅝
40	30⅛	BristM	1.44	4.1	11	526	35⅜	35	35⅛	— ⅛
45½	35½	BristM pf	2	5.1		1	39	39	39	— ¼
28⅞	16⅝	BritPet	.53e	2.0	8	916	27	26¾	26⅝	
19½	14½	BrkwGl	1.08	7.0	9	49	15½	15¼	15⅜	
25	18⅝	BkyUG	2.02	8.5	7	18	23¾	23⅛	23¾	+ ⅛
23¼	14⅞	BwnSh	1	4.8	5	21	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+ ¼
19¼	7⅛	Brown	.30	2.1	4	35	14½	14¼	14½	
30	22½	BwnGp	1.80	7.3	5	10	24⅝	24⅝	24½	
16	11	BwnFer	.60	4.3	9	333	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.80	5.8	5	159	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
34¼	27⅞	Brnsk	pf2.40	8.4		5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
		BrushW	2	5.1	7	12	u39	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
25	15⅛	BucyEr	.88	4.0	8	511	22¼	21¾	21⅞	— ½
6½	5⅝	BudgC	pf.60	10.		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
36½	22	BufFo	1.80	5.3	7	2	34	34	34	— ¼
16⅝	10	Bundy	1	6.7	6	37	15⅛	15	15	
21	17⅛	BunkrH	1.90	10.		13	18¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	18	BunkR	.84	3.5	7	137	23⅞	23½	23¾	— ⅛
29⅛	18	BnkR	pf1.50	6.2		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
22⅝	16¼	BurlInd	1.40	8.3	6	126	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
60⅛	35	BurlNo	1.80	3.1	5	435	59⅛	58⅜	58⅝	— ⅜
7½	6⅝	BrlNo pf	.55	7.7		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
56	36	BrlNo	pf2.85	5.4		20	53¼	53	53	— ⅜
26¾	17½	Burndy	1	3.7	9	2	u27	27	27	+ ¼
7½	2½	BrnsRL	.10e	1.7		270	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
88	64⅞	Burrgh	2.20	3.1	11	489	72	70⅝	72	+ ⅞
24⅞	14	ButlrIn	s.80	3.4	8	15	24⅛	23¼	23¼	— ¼
15¼	6⅞	Buttes			64	20	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
		— C—C—C —								
64¾	44⅛	CBS	2.60	4.6	8	924	56¼	55½	56	
45	30½	CBS pf	1	2.7		5	37½	37½	37½	+1¼
11⅝	4¼	CCI			4	136	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ¼
30⅞	19	CI Rty	.20e	.7	27	31	29⅝	29	29½	+ ¼
55½	29	CIT	2.60	6.3	6	1497	41½	40⅞	41⅛	+ ⅝
15½	8⅝	CLC	.24	1.9	26	9	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
14½	7⅞	CNA Fn			3	1337	14⅛	14	14	
19⅝	13¼	CNA pf	1.10	5.7		190	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
12½	9⅞	CNAI	1.08a	9.5		13	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
56	47¼	CPC	3	5.5	8	158	54⅞	54½	54¾	— ⅛
17½	14¼	CP Nat	1.64	10.	15	8	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
23⅞	13¾	CTS	.80	3.6	9	195	22½	21⅞	22	— ¼
45¼	26⅝	CabotC	1.40	3.2	7	20	44⅜	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅜
18⅛	7¼	Cadence			7	87	17	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
36⅛	18⅝	Caesars	s		60	75e	26⅛	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅜
20½	13	Callhn	.50b	2.9	10	87	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅜
6	2⅛	CamerB			10	14	5⅝	5½	5½	
20⅛	17	CmRL	g s.50			174	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
39	31⅞	CamSp	1.76	5.5	8	62	32¼	32	32	— ⅜
28¾	19⅞	CampT	1.08	4.9	8	114	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
29¼	18⅝	CdPac	g1.40e			164	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	9	CanalR	.64	4.5	18	66	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
24¾	18⅝	CanMil	n1.16	5.1	7	15	22¾	22⅝	22¾	
47¾	34⅞	CapCits	.20	.4	11	97	46¼	45⅝	46¼	+ ⅜
26½	18⅞	CapHold	.92	3.9	8	542	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
38⅝	20	CnsFrt	1.20	5.0	5	37	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
45	33¾	CrsNG	3	7.2	6	60	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅜
5⅜	3⅛	Caring	g.07e			62	5	4⅞	4¾	— ⅛
21¾	18⅛	Carlisle	s.90	4.3	6	x51	21⅛	20⅞	21	— ¼
61	52	CaroCO	5	9.1		220	55	55	55	
12	5⅞	CaroFrg	.40	5.2	6	42	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	18⅛	CarPw	2.08	10.	7	326	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
29⅜	24¼	CarP	pf2.67	10.		30	26½	26¼	26¼	
31	22⅝	CarTec	1.60	5.5	6	202	29	28¾	29	+2¼
13	10⅝	CarrGn	.98e	8.3		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
23⅞	16⅝	CarsPir	1.10	5.9	5	8	18½	18¼	18½	— ½
20⅜	13⅝	CartHw	1.12	6.1	7	x245	18	17⅞	18	
33¾	24¼	CartHw pf	2	6.6		x5	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
10	6¼	CartWal	.40	4.7	10	278	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
10⅜	6⅝	CascNG	.67r	6.6	7	48	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ½
23½	14⅜	CastlCk	.80b	4.7	9	196	17	16¾	17	
65	52⅞	CatrpT	2.10	3.6	8	1029	58½	58	58⅛	— ⅜
15¼	10⅞	CecoCp	.60	4.4	4	31	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
48¼	38½	Celanse	3.20	7.0	5	110	47⅜	46	46	— ⅞
50½	44¼	Celan	pf4.50	9.4		1	47⅜	47⅜	47¾	— ½
8⅛	3	Cenco			7	104	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
28⅜	14¼	Centex	.25	.9	11	240	27⅞	26¼	26⅞	— ¼
17⅛	14⅛	CenSoW	1.42	9.4	7	285	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
22	18	CenHud	1.96	10.	6	9	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
17½	15⅛	CentlLt	1.70	10.	7	105	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
29⅞	26	CnlLt	pf2.87	11.		z660	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
28¼	24	CnlLt	pf2.62	10.		z400	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
14⅛	12½	CenIIPS	1.36	9.8	7	65	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
35⅛	18	CenLaE	1.68	4.9	7	101	34⅜	34¼	34¼	
16¼	13¼	CeMPw	1.52	10.	7	25	14½	14¼	14½	
16¼	11⅞	CenSoya	.76	5.8	6	28	13⅛	13	13	
27¼	23	CenTel	1.84	6.8	8	172	u27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
51¾	19⅝	CentrDat	1b	1.9	19	681	u52⅝	50	51⅛	+1⅞
8⅞	6⅜	CntryTel	.58	6.7	7	53	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
24⅞	15¼	Crt-teed	.90	5.1	10	24	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
22	15¼	CessAir	.80	4.1	7	270	20	19⅞	19¾	— ¼
26¼	19	Chmpln	1.24	4.8	5	427	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
26⅛	19⅝	Chmi	pf1.20	4.8		11	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
13¾	9	ChamSp	.80	6.7	8	171	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
44⅞	4	ChartCo	.36		7	427	31⅞	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
40	1	ChartCo wt				289	28⅝	27¼	27¾	
37⅛	28½	ChrtNY	2.44	6.5	5	103	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+ ⅜
10½	7¼	ChasFd	.74e	7.2		29	10⅞	10¼	10¼	
43⅞	28⅞	ChasM	2.40	5.7	6	964	42⅛	41½	41¾	— ⅛
92⅛	81	ChasM	pf7.60	8.8		203	86⅞	86¼	86⅜	— ⅛
14¾	8⅛	Chelsea	.60b	5.2	4	45	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅜
44¾	36	ChmNY	3.16	7.3	6	85	44⅛	43½	43½	—1
24¼	20⅝	ChNY	pf1.87	8.3		13	22⅜	22½	22½	+ ⅛
51⅝	31	ChesVa	1.50	3.2	11	38	46⅝	46	46½	+ ⅜
26⅝	20½	ChesPn	1.08	4.3	11	126	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	
32¼	24⅞	Chessie	2.32	7.1	5	250	32½	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
65⅛	45⅞	ChiBri	20	3.2	13	82	62	61⅜	61¾	— ¼
19⅝	5¼	ChiMlw			15	48	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ¼
52½	21	ChiMlw pf				29	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
32½	23⅛	ChiPneT	2	7.6	7	20	26⅛	25⅞	26¼	+ ¼
7⅝	3⅞	ChkFull				33	4⅛	3⅜	3⅞	— ¼
19⅝	6⅝	ChrisCft			9	352	17¾	16⅞	17¾	
41	20	ChCft	pf1.40	3.5		21	40	40	40	—1
9⅛	4⅛	Chrism	.40e	4.8	5	7	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
22⅛	14⅝	Chroma	1.16	5.2	5	92	21¾	21⅞	21⅛	
13	7⅛	Chrysler	.20t			1226	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
5½	2⅛	Chrys wt				159	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
23½	14⅛	Chrys	pf2.75	19.		479	15	d14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
37	20⅛	ChurCh	.60	2.2	11	232	27½	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅜
31¼	27⅞	CinBell	2.52	8.5	5	1	29¼	29⅛	29¾	+ ⅛
23⅞	18	CinGE	1.96	10.	7	82	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
46½	40	CinG pf	4	9.9		z30	40½	40½	40½	—1
88½	75	CinG pf	7.44	9.2		z220	81¼	81¼	81⅛	
23¼	18⅛	CinMil	s .73	3.2	8	71	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅜
29½	22⅛	Citicrp	1.30	5.3	6	2615	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	— ⅜
73⅞	48	CitiesSv	3.68	5.2	11	114	69⅝	69	69¼	— ⅛
2½	1	ClizSoRt				22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅞	12½	CityInv	1.20	6.4	4	728	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
2⅞	1	CityInv wt				61	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
38½	26½	CityIn	pf1.31	3.4		7	38½	38⅛	38½	
29¾	21	CityIn pf	2	6.9		258	29⅛	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
40⅛	31⅜	ClarkE	2	5.1	5	81	39⅝	39¼	39¼	
32⅝	11⅛	ClarkOil	.70	2.7	6	65	25½	25¼	25½	
35¼	25⅛	ClvClf	1.40	4.1	9	127	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	— ⅜
20⅞	16⅜	ClevEl	1.92	11.	9	314	18⅝	18	18¼	
86⅛	71	ClvEl	pf7.40	10.		z100	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ¼
13¾	7	Clevepk	.60	5.9	24	171	10½	9¾	10¼	
14¼	9⅛	Clorox	.76	7.2	7	180	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	8¾	CluettPe	.60	5.7	6	1149	10½	10	10½	— ⅛
13	10⅛	CluettP	pf1	9.1		1	11	11	11	
16⅛	5½	Coachm	.30t		26	68	6⅝	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
28⅝	12⅞	CstlGs	.40	1.5	7	648	27½	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅜
28⅝	17¾	CstlG	pf1.83	6.6		10	27⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
8¾	5½	CocaBtl	.44	6.5	9	211	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
47¼	36½	CocaCl	1.96	4.9	12	880	40	39¼	39⅝	— ⅛
23	19½	CldwBk	s.80	3.8	8	18	21¼	21	21	— ½
16¼	10⅛	ColeNt	.72	6.1	5	25	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	+ ½
7⅞	2⅞	Coleco				32	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅝	ColgPal	1.08	6.4	7	624	16½	16¼	16⅞	— ⅜
13⅛	8¼	CollAlk	.72	7.6	5	152	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
18⅞	9⅛	CollnF	.28	1.8	8	215	16	15½	16	+ ½
37	19	ColPen	1.40	5.7	6	548	24⅞	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
48⅞	30½	ColInd	2.50	5.2	6	69	47⅜	47¼	47⅜	— ¼
38	25½	Colt pf	1.60	4.2		3	38	38	38	
100½	65½	Colt pf	4.25	4.2		3	u101	101	101	+ ½
31	25⅛	ColGas	2.44	8.1	7	119	30⅛	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅛
59	54	ColGs	pf5.48	9.8		x201	55⅞	55⅝	55⅞	
27½	14⅝	ColuPct	.80e	3.2	5	147	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ¼
26⅝	20½	ColSOh	2.32	9.3	11	46	25	24⅞	25	
108	98	CSO	pf10.52	10.		z20	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	
54	31⅞	CmbEn	2.20	4.3	10	283	51⅞	51	51⅞	+ ⅛
17	9⅝	CmbEq	.14b	1.0		84	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	22⅝	CmwE	2.60	11.	8	175	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
21	17⅛	CwE pf	1.42	7.8		10	18⅛	18¼	18¼	
22⅝	18⅝	CwE pf	1.90	9.7		17	19½	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
23⅛	19⅞	CwE pf	2	9.8		3	20⅜	20½	20½	— ⅛
102½	95⅛	CwE	pf8.40	8.4		51	99⅝	99½	99¾	+1¾
27⅜	25¼	CwE pf	2.37	9.1		23	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
31	25⅛	CwE pf	2.87	10.		195	27½	27¼	27⅜	
47⅝	36⅝	Comsat	2.30	5.4	6	38	43	42⅛	42⅞	— ⅜
21⅛	12⅝	CoPsyc	.60	2.7	11	110	u22½	21⅝	22½	+ ⅜
21⅛	18⅝	CompSp	.88	8.4	7	4	u22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅜
48⅝	28⅝	Compgr	.28	.7	11	95	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	— ⅛
17	9⅛	CompSci			13	374	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
32½	23½	Cptvsn	s		20	512	32½	31	31⅛	— ⅜
19½	15½	ConAg	s 1.16	7.0	5	30	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
31¾	21¼	ConeMl	1.80	5.7	5	8	31⅝	31⅛	31½	— ⅛
33⅛	16¼	Congolm	1	3.1	8	233	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
39½	34⅛	ConnGn	n1.32	3.6	6	307	37	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅜
26¼	17	ConnM	2	7.7	21	70	u26½	26	26	+ ¼
18¼	15⅝	CnnNG	1.60	9.2	10	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
41	24½	Conoco	1.70	4.5	6	1273	38¼	37⅞	38	
24⅞	12¼	Conrac	.80	4.4		35	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
25	21	ConEd	2.44	10.	6	184	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
80½	69½	ConE pf	6	7.6		8	79	78½	79	
52⅞	41	ConE	pf4.65	9.9		z100	47	47	47	+ ¾
51½	45¾	ConE pf	5	10.		18	48	47⅞	48	+ ¾
27	21	ConFds	1.60	6.7	7	557	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅜
68	54	ConF	pf4.50	7.8		28	58½	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	19	ConsPw	2.36	11.	6	257	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
48½	40	CnPw	pf4.50	11.		z10	42	42	42	
84¼	69½	CnPw	pf7.45	10.		z100	73½	73½	73½	— ⅜
26⅞	21½	CnPw	pr2.50	11.		2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
24¼	19½	CnPw	pr2.23	10.		1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
26½	21⅜	CnPw	pf2.43	10.		1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
16⅝	7¼	ContAir	.30e	2.3	5	938	13⅛	12⅞	13	
7¼	3⅜	ContCop				52	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
28⅞	22⅜	CntlCorp	2	7.6	5	343	26½	25⅞	26⅜	+ ⅜
33⅛	25⅜	CntlGrp	2.20	7.4	8	89	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
25⅛	22	CntGp pr	2	8.2		58	24½	24⅛	24½	
32⅝	24¼	ContIll	1.44	4.9	6	77	29¼	29	29⅛	— ⅜
17¼	14⅛	ContTel	1.36	8.0	8	x306	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ¼
46⅛	28⅝	CtlData	.40	.9	8	1329	46⅛	44⅝	45½	+ ⅜
30⅝	25½	Conwd	1.60	5.6	8	5	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
8¼	3⅜	CookUn	.07e	1.0	11	233	7⅝	7⅜	7¼	— ⅜
59⅜	41½	Coopln	1.84	3.2	9	203	58⅜	58¼	58⅝	— ⅜
36¼	31⅝	Coopl	pf2.90	8.2		54	36½	35½	35½	— ⅝
26¼	14⅛	CoopLab	.60	2.7	10	68	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ¼
17	10⅝	CoopTR	.80	5.6	4	26	14½	14¼	14¼	
25	17¾	Copelnd	.84	4.2	8	12	20	20	20	— ¼
22½	15⅝	Coppwd	1.36	7.0	5	5	19⅞	19½	19½	+ ¼
6⅞	3⅞	Cordura	.44	8.4	9	77	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
16⅞	13⅞	Coreln	s .58	3.4	7	14	16¼	16	16	— ¼
65	51	CornG	1.88	3.1	8	151	60⅞	60⅛	60⅝	— ⅜
32⅞	20½	CorrBlk	1.56	6.0	9	29	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
26	16½	Cowles	.90	3.7	20	79	24½	24	24½	+ ¼
13½	8⅛	Craig	.50	5.9	15	11	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
37	23	Crane	1.40b	4.0	8	87	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	+ ⅜
12⅝	6⅝	CredtF	.44	4.1	8	126	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
35⅝	24	CrockN	2	5.8	5	125	35	34½	34½	— ½
27¼	22⅛	CrckN	pf2.18	8.3		60	26⅞	26¼	26¼	— ¼
16⅝	12⅝	CrmpK	1.04	6.4	6	32	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
32	19⅜	CrouHl	1.25	3.9	10	80	u32⅞	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅜
35⅞	26½	CrwnCk			7	36	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
43½	29⅞	CrwZel	2.10	5.7	8	431	36⅞	36½	36⅝	— ⅜
49⅛	32	CrumF	2.52	5.0	5	466	u51	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅜
19	10½	Culbro	1	9.4		53	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
42½	29⅞	CumEn	1.80	5.1	5	364	35⅞	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
13	8⅛	CunnDrg	.32	3.1	7	31	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
12	10	Currinc	1.10	10.	5	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
20½	11⅞	CurtW	.80	5.0	7	133	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
27½	21⅜	CurtW A	2	8.5		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
23	17½	Cyclp	s .88	4.2	3	48	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
38½	15¼	Cyprus	.80b	2.1	10	154	38½	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅛
		— D—D—D —								
14¼	8½	DPF			4	60	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
8¾	4½	Damon	.20	3.6	138	30	5⅝	5½	5½	
18⅞	9⅞	DanRiv	1	5.6	5	90	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ¼
32⅞	25⅛	DanaCp	1.48	5.2	6	145	28⅞	28⅝	28½	+ ⅛
23¾	15	Daniel	.26b	1.1	10	21	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
47½	34½	DartInd	1.80	3.9	8	217	47	46½	46½	— ⅜
47½	34½	Dart pf	2	4.3		5	47	47	47	+1
73⅞	52¼	DataGen			14	207	67⅝	67⅛	67⅛	— ¼
47⅞	25⅝	DataTer	.30	.8	12	55	36½	36	36	— ⅜
83	48	Datapnt			15	217	79⅞	78	79⅝	+1½
18	13⅞	Dayco	.50b	3.1	4	52	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
84	65½	Dayc	pf4.25	5.2		z100	81	81	81	+2⅛
43	33⅛	DaytHd	1.60	3.8	4	188	42	41	42	+ ½
17⅛	14⅛	DaytPL	1.74	11.	9	156	16⅛	16	16¼	+ ¼
83	71½	DPL pf	7.70	10.		z6400	77⅞	77⅛	77⅛	+5⅞
40	30¼	Deere	1.60	4.1	8	297	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
14½	12⅞	DelmP	1.38	10.	7	186	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	+ ¼
58	36⅛	DeltaA	1.20	2.6	7	538	46	45	45⅝	+ ⅜
8½	5⅜	Deltec	2.50c		23	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
15¼	7⅛	Deltona			19	90	13½	13	13½	+ ⅜
21¾	17¾	DenMf	s 1	5.3	7	13	19¼	19	19	
34¼	17⅝	Dennys	.88	4.4	7	107	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
23	13⅝	Dentsply	.88	5.7	10	x16	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
16	10	DeSoto	1	8.2	9	14	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	13⅛	DetEd	1.60	11.	7	921	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
74	59⅝	DetE	pf5.50	8.2		1	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ¼
97	81	DetE	pf9.32	11.		z100	88	88	88	—1
86¼	69	DetE	pf7.68	10.		z300	76½	76½	76½	— ¼
83¾	67⅛	DetE	pf7.45	10.		z230	74⅝	74⅛	74⅛	+ ½
27½	24¼	DE pfF	2.75	11.		15	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	24⅛	DE pfB	2.75	11.		16	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
24⅝	19¾	DetE	pr2.28	11.		8	21½	21¼	21¼	
24½	16	Dexter	1	4.1	9	34	u24⅝	24½	24½	
14⅞	9	DiGior	.56	4.8	7	33	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
26½	15½	DiaICp	1.20	5.7	7	2	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
40¼	30	DiaInt	2.20b	5.7	8	130	38⅞	38½	38⅝	+ ¼
29⅛	19	DiamS	1.48	5.8	8	482	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
30	16⅜	Diebold	.70	2.4	13	51	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅛
60	44⅝	DigitalEq			14	977	59⅝	58⅞	59	— ⅜
14⅝	7	Dillngm	.60	5.1	5	33	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
27¼	20½	Dillngm	pf2	8.1		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
35⅝	27½	Dillon	1.32b	3.8	17	29	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅜
47⅜	33	Disney	.48	1.2	12	573	41⅞	41¼	41⅞	— ⅛
8⅜	1⅞	Divrsfdln			9	79	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	
6½	2⅛	DivrsMtg				43	5	5	5	— ⅛
20⅞	13⅞	DrPepr	.68	4.4	12	221	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
36	14	Documat			11	85	24¼	24	24	— ¼
42	33⅛	DmeM	g s.32			989	36⅛	35½	36¼	+ ⅛
6½	3⅛	DonLJ	.14	3.2	14	x149	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
33⅞	25½	Donnly	1	3.4	9	22	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
22¼	11	Dorsey	.75	4.3	6	21	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
57	39½	Dover	1.72	3.0	10	44	u58¼	56	58	+2
30⅞	24⅛	DowCh	1.40	4.9	8	926	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅛
39	31⅛	DowJn	1.44	4.0	12	22	36⅛	35¼	35⅝	
35⅜	23⅜	Dravo	1.28	4.4	7	54	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
52½	35	Dresr	1	2.0	9	1105	51⅜	50⅞	51	— ⅜
17¼	14½	DrexB	1.60	9.7		2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
20⅜	10	Dreyfs	.85e	4.1	9	13	u20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅛
45¾	38⅛	duPont	s 2	4.6	7	1112	43⅞	43	43¼	—1
49	42	duPnt	pf3.50	8.0		1	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
62¼	53⅞	duPnt	pf4.50	8.1		7	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ⅜
21⅞	16½	DukeP	1.80	9.5	7	286	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
97	79⅝	Duke	pf8.20	9.1		z4000	90⅝	87⅜	90⅜	+2⅛
29½	26	Duke	pf2.69	9.9		13	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
38½	30⅛	DunBr	1.76	4.7	13	435	37⅝	37	37½	+ ½
18	14¼	DuqLt	1.72	11.	12	112	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
26	20	Duq	pfA2.10	10.		z200	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
23	18	Duq pf	2	10.		z220	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
24	19	Duq pf	2.05	9.8		z800	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅜
26¾	21	Duq pf	2.31	10.		z430	23	23	23	— ⅜
29⅝	24¼	Duq pf	2.75	11.		z310	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅛
88	65	Duq pf	7.20	9.7		z108	74	74	74	
11⅜	6	DutchB	.16	1.5		29	10⅞	10¼	10¼	
7¼	4⅝	DynAm	.10a	1.9	6	x14	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
		— E—E—E —								
37⅞	24⅛	EG&G	.60	1.6	13	156	u38⅛	37¼	37⅜	
3½	2	EMI	.18e	8.5	13	106	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
35⅜	21	E Sys	1.20	3.7	10	38	32⅜	31⅞	32⅛	— ⅜
25⅝	19	EagleP	.88	3.8	8	28	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	
27⅝	17⅜	Easco	1.20	6.3	6	42	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅜
15⅝	7	EastAir			4	1054	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
25¾	22½	EsAir	pf2.69	12.		5	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
24	13	EastGF	.92	4.3	12	539	21⅞	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
16¼	13¼	EastUtl	1.60	11.	8	13	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
68⅛	52⅝	EsKod	2.40	4.3	9	1094	56¼	55⅝	56	+ ⅛
43⅝	33	Eaton	2.58	6.1	5	205	42⅝	42	42⅛	— ⅜
18⅜	14⅛	Echlin	.84	4.9	7	58	16⅝	16¼	16½	— ⅛
33¾	23½	EckrdJk	.80	2.3	11	180	28⅝	28	28	— ⅝
35	24⅛	EdisBr	1.32	4.4	7	10	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
26¼	14	Edwrd	.60a	3.8	5	33	16	15⅞	16	— ¼
22⅛	13⅞	ElPaso	1.32	6.2	7	476	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
24⅞	21	EPG	dpf2.35	10.		4	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	ElcorCp	.20	1.6	9	54	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	5⅝	ElecAssc			12	92	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	15⅝	EDS	1	4.5	12	46	22½	22	22	— ⅛
8½	3⅛	ElMeMg			6	49	4	3⅝	3⅞	
11¼	7⅛	EMM	pf.25k			1	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	17½	Elgin	1.60	6.4	8	25	25¼	25	25	— ⅜
6⅞	3⅛	Elixir			4	39	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
51⅞	24⅞	Eltra	1.48	2.9	11	3	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
39¼	32¼	EmrsEl	1.44	4.0	11	356	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	16⅝	EmryA	1	4.5	12	439	22¼	22	22	— ⅜
44¾	30¼	Emhart	2.40	6.5	6	43	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅜
15⅛	13⅛	EmpDs	1.40	10.	7	15	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	22⅛	EngMC	1.50	4.5	5	706	33⅝	33⅛	33½	— ⅛
20½	13	EnnisB	s.56	3.0	8	61	18⅞	17⅜	18⅛	— ⅜
26¼	16¼	Ensrch	1.36	5.4	11	430	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
109⅝	102⅞	Ens	pf10.32	9.8		z10	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
18	14⅛	Entex	.80	4.7	7	64	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
28½	16	Envrtec	1	5.0	16	52	20	19⅝	20	
27	20⅝	Equifx	2.20	9.2	8	23	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
13	10⅛	Equimk	.96	8.5	6	15	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
24⅛	22⅝	Eqmk	pf2.31	9.9		6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
20⅞	17⅛	EquitG	s1.44	8.0	5	29	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	
24½	22⅝	EqtGs pf	2	8.9		z100	22½	d22½	22½	
21½	16⅛	EqtLf	2	10.	10	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	23⅞	Esmrk	1.84	7.3	6	803	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
20	8½	Esquire	.70	3.6	6	8	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
17⅛	10⅛	EssexCh	.70	5.0	6	30	14	13⅝	13⅞	
24⅞	9¾	Esterln	1.20	5.1	8	32	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
28⅞	19⅝	Ethyl	1.35	4.8	6	102	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	16	EvanP	1.20a	5.0	6	728	24⅜	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
14⅞	13	Evan	pf1.40	11.		x11	13	13	13	+ ⅛
19⅜	18⅛	Evan	pf2.10	11.		x22	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
35	22½	ExCelO	1.90	5.8	7	188	33	32⅝	32⅝	
18⅝	15⅝	Exclsr	1.73e	9.7		8	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
55⅛	45⅞	Exxon	4	7.5	7	3300	53⅞	53⅛	53¼	— ⅜
		— F—F—F —								
29½	22	FMC	1.40	4.8	7	257	29	28⅝	29	— ⅛
38½	31½	FMC	pf2.25	5.8		7	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	7¾	Fabrge	.40	4.1	9	285	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8	5	FabriCtr	.24	4.1	5	14	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
6½	3⅛	FacetEnt			91	50	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	25	Fairchd	s 1	3.1	7	324	33⅛	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	FairmlF	.76	8.0	11	27	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
19½	11⅛	FrWstFn			5	33	15	14⅞	15	
5¼	3⅛	FarahMf				19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7½	4	Fedders			38	304	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
46¼	31⅛	FedCo	2.40	5.5	5	95	44	42½	43⅝	+1⅝
29⅛	21	FedExpr			10	3047	25⅞	25	25⅝	— ⅛
20¼	15⅛	FdMog	s1.08	6.4	5	235	17¼	17	17	
19⅝	15	FedNM	1.28	6.7	6	1460	19⅛	19	19	
29¼	18⅜	FedPB	.90	3.7	22	69	24⅜	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12½	FdSignl	s.80	4.8	7	x7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	
39⅛	28⅛	FedDSt	1.70	5.6	7	235	30½	29⅝	30⅜	+1⅜
33⅞	18¼	Ferro	1.20	5.2	6	x253	24	22½	23⅛	
13	7	FidFin	.60	4.8	4	20	12½	12⅜	12⅝	
35⅝	27⅛	FidUnl	2.80	8.6	6	19	32⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
37¼	22⅞	Fidcst	1.40a	4.4	5	46	30⅝	30⅛	30½	
18½	9	Filmwy	.20b	1.3	11	351	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
10⅝	8⅝	Filmwy	pf wi			1	10½	10½	10½	
14	10	FinCpA	.50	3.7	5	20	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
19½	11⅛	FinSBar	1	5.4	5	34	18⅝	18⅜	18½	— ⅛
45½	21¼	FintFed	1.20	3.4	6	234	35⅝	35⅜	35⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	11⅛	Firestn	1.10	9.2		226	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
21¼	14	FtChrt	.80	3.8	6	x267	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	16⅝	FstChic	1.20	6.3	6	222	19⅛	18⅝	19	— ⅛
39¾	31⅝	FtBnTx	1.56	4.1	8	7	38¼	38	38	— ½
39⅝	31⅛	FtInBn	1.40	3.6	8	23	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
17½	8	FstMiss	.40	2.4	31	556	17⅛	16½	17	+ ¼
32⅜	25	FstNBo	2	4.2	5	114	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
25½	21	FNStBn	2.20	9.1	6	7	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
17⅞	12⅞	FstPa	1.32	9.5	8	118	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
3⅝	1⅞	FstPa wt				15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅞	1½	FtPaMtg				8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
17	10½	FtUnRt	1.20	7.3	17	125	16⅞	15¾	16⅛	+ ½
8⅛	6½	FtVaBk	.50	6.3	6	33	8	7⅝	7⅝	
29⅝	22½	FtWisc	1.88	7.0	5	17	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ¼
36	19⅞	FischM	1.40	5.7	7	62	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
15½	7⅞	FishFds	.60	6.1		17	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	13⅛	FishrSci	.52	2.7	7	505	u19⅛	18	19	+ ⅜
16⅞	7⅞	FleetEnt	.52	5.5	5	182	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
23½	15½	Fleming	.90	5.0	7	41	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
25¼	13	FlexiV	.80	4.6	6	297	17¾	17	17¼	+ ⅛
15	13⅝	Flexi	pf1.61	12.		10	14	14	14	
49⅛	25⅛	Flintk	1.40b	3.1	7	302	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅜
63	38⅛	FlaECst			5	1	62⅛	62¼	62¼	— ¼
48⅞	21½	FlaGas	1.64	3.4	11	218	48⅝	48½	48⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	25⅛	FlaPL	2.40	8.8	7	377	27⅛	27	27⅛	
33	27⅛	FlaPow	2.76	9.0	7	45	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	
35⅝	20⅝	FlaStl	1.80	5.3	4	11	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	
56	29⅝	Fluor	1.50	2.9	9	190	52⅜	52	52⅛	— ¼
37¼	35	Fluor wt				3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ¼
23⅝	16¼	FooteC	1.40	7.3	6	28	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
48	39	FordM	4	9.4	3	550	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜	
24⅛	17½	ForMK	1.56	6.6	5	71	24	23¼	23⅝	— ½
39⅝	27⅜	FMK	pf1.80	4.7		3	39¼	38½	38½	— ⅜
14⅛	12⅛	FtDear	1.24	9.6		2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
47¼	35½	FrtHow	1.32	3.0	10	27	44½	44	44	— ½
24	19⅝	FosWh	s .64	2.8	7	x192	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
19¼	5⅛	Fotomat	.25t		17	582	8¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
44¼	24¼	FourPhs			12	84	35	34⅝	35	
14½	8¼	FoxStaP	.68	6.8	6	67	10⅛	10	10	— ½
44⅛	29⅝	Foxbro	1.20	2.8	11	59	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅜
11¾	5⅛	FrankM	.30	3.0	6	495	10	9⅝	10	
39⅞	30	FrptMn	s1.20	3.1	13	x612	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
20	11	Frigtrn	.22	1.6	10	95	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
40	25⅛	Fruehf	2.40	7.2	5	87	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
14	7½	Fuqua	.44	3.5	4	312	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
15½	12¼	Fuqa	pf1.25	8.7		10	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
15⅞	9⅝	GAF	.68	6.5	5	114	10⅞	10½	10½	— ¼
19¼	14⅛	GAF pf	1.20	8.1		11	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
33	23⅝	GATX	2	6.2	7	156	32⅜	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
41	30	GAT pf	2.50	6.2		2	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	12⅛	GCA	.20	.7	19	47	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
14	6⅛	GDV			5	130	12⅝	12⅜	12½	
7⅛	4½	GF Eqp			9	20	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
22⅛	12⅜	GK Tec	1.10	5.2	11	111	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ½
27¼	20	GK pf	1.94	7.5		29	26¼	26	26	— ¼
4	1⅜	GMR Pr			33	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	23⅛	GamSk	1.50	4.9	6	3	30½	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
34	22¼	GaSk	pf1.75	7.1		1	24½	24½	24½	— ½
49¼	39½	Gannett	1.76	3.9	13	617	45½	44½	45¼	+ ½
15¼	6⅛	GasStr	.38	4.5	4	36	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
27⅜	18⅛	Garflnk	1.24	5.8	7	14	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
16¼	12⅛	GasSvc	1.28	8.1	6	x40	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
9	6	Gatewy	.60	7.1	4	59	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
47¼	23⅞	GearhtO	.32	.8	19	161	39	38⅝	39	+ ¼
34⅞	23	Geico	1	3.1	10	349	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ¼
25¼	20¼	GemCo				17	u25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
17½	13½	Gemin	1.60	11.		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	GAInv	1.22e	10.		38	u12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
63¼	29¼	GnAmO	.60b	1.0	28	106	58¼	56⅝	58	
16⅝	14	GnBcsh	.80	4.8	5	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	6¼	GnCare	s		11	17	10¼	10	10¼	
23⅞	18	GCinm	s.56	2.4	9	198	23¼	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅜
38⅞	27⅛	GDyn	s 1.20	3.2	6	507	38⅛	37⅛	37⅝	— ½
59	50	GDyn	pf4.25	7.8		2	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅛
57¾	45½	GenEl	2.80	5.3	9	1298	53⅛	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
36½	28⅛	GnFds	2	6.0	7	391	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅛
41½	21⅞	GnGth	1.54e	3.6	30	784	u43	41½	42⅝	+1⅛
18¼	9⅛	GnHost	.70	3.8	8	12	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	22⅛	GnInst	.60	1.3	10	691	45⅝	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
45⅞	31	GnInstr	pf3	6.7		1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
21½	10¼	GenMed	.44	3.9	6	40	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
34	23⅞	GnMills	1.16	4.3	9	74	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
66½	53⅞	GMot	6.30e	11.	4	1057	59⅞	59⅝	59⅝	
69½	59	GMot pf	5	8.2		5	61	61	61	
16⅞	9⅝	GnPort	.88	5.0	5	103	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ½
19⅛	8¼	GPU	1.40e	14.	5	2110	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
14	5	GnRefr			71	21	12⅛	11⅞	12	
36⅞	24⅛	GnSignl	1	2.8	11	155	36⅛	35⅞	36	— ⅛
11	6⅝	GnSteel	.40b	4.1	8	8	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
32½	26⅞	GTE	2.72	9.1	7	2288	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	27	GTE pf	2.50	8.5		18	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
28⅝	24	GTE pf	2.48	9.7		9	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
31⅞	20	GTire	1.50	6.9	5	153	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
6⅞	3¼	Genesco				70	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	18⅝	Genst	g s1.20			169	20⅝	19½	20½	+1
26½	21	GenuPt	s.88	3.6	11	710	24⅞	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
32½	24	GaPac	1.10	4.1	9	826	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅜
34⅛	34	GaPac	pfBwi			30	34½	34½	34½	
24⅝	23	GaPw	pf2.56	11.		2	24⅛	24	24	+ ⅛
27⅝	24⅛	GaPw	pf2.75	11.		16	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ¼
87⅞	70½	GaPw	pf7.80	11.		z100	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	+1⅝
81	69	GaPw	pf7.72	11.		z50	72¼	72¼	72¼	+ ¼
38	21¼	Geosrc	.80	2.1	11	67	37½	36⅞	37½	+ ¼
34	24	GerbPd	1.62	6.0	9	56	27⅛	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
56⅞	33	Getty	1.40	2.7	10	1936	52⅝	52	52⅛	— ⅜
18½	17⅝	Getty	pf1.20	6.7		2	18	18	18	
10⅛	6⅝	GiantPC	.60	7.0	12	7	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
16½	10¼	GibrFn	.60	4.1	6	x32	14⅝	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
21¼	13⅜	GidLew	1	4.7	5	221	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	
16⅝	12	GiffHll	s.92	6.5	5	11	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
33	23⅝	Gillette	1.72	6.4	7	755	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
12¼	6⅞	Glassinc	.20	2.6	5	x66	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	14	GleasW	.80	4.1	5	19	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
24	10⅝	GlobMar	.20	.9	10	149	23⅞	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
17	10⅝	GlaWFn	.50	3.1	8	x45	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	16⅝	Gdrich	1.44	6.7	4	47	21¾	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
18⅝	15	Goodyr	1.30	8.3	5	1889	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
23½	16⅝	GordJw	.60	2.6	5	13	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	22⅛	Gould	1.72	6.3	8	604	27⅞	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
33	22⅞	Gould	pf1.35	5.2		3	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
32⅝	29⅝	Grace	2.05	6.8	6	156	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
38	31	Grainger	.92	2.6	11	4	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	
17¼	10⅝	Granitvl	1	8.2		16	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅞	GrayDr	.80	6.2	8	12	13	12⅞	13	
16⅝	5	GtAtPc				155	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
25½	27⅛	GtLkInt	.68	2.7	4	35	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
27¾	21⅝	GNIrn	2.25e	9.0	9	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	29⅝	GtNoNk	1.40	4.1	7	78	35	34½	34½	— ⅛
26⅜	16⅝	GtWFin	s.84	3.3	6	229	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	11	Greyh	1.04	6.4	9	611	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	5-16	Greyhnd wt				408	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
11⅞	7⅛	GrowG	.44b	4.4	6	13	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
6⅜	3⅛	GthRty				27	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	14⅛	Grumm	1.20	6.0	12	123	20	19½	20	+ ½
12⅝	11¼	Guardln	s.32	2.6	7	8	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
17¾	11¼	GlfWstn	.75	4.4	4	1447	17⅛	17	17⅛	
71	66	GlfW pf	5.75	8.6		1	67	67	67	+ ½
84	55⅝	GlfW pf	3.87	4.8		2	82	81⅜	81⅜	—2⅝
37⅜	28⅝	GlfW pf	2.50	6.8		14	37	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	22¼	GulfOil	2.05	7.4	5	793	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
15⅝	8½	GulfRes	.32	2.4	7	172	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ⅛
21½	14½	GulfR	pf1.30	6.8		1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
20½	15¼	GulfR	pf1.60	8.2		25	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	11⅛	GlfStUt	1.36	10.	8	457	13⅝	13¼	13⅛	
25¼	12⅛	GolfUtd	.96	4.2	10	1125	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
14	6	Gulton	.50	3.6	9	98	u14¼	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
		— H—H—H —								
4⅝	2⅜	HMW			7	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
58½	32⅞	HackW	4	8.2	6	x3	48⅛	48½	48½	— ⅜
8⅛	4⅛	Haloco			4	19	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
31	22	HallFB	1.24	4.9	9	218	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
78⅝	58⅝	Hallibt	1.80	2.4	11	1454	75⅝	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅜
26⅞	17½	HamrP	1.40	6.3	6	94	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
16½	14	HanJS	1.51e	10.		46	15⅝	15⅜	15½	
21½	17¾	HanJI	1.84a	9.7		58	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	10⅛	Hndlmn	1	9.0	5	83	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	14⅝	HandyH	.60	2.9	10	x8	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
41¼	28⅝	Hanna	1.80	4.9	6	97	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅜
41⅛	26	HarBrJ	1.44	3.8	11	20	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
17	8⅛	Hardees	.24	1.6	6	68	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
25⅞	11¾	Harnisht	1	4.4	24	463	23⅞	22¼	22⅝	
40½	15⅝	Harrah	.50	1.8	14	1086	28⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
34⅛	26⅛	HarrBk	2	6.3	7	81	32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
37	25⅛	Harris	.60	2.1	13	286	29⅜	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	28	Harsco	1.80	5.9	6	45	30⅛	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
16	10	HartSM	.88	7.3	5	291	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	16⅝	HarteHk	.56	2.5	12	95	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
14⅛	7	HartfZd	.40b	4.4	5	8	9	9	9	— ⅛
16½	14⅛	HatlSe	1.50	9.5	11	10	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
28⅛	23⅛	HwiiEl	2.24	9.1	7	6	24⅛	24½	24⅛	
26¼	13⅝	HayesA	1.28	7.9	17	8	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	10⅛	Hazeltn	.60	3.5	8	53	17⅜	16⅝	17⅛	— ⅜
29⅝	15	HeathTec			6	185	u31⅞	29⅝	31⅝	+1½
14⅛	8½	Hecks	.30	2.8	8	684	u15½	14½	15⅛	+ ⅝
17½	4⅝	HeclaM			8	164	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
41⅛	20	HellmB	s 1	2.4	12	308	41	40⅝	40⅝	
44⅛	33⅝	HeinzH	2	5.1	8	137	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	
10⅞	6⅝	HeleneC			8	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
34	16	HellrInt	1.28	3.8	10	178	31	30⅝	30⅝	
60⅝	35⅝	HelmrP	.48	.8	12	43	57⅜	57	57	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	HemCap				87	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8¼	7⅛	HemInc	.66e	8.0		4	8⅛	8	8¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	14½	Hercuis	1.10	5.5	7	1992	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅝	Hershy	1.40	6.3	6	8	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
13⅞	7	Hesston				15	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
18⅝	14⅝	Hestn	pf1.60	9.7		3	16½	16½	16½	
31⅞	25⅝	Heublin	1.52	5.4	9	315	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
51⅞	46⅛	HewltPk	s.40	.8	17	453	u52	51	51½	+ ½
11⅛	5½	HighVlt	.30	1.1	12	90	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
37⅞	25¼	Hillenbd	1.08	3.0	8	1	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
35⅞	22	Hilton	1	3.3	9	199	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	15⅝	Hobart	1.20	6.5	7	31	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	15⅝	Holiday	.66	3.3	9	1263	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
48	24⅛	HlldyA	.85t	.8		2	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	
28	15	HollyS				334	19⅝	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅝	HmeG	pf1.10	11.		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
39⅛	29	Homst	1.20a	3.7	9	391	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
28¼	22	Honda	.37e	1.5	23	17	25½	25⅛	25¼	— ⅜
75⅞	59⅛	Honwll	2.60	3.5	7	876	74⅝	74	74⅛	+ ⅛
25½	18⅛	HoovU	1.24	6.1	6	59	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
10½	2⅝	Horizon				297	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
35	24⅛	HospCp	.50	1.5	13	65	34⅛	34	34⅛	— ⅛
27	13	HosIInt	.40	2.1	7	171	19⅝	19	19½	+ ⅛
33½	21⅞	HougM	1.40	4.3	7	8	32¼	32⅛	32¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	HousFb	.36	6.1	17	x55	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
21⅝	16	HoushF	1.45	7.0	6	153	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
35⅞	26⅞	HouF	pf2.50	7.8		6	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	26⅛	HousIn	2.36	7.8	7	147	30⅜	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	19⅝	HousNG	1.10	3.7	9	338	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—1⅛
17	9	HowdJn	.44	3.3	8	3242	13⅞	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	Hubbrd	1.64	8.9	10	60	18⅝	18¼	18½	— ⅛
21	16⅜	HudMo	a.30e			x4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
21	8¼	Huffy	.68	3.4	9	157	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
60⅛	37⅛	HughsTl	.84	1.5	11	99	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
35⅛	14	Human	.75	2.1	15	254	35⅛	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
24⅞	21⅛	Huma	pf2.50	11.		16	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	11	HuntCh	.40	2.8	10	83	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	9	HuttR				121	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
24	13⅛	HuttEF	.80	4.0	5	236	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
15	9⅛	Huyck	.72	5.2	10	25	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
		— I—I—I —								
32⅛	22⅛	IC Ind	1.84	7.2	5	104	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
51	39⅛	IC In	pf3.50	8.2		12	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
8	4	ICN				47	5	5	5	
47⅜	36	INACp	3	6.5	5	333	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	23	INA pf	1.90	7.5		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
18⅛	15⅛	INAIn	1.62	9.7		20	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
14⅝	9⅛	IU Int	.95	7.3	35	x453	13⅜	13	13	+ ⅛
42	28⅝	IUInt	pf A			1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ¼
17⅜	13⅛	IUInt	pf1.36	8.2		x31	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ¼
27	24	IdahoP	2.40	9.4	10	25	25⅝	25½	25½	— ¼
25⅞	18⅛	IdealB	1.60	6.3	6	560	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	4	IdealT				25	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
25½	20	IllPow	2.28	10.	8	57	22⅛	21⅝	22	+ ¼
51	42	IllPow	pf4.12	9.4		z150	45	44	44	—1
29½	20⅛	ITW	1	3.5	9	47	28½	28¼	28⅝	+ ¼
24⅝	15	ImplCp	1.20	4.4	5	273	u27⅝	26⅜	27½	+1⅛
22½	14⅛	INCO	.40	2.1	74	351	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
7⅝	5¼	IncoCap				18	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
113⅝	103	IndlM pf	12	11.		z3100	109½	106⅛	106⅛	—3⅛
23½	19⅛	IndlM	pf2.15	10.		4	21	21	21	
29⅝	25	IndlGas	2.40	8.5	5	9	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅜
24⅛	21⅛	IndlPL	2.12	9.2	7	421	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
21¼	15⅝	IndlNat	1.44	6.9	6	57	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	11⅛	Inexco	.14	.4	22	173	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
63	44⅛	IngerR	3.16	5.7	8	240	55⅜	55	55	— ⅜
44	30⅛	IngR	pf2.35	6.6		86	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅜
16⅝	11⅛	IngrTec	.54	3.6	9	9	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
41	33½	InldStl	2.80a	7.6	5	138	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	— ¼
16¼	11½	Insilco	.94b	7.3	6	15	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
18⅝	13½	Inslic	pf1.25	7.7		4	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
2⅞	1⅛	InstInvTr				95	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
32	13⅝	Intlogn	.44a	1.2	13	1837	u32¼	32⅛	32⅛	+1⅛
22½	18⅝	ItcpSe	1.92a	9.5		53	20⅛	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅛
44⅛	34	Interco	2.40	5.6	6	58	42⅞	41¾	42½	+ ¾
31½	21½	IntDiv	8.11e		7	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
28½	21⅛	Intrlk	2.20	7.8	72	26	u28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	10¼	IntAlum	.60	4.5	7	65	13⅝	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
80	68	IBM	s 3.44	5.0	13	5825	69⅛	68⅝	68⅝	— ½
27½	20	IntFlav	.80	3.8	13	833	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
44⅛	31⅛	IntHarv	2.30	5.7	5	223	40⅝	40½	40⅝	
52⅛	34	IntMin	3	5.8	8	248	51⅝	50⅝	51⅛	+ ½
23⅞	17	IntMult	1.20	5.5	7	52	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
47¼	35⅛	IntPapr	2.20	5.0	6	320	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	— ½
16	8⅛	IntRect	.25	1.7	7	74	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
34⅛	26⅛	IntTT	2.20	7.7	6	1698	28⅝	28¼	28½	— ⅛
55⅛	44⅛	IntTT	pfJ 4	8.5		22	47⅛	47	47	— ½
59⅝	44	IntTT	pfK 4	8.6		197	46¼	46¼	46½	+ ¼
61½	49⅛	IntTT	pfO 5	9.0		10	55⅝	55½	55½	— ⅛
41⅞	32⅛	IntTT	pf2.25	6.4		2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
58⅝	47⅛	IntTT	pf4.50	8.7		32	51⅞	51¼	51⅜	+ ⅛
22⅛	15	Intrpce	1.30	6.3	5	8	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
40	30⅛	IntpGp	1.30b	4.4	7	78	36½	35½	35½	— ½
16	13⅝	IntstPw	1.50	9.8	7	47	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	20⅛	InPw	pf2.28	10.		z200	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
22⅛	17⅛	IowaBf	s.52	2.4	7	88	21⅝	20⅞	21½	+ ¼
17⅛	13⅛	IowaEl	1.50	10.	7	38	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
22	18⅛	IowlG	2	10.	7	47	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
27	21⅛	Iowll	pf2.31	9.2		z2110	25	24½	25	+1¼
28	22⅛	IowaPL	2.52	10.	7	14	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	19⅛	IowaPS	2.04	9.3	6	29	22⅛	22	22	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	Ipcolnp	.12	2.0		48	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
35⅛	14	ItekCp			73	88	23⅝	22⅞	23	— ⅛
37½	8	ItelCp	.80	9.1	2	515	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
25⅛	9	Itel pf	1.44	15.		117	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		— J—J—J —								
28¼	19⅛	JmesF	1.40	6.1	10	31	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
14¼	6⅛	Jamswy	.08b	.9	4	83	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	14¼	Jonteen	1	6.6	5	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	JapnF	1.59e	16.		85	10⅛	10	10	
39	29	JeffPlt	1.20	3.4	9	116	36	35½	35⅝	— ½
101	87⅛	JerC pf	9.36	12.		z100	80	80	80	
88⅛	59	JerC pf	8.12	12.		z10	68½	68½	68½	— ¼
91	68	JerC pf	8	12.		z30	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+1½
25⅛	16⅛	JerC pf	2.18	12.		21	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
26⅛	19	JewelC	1.68	6.5	7	31	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Jewelcor			6	270	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
34⅛	22½	JhnMan	1.92	7.2	6	486	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	
64⅛	60	JnMn	pf5.40	8.4		53	64	63⅞	64	+ ⅛
89	67⅛	JohnJn	2	2.7	15	499	74½	73⅞	74⅛	+1
12	5⅛	JohnEF			16	46	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
31⅛	21⅛	JohnCn	1.10	3.8	7	195	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
39⅛	28⅛	JohnC pf	2	5.6		1	36	36	36	— ½
16⅛	11⅛	JonLan	.60	4.8	7	50	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ¼
27⅛	27⅛	Jorgen	1.30	4.2	5	17	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
22⅛	14⅛	Jostens	1	5.1	8	x6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	27½	JoyMfg	1.72	5.3	9	254	32⅝	32¼	32⅜	— ⅛
		— K—K—K —								
29⅛	22⅛	K mart	.84	3.0	10	1293	27⅞	27½	27⅝	
21½	16⅛	KaisrAl	1.20	6.4	4	260	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	18⅛	KaisCe	1.40	5.0	5	106	28⅛	27⅞	28	— ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	KaiC pf	1.37	6.7		4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
41½	17⅛	KaisrSt	1.50	3.8	20	455	40⅛	39¼	39⅝	
8⅛	6⅛	KaneMil	.28	3.4	5	43	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19½	12⅛	Kaneb	.70	4.1	9	235	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
29⅛	24	KCtyPL	2.64	10.	7	197	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
25⅛	21⅛	KCPL	pf2.20	9.4		5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
30⅛	17⅛	KCSoIn	.90	3.0	7	69	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅜
12	10	KCSo pf	1	9.9		z210	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
21	17⅛	KanGE	1.90	10.	11	37	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
23⅛	18⅛	KanNb	1.48b	6.7	7	23	22⅛	22	22	+ ⅛
22½	19	KanPLt	1.96	9.7	8	324	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	23⅛	KaPL	pf2.32	9.4		2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
26½	21½	KaPL	pf2.23	9.2		10	24¼	24¼	24¼	
10⅛	5⅛	Katylnd			4	79	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	16⅝	Katy pf	1.46	6.1		36	24	23⅞	24	
10⅛	5⅛	KaufBr	.24	2.3	8	411	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
19⅛	11	Keene	.40	2.4	6	34	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
18⅛	6⅛	Keller	.30b	2.1	9	154	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	17	Kellogg	1.32	6.4	10	162	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Kellwd	.80	7.3	9	37	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
45½	29⅛	Kennmt	1.32	3.2	8	35	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
29	19	Kennct	1	4.2	16	222	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
22	17⅛	KyUtil	2.04	9.5	7	79	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	KerrGls	.44	3.5	7	108	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
59⅛	41¼	KerrM	1.55	2.8	9	450	55⅛	54⅛	55⅛	— ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low
17¼	9½	KeysCon			12	19	13⅝	13¼
21¼	17	Keystnt	s.48	2.3	13	x42	21¼	20⅝
38⅜	27⅞	KiddeW	1.60	4.7	5	78	34¼	33⅞
52	41½	Kidde	pfB 4	8.5		3	47¼	47¼
52¼	42¼	Kidde	pfC 4	8.4		2	47½	47½
49⅞	39⅝	KimbCl	2.88	6.6	7	521	44¼	43⅝
18	7⅞	KingDSt	.90	6.9	7	147	13⅛	12⅞
28⅝	16¼	Kirsch	1.32	6.8	5	12	19⅝	19½
29⅞	20⅝	KnigtRd	.70	2.9	10	74	24½	24¼
27¾	14½	Koehrin	1.10	4.6	6	x19	24¼	24
36½	27⅞	Koeh pf	2.75	8.1		1	34	34
33½	19⅝	Kollmr	.64	2.8	9	58	32⅞	32½
24⅛	17⅛	Koppers	1.20	5.1	7	x63	23½	23⅛
18¼	7½	Koracp	.34	1.9	8	29	18⅛	18⅛
49⅞	43	Kraft	3	6.2	7	498	49⅝	48⅝
13½	7½	Kroehlr				19	10⅝	10⅜
25⅞	18⅝	Kroger	s1.36	5.5	7	223	25⅜	24⅞
32⅝	24½	Kubota	.63e	2.4	18	38	26¼	25⅞
18½	12⅝	Kuhlm	.80a	5.8	6	27	13⅝	13¼
14⅛	9	Kysor	.28	6.3	4	31	13⅝	13⅜
		— L—L—L —						
13¼	5⅝	LFE	.10r	1.2	8	78	8⅝	8¼
18	14¼	LITCO	1	5.8	8	10	17¼	17¼
13½	5⅝	LTV			3	590	10	9⅝
19	9¼	LTV A	.32t	2.2		1	14¼	14¼
10⅛	6½	LTV	pf1			3	9⅝	9⅝
30⅜	21⅛	LTV pf	2.60	8.9		31	29⅜	29
12¼	8	LQuint	1.08t	11.	14	20	10⅛	10
23⅝	17⅜	LacGas	1.86	8.4	6	5	22¼	22⅛
30	13⅝	LamSe	1	3.5	7	20	28⅜	28⅜
23½	14	LaneBry	1	6.2	7	x27	16⅜	16⅜
35⅝	22½	Lanier	.50	1.5	13	x14	33¼	32⅞
15	8⅝	LawtCh	.60	4.9	13	59	12⅝	12⅛
24	14½	LearSg	1.04	4.9	5	415	21⅝	21⅛
59	36	LearS	pf2.25	4.3		5	53	52⅞
23⅞	18⅛	LawTr	s1.20	5.4	6	154	22⅝	21⅞
25	19⅝	LeeEnt	.72	3.2	11	17	23	22⅞
26¾	18	Leasong	1.16	4.3	7	110	u27¼	25
14⅝	12½	LegPlat	n.44	3.2	6	57	13⅝	13⅜
3⅝	1⅜	LehValInd			7	32	1⅞	1⅞
12	9¼	Lehmn	1.32e	11.		198	11⅝	11½
21⅝	6⅛	Lennar	.40	1.8	6	88	21⅝	20⅝
32⅝	23⅝	Lenox	1.30	4.7	8	60	27½	26⅞
10⅛	6⅛	LesFay	.48	6.7	4	11	7¼	7⅛
19	13⅝	LevFdC				3	u19¼	19⅛
14⅛	13⅛	LevFIn	.75a	5.2		7	14⅛	14⅛
56⅞	31⅞	LeviStr	2.20	3.9	7	46	56⅜	56⅛
26⅛	17⅛	LevitzF	.60	2.5	6	95	23⅞	23⅛
28⅝	23	LOF	2.20	8.0	4	189	27⅝	27¼
21	18⅝	LibtyCp	s.80	3.0	8	58	20¼	19⅞
4⅝	2	LibrtyLn			10	186	3½	3⅜
13⅝	8	LibtL	pf1.25	11.		7	11¼	11⅛
18½	13¼	Lifemk	s.48	2.7	9	46	17⅝	17⅜
41⅝	29⅝	Liggett	2.58	6.7	8	92	37⅝	37⅜
86	73	Liggt pf	7	9.5		z200	74	74
58½	41⅛	LillyEli	2.10	3.6	14	288	u58⅝	57⅝
45⅝	34	LincNt	2.80	6.4	7	69	43⅝	43⅛
18⅝	15½	LincPl	1.80	10.		5	17½	17½
8⅝	3	Lionel	.16	2.5	8	37	6⅝	6½
34⅛	17⅝	Litton	.10	.3	8	743	33⅝	33⅛
20⅝	17⅝	Litton	pf 2	10.		2	20	20
37⅝	16½	Lockhd			6	456	26⅝	25⅞
34⅝	20⅝	Loctite	.44	1.5	12	101	29½	29
58⅝	34⅝	Loews	1.20	2.0	5	1879	u59½	57⅞
16⅝	9⅝	LomFn	1	6.4	9	8	15¾	15⅝
20⅝	14½	LomMt	2.03e	11.	9	24	19½	19⅛
27⅞	18⅛	LnStar	1.40	5.5	5	106	25½	25⅛
19⅝	15½	LILCo	1.78	10.	7	375	17½	17⅜
27	21⅝	LIL	pfP2.43	10.		x1	23⅝	23⅝
27⅝	24⅝	LIL	pfQ2.47	9.8		9	25⅝	25⅛
34	24	LoneSr	.76	2.4	13	27	31⅝	31⅛
39⅝	23½	LoralCp	1	2.6	11	138	38⅝	37⅝
38⅝	19½	LaLand	1.48	4.4	10	701	34⅝	33⅝
24⅛	16½	LaPac	.60b	2.8	6	556	21⅝	20⅞
23⅞	19½	LouvGs	2	9.8	10	53	20⅝	20⅜
19⅝	11¼	Lowenst	.60	4.8	5	1	12½	12½
49⅞	39⅝	Lubrzl	1.60	3.5	11	623	46⅝	46
18½	13⅝	LuckyS	1	6.1	9	785	16½	16⅛
18⅝	7⅞	Ludlow	.70	4.4	15	97	16	15⅞
19	14	Lukens	.96	6.5	6	69	14⅞	14⅝
19⅞	10½	LynCSys	.40	2.5	12	8	16⅝	16
		— M—M—M —						
26	19⅝	MACOM	s.24	.9	19	370	26	25⅝
45⅝	31⅞	MCA	1.20	2.8	7	329	43¼	42⅝
14⅝	8	MEI	.40	2.9	8	22	13⅝	13⅝
36⅝	18	MGIC	1	2.7	12	3295	u36⅝	35⅝
21⅝	13½	MacAF	1	6.3	7	7	16	16
14	7⅝	MacDn	.40	4.4	5	102	9¼	9⅛
15	8⅝	Macke	.48	4.4	6	27	11⅛	11
20½	8⅝	Macmill	.72	4.1	10	199	17⅝	17½
30	15½	Macml	pf1.20	4.5		2	26½	26½
45⅝	32	Macy	1.85	4.7	6	47	39	38⅝
53	43	Macypl	4.25	7.9		z200	47	47
16⅝	12¼	MdsF8	1.29e	8.1		141	16	15⅝
14⅝	7⅝	MagicCf	.60	6.0	5	188	10⅛	9⅞
32⅝	25½	MalonH	.96	3.2	10	6	30½	30½
13⅝	2⅝	Manhin	.30b	4.0	3	20	7½	7⅜
14¼	6⅝	ManhLf	.30	3.8	11	7	8	7⅞
40½	30⅝	MfrHan	2.28	6.5	6	1126	35½	35
37⅝	26¼	MAPCO	1.40	4.3	11	468	33⅝	32⅞
42⅝	29⅝	MarMf	s.80	1.9	10	971	42½	41⅝
40⅝	34⅝	MarOil	s1.40	3.7	6	1466	38½	37⅝
19¼	13½	MarMid	.80	4.2	7	343	18⅝	18⅛
17⅝	11½	Marlanl	.64	5.1	17	91	12⅝	12½
18⅝	9⅝	MarkCtl	.36	2.6	14	16	13⅝	13⅜
20⅝	13	Mark	pf1.20	7.5		26	16	15⅞
34⅝	20⅝	Marley	1	4.1	7	84	25	24⅝
16⅝	10⅝	Marriot	.16	1.0	21	450	16	15⅝
66½	56½	MrshM	3.20	5.2	11	123	62⅝	62
25⅝	15½	MrshF	1.24	7.0	8	77	17⅝	17½
38⅝	26⅝	MartM	2	5.3	6	116	37⅝	37⅜
22⅛	9	MaryK	.48	2.3	12	88	21⅝	20⅞
31⅝	17⅝	Md Cup	.56	2.4	8	239	24	23⅝
26	18¼	Masco	.60	2.4	10	388	25	24⅝
30⅝	17⅝	MasonH	1.28	4.7	8	90	26⅛	25⅞
15⅝	11⅛	MasM	1.36a	11.	9	210	12⅝	12⅜
13⅝	8	MassyF	g			221	12⅝	12⅜
17⅝	15⅝	MasCp	1.72	11.		15	16⅝	16⅜
11⅝	10⅝	MasInc	1.08	9.8		36	11	11
42⅝	28½	MatsuE	.50e	1.6	8	34	30⅝	29⅞
13⅝	6½	Mattel	.30e	3.1	8	587	10	9⅝
9¼	3½	Mattel wt				198	7	6⅞
28	25	Mattl	pf2.50	9.1		x196	27½	27⅜
27⅝	22⅛	MayDS	1.40	5.4	6	538	26	25⅝
25⅝	18½	MayerO	1	4.9	9	60	23⅝	22⅞
27⅝	22½	Maytg	1.80	6.8	9	46	27⅝	26⅞
29⅝	15⅝	McDrm	1.20	6.1	10	575	20	19⅝
35	22½	McDr	pf2.20	8.6		69	25½	25⅛
32⅝	25	McDr	pf2.60	8.9		168	29⅝	29⅛
60⅝	39⅝	McDnld	.58	1.1	11	644	49⅝	49⅛
40⅝	20	McDonD	.75	2.8	6	1382	27¼	26⅞
39⅝	23½	McDonh	1.32	4.4	5	3	29⅝	29⅝
30⅝	22½	McGEd	1.80	6.5	7	94	27⅝	27⅜
34	20⅝	McGrH	1.28	4.9	9	485	26½	25⅝
45⅝	19⅝	McIntyr	g			z2570	40⅝	39
20⅝	12	McLean	.64	4.3	10	159	14⅝	14
13⅝	8¼	McLouth			2	106	10⅝	10½
29¼	9⅝	McMorD	.10	.4	116	43	25½	25
19⅝	10	McNeil	.80	4.5	10	54	18	17⅝
33⅝	22⅝	Mead	1.60	6.0	5	239	27½	26⅝
88	59½	Mea	pfA2.80	4.2		2	67	67
48½	26⅝	Measrx	.50	1.2	14	78	40⅝	40
47⅝	24½	Medtrn	.60	1.3	15	30	46⅝	45
33⅝	24⅝	Melville	1.40	4.7	8	167	30⅝	29⅝
60⅝	25½	Memorex			5	261	33	32⅝
38⅝	33	MercStr	1a	2.8	5	6	36⅛	36
27⅝	22½	MerTx	s1.20	4.4	8	7	27⅝	27⅛
71⅝	53⅝	Merck	1.90	2.8	15	782	67⅝	67⅛
40¼	26¼	Merdith	1.28	3.4	7	4	35⅝	35
24⅝	14⅝	MerrLy	.96	4.8	8	800	20¼	19⅞
69½	26⅝	MesaPet	.48	.7	15	436	64⅝	64
18⅝	14⅝	Mesab	1.43e	8.4	13	28	17	17
24⅝	17½	Mesta	.60e	3.3		7	18⅝	18⅜
27⅝	17⅝	MGM	s .60	3.0	9	216	20¼	19⅞
71	44½	Metrm	2.80	4.5	8	25	62⅝	61⅝
97	59	MtE pf	8.32	12.		z20	71⅝	71⅝
25	21½	MnCr	pf2.05	8.5		2	24	24
75⅝	12½	MchGs	1.30b	8.2	10	9	15	14⅞
26	23⅝	MhWl	pf2.12	8.4		1	25⅛	25⅛
21	16⅝	MdCTel	1.60	7.8	7	52	20⅝	20½
17⅝	13⅝	MidSUt	1.52	9.8	6	450	15½	15⅜
3⅝	1⅝	MidlndM				68	3⅛	3
27½	14	MidRos	1.20	4.5	8	168	26¼	26
30⅝	19⅝	MillerW	.90	3.7	9	82	24⅝	24⅜
32	16⅝	MitBird	.80	2.5	9	233	u32¼	31⅝
22⅝	11½	MltRoy	.40	2.1	13	x20	19⅝	19⅜
24⅝	19	MinnGs	1.94	8.4	6	12	23	22⅞
66	52¼	MMM	2.40	4.3	11	721	55⅝	54⅞
21¼	18½	MinPL	1.94	9.5	5	25	20⅝	20⅜
14	9⅝	MirroCp	.96	7.5	8	6	13	12⅞
43½	20⅝	Missins	.80	1.9	8	26	43½	43
59½	46	MPacC	3	5.8	5	203	51⅝	51⅛
13⅝	10⅝	MoPSv	1b	7.6	8	7	13⅛	13
25⅝	21	MoPS	pf2.44	11.		x3	22⅝	22⅜
41⅞	36¼	Mobil	s 2.40	6.2	6	652	39⅝	38⅞
4⅝	1⅝	MobHm			33	11	2⅝	2½
19⅝	17⅝	Modiler	.20	1.5	6	24	13⅝	13⅛
14⅝	10½	Mohasco	.90	8.5	9	372	10½	10⅜
14¼	6⅛	MohkDta			12	2026	13⅝	12⅞
23⅝	13⅝	MohkR	1.20	8.7	25	28	14	13⅞
17⅝	14⅝	Monrh	s 1	3.4	5	23	u18	17⅝
40⅝	17⅝	Monarr	.52	1.3	8	61	39⅝	38⅞
68⅝	45	Monsan	3.40	6.4	6	424	53⅝	53⅛
19⅝	16	MntDU	1.50	7.9	7	22	19⅝	18⅞
24⅝	19½	MonPw	2.04	8.5	9	43	24	23⅞
21½	18⅝	MonSt	1.80a	9.1		36	19⅝	19⅜
10⅝	7½	MONY	.92a	10.	11	27	9	8⅞
39⅝	27	MoorM	1.12	3.3	6	76	34⅝	34
53⅝	43⅝	Morgan	2.50	4.8	8	674	52⅝	52
31	18⅝	MorKn	1.50	5.2	5	123	29⅛	28⅝
20⅝	13⅝	MorseSh	.66	4.2	5	485	16⅛	15⅝
8⅝	5⅝	MtgTrAm			8	24	7⅝	7½
34⅝	25⅝	MacNor	1.20	4.2	9	123	30⅝	30
54⅝	36	Motrola	1.20	2.6	10	574	47⅝	46⅝
40½	24⅝	MtFuel	2.20	7.8	9	112	28⅝	27⅝
27⅝	24⅝	MtSTel	2.32	8.8	7	38	26⅝	26⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Munford		1.8		13	10⅝	10
8⅝	4	Munfd	pf.40	6.2		4	6⅝	6½
18⅝	14	Munsng	1.20	8.3	12	6	14⅝	14⅛
16½	11⅝	MurphC	1.28	9.3	28	31	14	13⅞
62⅝	40	MurpOil	1	1.6	13	x81	62⅝	62
21⅝	14	MurryO	1	4.8	8	3	20⅝	20
14⅝	12⅝	MutOm	1.32	9.9		95	13⅝	13⅜
15⅝	7½	MyersL	.30	4.8	7	29	10⅝	10⅛
		— N—N—N —						
21⅝	12⅝	NCH	.64	3.4	10	38	19	18⅝
16⅝	12⅝	NCNB	n .64	4.1	7	72	15⅝	15⅜
74⅝	56½	NCR	1.60	2.2	9	1087	74⅝	73⅝
27	17½	NLInd	1.20	4.5	10	352	26⅝	26
37	19	NLT	1.12	3.7	9	1487	30⅝	29⅝
10⅝	8⅝	NVF	s		7	153	9⅝	9⅜
28⅝	22	Nabisco	1.50	6.4	7	39	23⅝	23⅜
35⅝	24⅝	Nalco	1.36	4.1	14	346	33½	32⅞
33¼	12¼	Narco	.68	3.9	17	38	17½	17⅜
38	20⅝	Nashua	1.30	5.0	5	147	26½	25⅞
50	22	NatAirl	.50	1.0	24	130	47⅝	47
22⅝	14	NatCan	.72	3.3	9	x31	21⅝	21⅜
15½	7	NtChyL	.60	4.5	8	15	13½	13⅜
34½	27½	NtDetr	2	5.9	5	14	34⅝	33⅞
23⅝	18	NatDist	1.80	7.8	6	102	23⅝	23⅛
22⅝	19⅝	NDist	pf1.85	8.8		x10	21	21
30	24⅝	NatFG	2.54	8.8	4	17	29	28⅝
22⅝	15½	NatGyp	1.32	6.6	4	400	20⅝	19⅞
4⅝	2⅝	NatHom				18	3⅝	3⅜
13⅝	7⅝	NtLInt	n .28	2.6	7	78	11	10⅝
21⅝	16⅝	NMdCr	s.60	3.0	10	331	20¼	19⅝
18⅝	12½	NMedE	s.50	2.7	11	256	18⅝	17⅞
19⅝	11⅝	NMineSv	.56	3.6	16	19	15⅝	15⅜
22⅝	15⅝	NtPrest	1.50	8.0	11	16	18⅝	18⅜
33¼	18½	NtSemic			10	485	25⅝	24⅝
27⅝	13	NtSvIn	1.08	5.8	6	33	18⅝	18⅜
21	14½	NStand	1.34	7.6	6	36	18⅝	18⅛
34⅝	28⅝	NatlStl	2.60	7.8	4	40	33⅝	33⅜
5¼	3⅝	NatTea			7	5	5	5
54⅝	35½	Natom	2.20	4.1	6	492	u54⅝	53⅝
35⅝	25	Natm	pf1.60	4.5		211	u35¼	34⅝
26⅝	20⅝	NevPw	2.12	8.0	9	19	26½	26
34	20	NevP	pf2.30	11.		2170	21⅝	21⅜
20½	17⅝	NevP	pf1.95	11.		22	19¼	18⅝
24⅝	20⅝	NEngEl	2.24	9.7	6	55	23	22⅝
17½	14⅝	NEnGE	1.60	9.7	6	8	16½	16⅜

(Continued on Page 12)

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AUG. 9, 1979

(In French Francs)

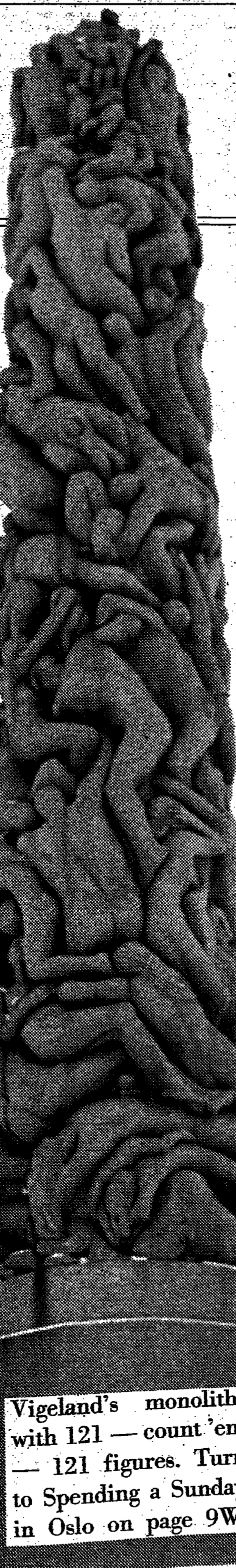
COMPANY	INDUS.	1979 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Aug. 9	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	% YIELD	EARN. PER SHR.— '76, '77, '78	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	Bank	(*)131.40 - 25	180	183 - 180	37	5.8	33.17 - 13.51 - 4.88	13,284	Cie du Nord shareholders can now exchange their stock for Banque Rothschild shares.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	985 - 412	473	474 - 455	4	8.9	30.34c - 83.50c - 133.48c	600	As of June 18, distribution of one free share for each old one.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass food	710 - 451.50	725	710 - 701	37	4.1	20.12c - 5.04c - 19.69c	2,332	1978 group consol. net profit = 45.2 MF vs. 13.8 MF in 1977.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air transp.	266 - 185	218	220 - 218.20	10	5.7	13.34 - 16.50c - 22.40c	1,866	1978 net consol. profit 49.7 MF (Fr. 22.40 per share) vs. 36.4 MF.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	160 - 122	160	159.80 - 157	10	5.3	24.40c - 14.51c - 16.80c	1,672	DTP subsidiary obtains part of 360 MF contract for Hong Kong metro.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	165 - 125.80	164	165 - 164	9	5.2	14.08c - 15.90c - 17.55c	5,768	Proposal for majority interest in Banque de l'Union Maritime et Financière.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	77.50 - 52	74.10	74.70 - 74.50	—	—	—5.56c - — - —	3,684	Parent company's 1st semester 79 turnover (ex taxes) = 3,059 MF (+1.6%).
ELF - AQUITAINE	Petrol	931 - 445	901	865 - 860	11	2.0	55.63c - 97.00c - 83.00c	17,729	1978 net dividend payment of F. 18 as of July 3.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	369 - 303	352	358 - 346	4	3.7	54.30c - 69.50c - 81.60c	2,193	1978 net consol. profit = 179 MF vs. 152 MF in 1977 (+17.8%).
FERODO S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	465.10 - 310	390	390 - 385	5	5.3	73.01c - 78.50c - 73.70c	2,204	Ferodo-Lucas accord regarding control of Ducellier.
IMETAL	Mining	82.50 - 52	65.80	66.50 - 64.60	14	5.8	5.23 - 4.73 - 4.55	7,944	Makta subsidiary to exploit talc mineral deposit in Brazil.
MATRA	Electronic	7140 - 4899	7020	7140 - 7090	12	1.3	99.79 - 337.70 - 580	259	78 net profit = 150.9 MF vs. 87.5 MF in 77 (+72%). 78 net dividend of F. 90.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	595 - 432.50	509	505 - 481	15	2.1	12.71c - 20.80c - 33.06	3,156	1978 net dividend of Fr. 10.50 vs. Fr. 8.40 in 77 (+25%).
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLMANN.	Chem.-min	103.50 - 69	91.90	93 - 89.20	9	5.4	6.00c - 14.80c - 10.20c	25,491	1st semester 79 consol. turnover up 17.3% with 16,483MF, of which 52.2% from abroad.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	481 - 298	308.50	310 - 304	3	4.4	132.77 - 134.45c - 112.88c	12,312	1978 net dividend of Fr. 13.50 vs. Fr. 11.50 in 1977 (+17.4%).
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol	170 - 70.20	146.50	151.50 - 149.80	—	4.8	— - — - —	5,450	1978 net dividend of 7.00 F. vs. 6.00 F. in 1977.
REDOUTE	Mail order	567 - 418	419	419 - 413	10	4.8	47.86c - 44.73c - 41.73c	926	1978 net dividend proposal of 20 F. (same as 1977).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	140 - 98	131.10	131.50 - 129.50	10	5.3	6.34 - 4.37c - 13.00c	18,941	1st qtr. 79 turnover up 15% vs. same period 78. Net div. = Fr. 7 (+16.6%).
ROBECO	Invest. Comp.	363.70 - 336.40	349.90	349.40 - 345	—	—	(not relevant)	25,300	Rorento total bond assets mainly in guilders, DM and Yen.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1960 - 1230	1445	1425 - 1395	—	—	97.48 - 70.00c - —	310	Group's consolidated turnover (ex taxes) for 2nd quarter 79 = 121.39 MF (+24.7%).
THOMSON-BRANDT	Electrical Electronic	251 - 185.20	211	216.70 - 207.50	10	5.1	28.60 - 27.19 - 21.71c	6,062	Expect 1979 group consol. turnover to exceed 28 bil. Fr. (up some 25%).

(*) Figures cols. 3 and 6 to 9 refer to Cie. du Nord.

(b) Tax credit not included.

c Consolidated.

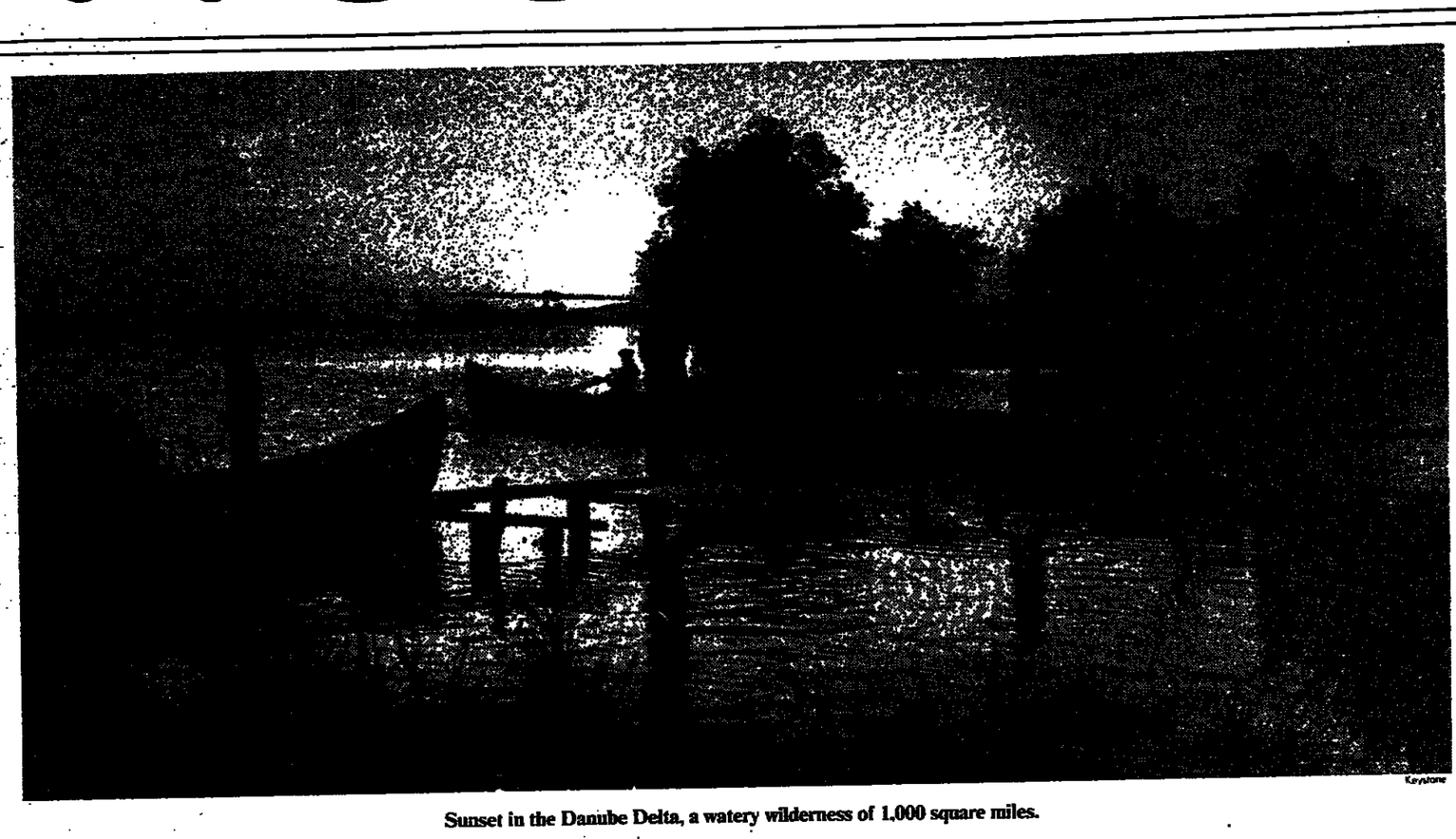
هكذا من الاصل



Vigeland's monolith, with 121 — count 'em — 121 figures. Turn to Spending a Sunday in Oslo on page 9W.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Weekend



Keystone

Sunset in the Danube Delta, a watery wilderness of 1,000 square miles.

The Danube Delta

By David Binder

IN THE soft haze amid the towering pale green reeds, Vania Ivanoff, the guide, cuts the powerful Zim engine of his motorboat, and suddenly the traveler is overwhelmed by strange sounds — cawing, peeping, tweeting, purring, cooing — the endless symphony of birdsong in the vast delta of the Danube. Below, the river provides an obbligato with its currents swishing past a thousand knotted willow trunks, occasionally punctuated by croaks of giant bullfrogs and the splashing of fish rising.

Ivanoff steers his slim boat suddenly into the muddy southern bank, beaching it. He had noticed a mute swan a few weeks earlier that flew a hundred feet away when he came by, and he suspected that it was a mother trying to distract attention from her nest. To be sure, there had been a nest with two eggs. Now five eggs the size of grapefruit were piled in a basket of cut reeds already brown from the sun. "That's the mother over there," said Ivanoff, pointing to a longnecked fowl riding in the marsh waters.

It is another world, Romania's Danube Delta, an area of 1,000 square miles (about the size of Rhode Island) of reeds, river arms, channels, streams, creeks — teeming with birds, fish, animals and a mixture of peoples almost as rich — traditions of pirates and kings and foundering armies.

As other-worldly as it seems, it is now reachable by air and train from Bucharest, the capital. Guided day-tours are available from Tulcea.

Ivanoff turns toward another inlet on the Sontea Branch, almost entirely masked by willows. A discerning eye makes out a black-tarred fishing skiff and a reed hut. No human being is visible, but there is a small red dress on the washline beside the hut. A wizened figure appears, half hidden by willow branches.

"Any fish?" Ivanoff calls.

"It is not fishing season," says the weathered face.

Ivanoff draws closer.

"Anything to sell?"

The fisherman says nothing, but poles his skiff toward a backwater where there is an almost invisible stake. He unties a thick hemp line and poles back to his little landing, towing two large sheatfish.

"What does the big one weigh?" asks Ivanoff.

"Twenty kilos," says the poacher.

"He's 16 kilos if he's a gram," says Ivanoff. "I'll give you 100 lei for him." The offer is worth about $8.

"He's 20, easy," says the poacher straining at his rope to lift the creature and to show how heavy it is, with its catfish mustache brisling above the surface. He groans with the strain of lifting 50 putative pounds. "I'll take 150 lei." His wife and his teenage daughter appear, dressed in flimsy shifts, watching the poacher, not Ivanoff. He mutters a short oath, cutting off the haggling.

The waterman turns to the traveler and murmurs, "The fish can't be bigger than 16 kilos — this man is a Terente."

TERENTE is the larger-than-life bandit figure of the delta who lived and loved between the two world wars. Bad-tempered watchdogs are still named for him, and he is the hero of songs all over Romania as a man who knew how to handle fast cars and fast women.

There are no bandits, now, Ivanoff says, with a wink at the poacher — he uses the universal Balkan word for a brigand, *haiduk* — but adds, with a sweep of his hand, "This is still big enough for Terente." It is, in more than one sense, Romania's Wild East.

The Scythians, that fierce tribe originating in Iran, had come this far and were challenged in the 6th century B.C. by the Persian armies of Darius. Greeks, Romans, Turks, Armenians? Bulgars, Genoese, Venetians, Russians held sway there in succeeding centuries. Traces of all are found in the delta fortress and trading towns like Mahmudia, Sfantu-Gheorghe, Sulina, Babadag, Bestepe, Chilia-Veche — and in the ethnographic museum in Tulcea.

The delta towns and cities are almost all on alluvial hillocks thrown up by the thrust of the river and its accretions of silt since its prehistoric beginnings. In Romania such a hillock is called a *grindul*, and there are scores dotting the delta horizon. "Bestepe," for example, means "five hillocks" in Turkish, and that is the topography of the village with its vestiges of city walls. Babadag, whose name translates as "father of the mountains," has traces of Iron Age settlements and a 15th-century mosque and a museum containing artifacts from many periods, including the Byzantine epoch.

Sfantu-Gheorghe, near the southernmost and oldest Danube arm flowing into the Black Sea, is proof of the delta's growth. When it was a port for the 15th-century Ottoman fleet, it was at the edge of the sea, but now it is more than a mile from the shore. In addition to its rich display of delta architecture, it has a factory for processing the black caviar of delta sturgeon. Sulina, another major delta town, was a Byzantine port in 950 and a Genoese harbor in the 13th century.

BUT PEOPLE, and there are not very many living in the delta, seem to shrink before the vastness of nature's panorama and the river, mighty and capricious after flowing 1,700 miles from Germany's Black Forest through or past six other countries. The Danube has three main channels in the delta, but scores of other streams seem to flow as fast, and the delta is growing at a rate of 150 feet a year, with the sediments of seven countries — Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania — pushing into the sea.

Next to Ivanoff's boat, a swan takes off in a whir, webbed feet trailing for 30 yards along the surface, reminding the traveler that he is an intruder. There are so many waterfowl that one is driven back to medieval hunters' usages. How was it? A wedge of swans? A walk of snipe, a skein of geese, a watch of nightingales, a siege of herons? They would all apply to the delta.

Yet the 300 species of birds are only a beginning. There are wild boar strutting along the banks, otter, wolves, racoon-like dogs. And then there is the fish — tench, bream, caviar-bearing sturgeon. The fish appear in the delicious soups of the region, the Slavic borscht or the Romanian *ciorba*, which are standard fare in the restaurants and at the campfires of the delta.

Almost untamable, the delta has been a preserve since the beginning of time. Even Romania's modern-day attempts to straighten channels for the 30,000-ton ships going to upstream ports or to exploit the enormous reed fields for cellulose have done little to alter the natural ambience.

Now, however, the delta has the prospect of becoming a permanent nature preserve, unsullied by large commercial intrusions, because the Romanian government plans to complete a shortcut from the lower Danube to the Black Sea in the next five years. The canal, a troubled dream begun and abandoned in the era of forced labor masses of political prisoners, is now in the hands of engineers with huge earth-moving machinery. It will slice 40 miles from Cernavoda, on the Danube, along the Carasu Valley to Agigea on the Black Sea, saving a 250-mile ship journey through the delta and along the twists and turns of the lower river. Meanwhile, the delta has become more accessible, Tulcea is but a 45-minute flight from Bucharest, with a twice-daily schedule and a round-trip fare of $26. Trains from Bucharest take from five to eight hours and cost a bit less. A bus from the seaside resort center of Constanta takes three hours. From Tulcea, where there are two large, modern hotels, with single rooms at about $17, it is possible to take day trips for $10 or so, or longer excursions with motorboats or fishing skiffs. Ivanoff's Russian-made motorboat, for example, costs $18 an hour, and it takes nine hours to see something deep in the delta. But once you get into the marshlands, you can rent a rowboat for as little as $1 an hour. It is advisable to have a guide.

The cautions for the Danube Delta traveler are many. Do not stay out overnight in the spring when the bugs flourish; do not drink the river water without boiling; pack a rain hat, slicker, flashlight, penknife, first-aid kit and, the Romanians say, some salt, garlic and vinegar.

Questioned about the last recommendations, a delta native said the salt was for the hot weather, garlic a universal Balkan remedy and the vinegar for keeping away mosquitoes — "or all three for cooking out."

Good binoculars are desirable for what is primarily a visual experience. The delta's variety is almost inexhaustible, from the natural forests of Letea and Caraorman, with their garlands of creepers and vines linking elms, gray oaks and ashes — a home for sea eagles and falcons — to the 10-foot sand dunes surrounding them. Tortoises and lizards make their homes in the dunes, and snake lovers can find whole colonies of reptiles, including vipers, along the shores of Razelm Lake. The delta blazes with wild flowers — yellow iris and marsh lilies, forget-me-nots and orchids. Water lilies and marsh thistles sprout from the river.

For visitors who prefer doing to seeing, the Danube Delta offers fishing and swimming, with restrictions. There is no fishing — poachers notwithstanding — from April 1 to June 30, when the river fish deposit their roe. Otherwise, it is an angler's Elysium, both in the ponds and brooks and beyond, in the saltwater reaches of the Black Sea. Information about fishing may be obtained from the County Association of Sport, Hunting and Fishing, 45 Isaccea Street, Tulcea.

Swimming is largely confined to the 10-mile beach below Sulina, the second city of the delta, where the main arm of the river flows into the sea.

Guests in the delta should not expect comfort or even a variety of otherwise familiar tourist diversions such as tennis, swimming pools or fully stocked cocktail bars. Some of these may be found farther south at the seaside resorts around Mamaia, in the lower part of Romania's Dobruja region, about three hours by bus. The delta is not organized for such tourism.

When the menu at the New Hotel Lebada (Swan) on an island near Crisan says fish soup and a main course of fish, that is all there is. But it is good.

Nor should the visitor be surprised to find *tuica*, Romania's national drink, unavailable in hotels catering to non-Romanians. They like to drink this brandy, distilled from plums and flavored with plum pits, among themselves, but a visitor is told they are not accustomed to serving *tuica* to strangers. (I remonstrated with a waiter about this in Bucharest's new Hotel National, saying, with mock astonishment: "How can you call this the Hotel National and not serve the national drink?" To which he coolly replied, "Try whisky or vodka.")

However, the cuisine of the delta is a delight for fish lovers, with fresh perch and silvery bleak grilled or roasted on a spit, crayfish and sheatfish, usually eaten with *mamaliga* (corn porridge) and a sauce made of garlic, oil, tomato juice, salt and vinegar. The wines of the region, including Murfatlar — the word is Tatar for "sun in the goblet" — go smoothly with fish.

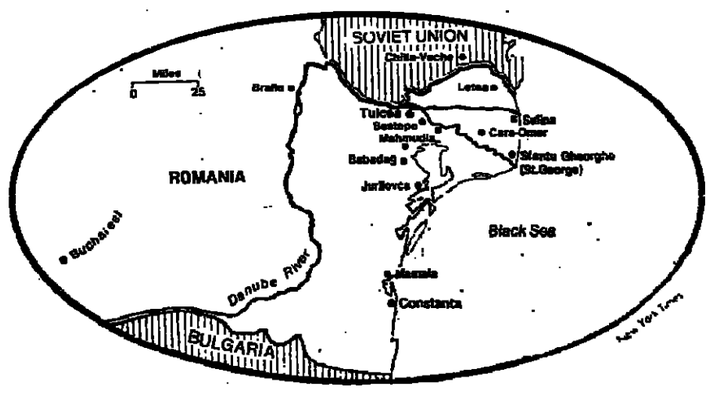
AMONG the region's hotels are the modern Delta in Tulcea and Lebada at Crisan, as well as the Salcia in Maliue, the Farul in Sulina, the Albatros in Jurilovca and a small pension in Baia.

The traveler should also reserve part of a day for Tulcea, not only for its marine and ethnographical museums but also for the city itself, sprawling like Rome over seven hills at a dramatic bend in the river.

The Tulcea Archaeological Park (and ethnographic museum) on the Hora Hillock contains treasures such as gold and silver ornaments, coins and pottery dating from the pre-Christian period of the Dacian-Getic tribes (or northern Thracians) whom the Romanians claim as their ancestors. The Roman poet Ovid wrote during his Romanian exile of Tulcea's impenetrable fortress walls, but now it is an open, pleasant city of sidewalk cafes and splendid vistas of the harbor and the surrounding countryside, rich with vineyards.

Strolling from the main square to the levee and its moored boats of many sizes and shapes, the traveler may find Ivanoff and his fellow guides waiting for business. While Romanian bookstores seem to have only one delta-related volume in plentiful supply — it deals solely with pelicans — there are excellent Ministry of Tourism folders available free in Tulcea hotels, describing and illustrating flora, fauna, climate and excursions. The best time to visit appears to be June through September. The great migrations of birds that make the delta a way station occur from Aug. 15 to Feb. 28. A delta tour starting from Bucharest and lasting a minimum of three days may be arranged for as little as $150.

Information about Danube Delta tours may be obtained from Romanian National Tourist Offices or travel agencies specializing in Eastern Europe.



International Diary

Austria

BREGENZ, to Aug. 22, Bregenz festival with performances of Puccini's "Turandot" (on Lake Constance), Aug. 10, 11, 14, 17 and 18; "The Personal Guard" by Franz Molnar, Aug. 15; concerts on Aug. 12, 13 and 16.

INNSBRUCK, Aug. 19-25, week of ancient music at the Chateau d'Ambras.

OSSIACH and VILLACH, to Aug. 28, Carinthian summer festival with Jorg Demus, Aug. 10; Daniel Roth (organ), Aug. 12; Heinrich Schiff, Aug. 14; guitar ensemble, Aug. 15; Sir Clifford Curzon, Aug. 16; Christine Edinger, Aug. 17.

SALZBURG, palace concerts with Thomas Christian and Emmi Schmidt, Aug. 10; Karin Adam and Peter Holetschek, Aug. 11; Hirotsugo Kurosaki and Peter Holetschek, Aug. 12; Ilsolde Ahlgrimm, Aug. 13; String quartet, Aug. 14; Matkus Ensemble, Aug. 15 and 16; Ensemble I, Aug. 17 . . . concerts in Hohensalzburg fortress continue through Aug. 31 with Gregory Eskin and Akiko Segawa, Aug. 10; Salzburg quintet, Aug. 11; Pro Art Quartet, Aug. 12 and 15; Salzburg piano trio, Aug. 13; Diabelli Ensemble, Aug. 14; Mozart Quartet, Aug. 16 and 17 . . . Salzburg festival, to Aug. 30 . . . Aug. 18-26, week of chamber music at the Residenz and Chateau Mirabell.

VIENNA, to Sept. 25, summer music festival with works by Mozart and Schubert, Beethoven and Stravinsky, Aug. 14, 16 and 21 . . . World Youth Festival of Music and Art includes an international band festival, Aug. 11-18; international theater and dance festival, Aug. 18-25.

EHRWALD, Aug. 18-Sept. 1, musical summer with orchestral and chamber music concerts.

GOLS, festival, Aug. 11-19.

PORTSCHACH, Aug. 15, concert and festival of the 1000 lights . . . concert and fireworks, Aug. 19.

Belgium

BLANKENBERGE, Aug. 10-12, international clown festival.

BRUGES, Flanders festival continues with Judith Nelson, Rene Jacobs and William Christie, Aug. 10; Hesperion XX, Aug. 11 . . . feast on the canals with a pageant, singing and dancing, Aug. 14, 15, 17, 18, 24 and 25 from 9 p.m. till midnight . . . Aug. 15, Pilgrimage of Our Lady of the Blind . . . Aug. 18-19, hunting feast in Sint-Andries.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14-16, millenium celebrations with flower tapestry at the Grand'Place.

DE HAAN, international volleyball tournament, Aug. 11-12.

EGEDEM, international dancing festival, Aug. 15.

FURNES, Aug. 15, harvest procession.

HEUSDEN, Aug. 19, procession of the giants.

ITTRE, Aug. 15, traditional procession of Notre-Dame d'Ittre.

MIDDELKERKE, to Aug. 15, folklore festival.

OOSTROZEBEKE, Aug. 11-12, international music festival.

OSTENDE, Aug. 10-15, folklore festival.

RETIE, Aug. 15, harvest festival.

SART-SAINT-LAURENT, Aug. 15, military parade and procession.

SPA, Aug. 10-25, national theater festival.

STAVELOT, to Aug. 18, Stavelot festival with Arthur Grumiaux, Arpad Gerecz, Max Leseur and Paul Szabo, Aug. 10, 11, 13 and 14; Narciso Yepes (guitar), Aug. 14; Antwerp Philharmonic Orchestra, Aug. 17 and 18; Gemini Ensemble, Aug. 18.

Britain

BILLINGHAM, folk festival, Aug. 11-18.

BUXTON, opera festival ends on Aug. 12 with a celebrity gala.

CAERNARVON, Royal National Eisteddfodd ends Aug. 11 with a male choirs and soloists' competition.

COWES, to Aug. 12, Cowes sailing week.

DURHAM, to Aug. 17, oriental music festival.

GRANTHAM, Aug. 18-19, balloon meeting at Belton House.

HARROGATE, to Aug. 15, Harrogate international festival includes Michael Bochmann String Quartet, Aug. 10; Schutz choir of London and the London Baroque Players, Aug. 11; Vermeer String Quartet, Aug. 12; Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Aug. 13; Paco Pena's Flamenco Dance Company, Aug. 14; Philip Jones Brass Ensemble, Aug. 15.

HEREFORD, Aug. 19-24, Three Choirs Festival.

LONDON, to Sept. 15, BBC Henry Wood promenade concerts in the Royal Albert Hall . . . open air theater in Regent's Park to Aug. 25 . . . every weekend until Aug. 19, Highland Evenings at the Royal Scot Hotel with whisky tasting, piping of the haggis, a dinner of Scotch broth and Aberdeen Angus beef, and a show with pipers, singers and dancers.

OXFORD, to Aug. 26, Oxford festival with performances of Anvil Theater Company productions of "Privates on Parade," Aug. 10-11, 13-18 and "The Country Holiday," Aug. 21-25; Michael Bachmann String Quartet, Aug. 11; Trevor Pinnock, Aug. 13; Peter Jacobs, Aug. 16.

TEIGNMOUTH, to Aug. 12, Teignmouth regatta.

Cyprus

PAPHOS, to Aug. 15, folk festival.

Czechoslovakia

DOMAZLICE, to Aug. 12, folklore festival.

MARIANSKE LAZNE, Aug. 18-25, Chopin festival.

KAMENNY MLYN, peace festival, Aug. 11 and 12.

Denmark

COPENHAGEN, to Aug. 17, summer festival with free concerts and other events.

ELSINORE, to Aug. 26, Helsingor music festival, with concerts by choirs and soloists.

HORSENS, Aug. 17, folk dancing festival.

MARIBO, Aug. 13-20, chamber music festival with the Josef Suk Chamber Orchestra and several vocal and organ concerts.

SORO, Aug. 18-19, jazz festival.

VENDYSSEL, festival continues to Aug. 15 with chamber music, opera and concerts, jazz and folk music.

Finland

HAMINA, harvest fair, Aug. 16-18, open-air market, theater and circus.

HELSINKI, summer concerts continue until Sept. 8 with Josef Serafin, Aug. 14; Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, Aug. 16.

TAMPERE, Aug. 14-19, season of open-air theater. Finland Festivals, Simonkatu 12 B, 12, 00100 Helsinki 10, Tel: (9) 0-642 272.

France

ANTIBES/JUAN-LES-PINS, to Aug. 30, summer music festival with the Cote d'Azur Provence Regional Orchestra, Aug. 16.

BERK, BOLOGNE, CALAIS, HARDELOT, LE TOUQUET, Festival de la Cote d'Opale, continues to Aug. 15 with Graeme Allwright, Aug. 11 in Berk; Prague Chamber Orchestra, Aug. 12 in Cucq-Trepied-Stella; Alberto Ponce in Hardelot and Ivry Gitlis and P. Barbizet in Le Touquet, Aug. 14; Pasadena Roof Orchestra in Boulogne, Aug. 15. Tel: (21) 30-02-78.

CONFOLENS, world festival of popular songs and dances, Aug. 11-19, with the opening ceremony, Aug. 11; traditional folk songs and dances, Aug. 12, 15 and 19.

LOIR ET CHER, summer festival continues to Sept. 15 with L'Arc-en-Ciel group, Aug. 11; Jean-Francois Paillard Chamber Orchestra, Aug. 20.

MEDITERRANEAN FESTIVAL, continues with "Homage to Pablo Casals" in Perpignan, Aug. 11; D. Varsano in Castelnou, Aug. 13; Andres and Cristo Moreno, Aug. 14 in Port Camargue; V. Duchateau in Cote d'Azur, Aug. 13; Los Incas in Saint-Cyprien, Aug. 16 and in Harault, Aug. 17.

MENTON, to Aug. 31, music festival includes Sviatoslav Richter, Aug. 10; National Orchestra of the Monte-Carlo Opera, Aug. 15; Boris Bloch, Aug. 18.

MONT SAINT-MICHEL, to Aug. 12, music festival continues with Prague Chamber Orchestra, Aug. 10; Billard-Azais (piano), Aug. 11; Youth Session Orchestra, Aug. 12.

NIEDERBRONN-LES-BAINS, Aug. 18-Sept. 8, music festival includes a guitar and flute festival by Gabriel Fumet and Oliver Bensa, Aug. 18; Paul Guigue and Suzanne Simonka, Aug. 19.

PARIS, Festival Estival, to Sept. 22, with a Palladio exhibition in the Conciergerie, through Aug. 31; harpsichord and lute-making workshops and an international harpsichord competition.

SAINT-BERTRAND DE COMMINGES, to Aug. 24, festival with F. Houbard, Aug. 10; Torteller Trio, Aug. 13; Andre Bernard, Aug. 17-18; Jean-Patrice Brosse (organ), Aug. 14.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY, Aug. 15, Feast of the Assumption.

Greece

ATHENS, to Sept. 30, festival of concerts, ballets and Greek tragedies with the Greek National Theater, Aug. 11 and 12; Bolshoi Ballet, Aug. 18-21.

EPIDAURUS, festival of Greek tragedies and comedies continues to Sept. 2.

GYTHION, Aug. 14-15, festival of Greek tragedies.

HERAKLION, Aug. 15, religious festival with folk dancing.

PAROS, Aug. 15, religious festival on the sea-shore.

PIERRA, Aug. 10-25, Olympus festival in the Zeus theater and in Platanon Castle.

VERIA, Aug. 14-15, religious festival in the Panagia Soumela monastery.

ZAKYNTHOS, to Aug. 12, international meeting of medieval theater groups with plays, films and a book exhibition.

Holland

LAREN, Aug. 10-12, international jazz festival.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 15-19, international show jumping.

Hungary

EGER, Aug. 11, folk dancing in the Castle theater.

ESZTERGOM, to Aug. 18, international guitar festival and seminar includes concerts in Esztergom and in other Hungarian towns; lectures and seminars; gala concert in the Esztergom basilica; concerts in the castle; guitar competitions, etc.

SZEGED, open air festival to Aug. 20.

Iceland

HEIMAEY, Aug. 10-12, Westman Islands Festival with open-air entertainment and bonfires in commemoration of the country's first constitution.

Ireland

BANTRY, Aug. 15-19, St. Colums Carnival.

CLAREMORRIS, Aug. 10-20, fair with sporting and musical events and an agricultural show on Aug. 15 and 16.

CLIFDEN, Aug. 16, annual Connemara Pony show.

KEADUE, to Aug. 12, O'Carlan festival, lectures and musical events including the All Ireland Harp Competition.

SLIGO, Aug. 11-25, Yeats international summer school with lectures, seminars and discussions.

TIMOLEAGUE, Aug. 17-26, harvest festival.

Italy

AOSTA, to Aug. 15, international organ festival.

SIENA, Palio with bareback horse race, pageant, Aug. 16.

VERONA, through September, summer theater, Shakespeare, films, ballet and jazz.

Luxembourg

GRAND-DUCHY, Aug. 11-18, Tour de Luxembourg (on horseback).

SCHENGEN, Aug. 18-19, Float festival includes a wine festival, a procession, concerts and dancing.

WASSERBILLIG, Aug. 11 and 12, wine and "fried fish" festival.

Monaco

MONTE CARLO, international fireworks festival ends Aug. 11 with Orazio Vallafuoco from Italy.

Norway

VINSTRA, Peer Gynt Festival, to Aug. 12, with drama, folklore and pageantry.

Portugal

ALCOHETE, to Aug. 16, festival of the Green Cap and the Salt Pots includes bloodless bullfights.

CASCAIS AND ESTORIL, to Aug. 31, Festival de Musica da Costa do Estoril.

Romania

CHILIA, Aug. 11-12, Singer's Festival with competitions.

TISMANA, Aug. 13-14, festival of Gorj country music.

Scotland

PITLOCHRY, theater festival continues to Oct. 6 with performances of "Bedroom Farce," Aug. 10 and 16; "The Lights are Warm and Colored," Aug. 11 and 17; "Arms and the Man," Aug. 11 and 18; "Jamsy," Aug. 13 and 18; "Private Lives," Aug. 14, 15 and 20; "Meet Me by Moonlight," Aug. 15, 21 and 22.

Spain

NERJA, to Aug. 15, Spanish festival with music, ballet, etc.

Sweden

EMMABODA, Aug. 11-12, music festival includes jazz, folk music, etc.

Switzerland

BRIENE, hunting festival, Aug. 10-12.

GENEVA, Aug. 10-12, festival with fireworks, dances, processions.

GSTAAD, to Aug. 31, Yehudi Menuhin festival.

LOCARNO, to Aug. 12, inter festival.

LUCERNE, Aug. 15-Sept. 8, music festival includes the Berlin ic Orchestra, Boston Symphon Cleveland Orchestra, Israel Phil chestra and others.

MELCHSEE-FRUTT, Aug. 15, to

MORTGARTEN, Aug. 12, late

ZURICH, Aug. 15, internati meeting.

Turkey

KIRSEHIR, Aug. 16-20, Hacı Bel

West Germa

BAYREUTH, Wagner festival Aug. 28.

BERLIN, to Aug. 12, German-A festival at the Dahlemer Huett International folk festival, to Aug

COBLENCE, Aug. 11, illumin Rhine from Braubach to Cobler works in Ehrenbreitstein fortress.

FURTH-IM-WALD, Aug. 10-1 performances of "The Death of t

HERRENHAUSEN, garden ser 19, with ballets, concerts, etc.

KEITH, to Aug. 14, festival in tarnational fishing competition.

OLDENBURG, Aug. 17-19, festival.

WINE FESTIVALS in Constance Valkach, Dettweiler, Oppe Bockingen, Aug. 10-13; Bruttig Wallhausen and Oestrich, Aug. hach, Aug. 11-12; Ungstein, Bremm, Aug. 12-14.



Festivals

Edinburgh: Back From the Brink

By William Tuohy

EDINBURGH, Scotland — For a few months, it looked as though this year's Edinburgh International Festival, the world's largest, might turn out disastrously.

Last fall the director resigned. When John Drummond, 44, took over on short notice, and checked on the bookings of musical talent for 1979 he found they were nonexistent. "There were no plans at all for 1979 except the dates — Aug. 19 to Sept. 8. And festivals need long lead times. The longer the lead, usually the better the festival," said Drummond.

It was a grim state of affairs for an arts festival.

Drummond set off on a frenetic round of visits to Europe, the Soviet Union and North America, lining up artists and orchestras. Many altered their schedules in order to accommodate him.

He managed to sign up conductor Claudio Abbado, pianist Maurizio Pollini, flutist James Galway and the Rustaveli Theatrical Company of Soviet Georgia, among others.

"We started from scratch," a long-time festival executive, Iain Crawford, said, "but we pulled it off, I think. We've got the biggest festival yet in terms of diversity and the number of performances — about 200, which will appear in nine different locations in the city.

Drummond, a former music and arts producer for the British Broadcasting Corp., said, "It was very scary yet very exhilarating. The disadvantage was that we couldn't do as much as we wanted on such short notice. Things take a long time to organize and assemble.

"But the advantage was that we could do what we wanted to do. We didn't inherit anything."

Drummond decided to emphasize a theme — the 50th anniversary of the death of the great Russian impresario, Sergei Diaghilev, which falls on opening night.

The opening concert will be given by the BBC symphony orchestra conducted by the Russian Gennadi Rozhdestvensky. The program will include a rarely performed "Chout," by Prokofiev, a Russian legend in six themes, and Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring," both of which Diaghilev commissioned for the Ballet Russe.

There will be other works by Russian composers, and lectures on the life and significance of Diaghilev.

"They used to say that festivals like ours were held only for the elite," Crawford said. "But we have found that while 27 million people in Britain attend soccer matches annually, 34 million go to a theater of one kind or another. So talk of elitism rings rather hollow."

WHAT makes the Edinburgh Festival's success story all the more remarkable is the slender budget on which it operates.

"We have an annual budget of about $2 million and a staff of 14 — four chiefs and 10 Indians," Crawford said with a smile. "That compares with Salzburg's budget of $11 million and a staff of 120. We've always been underfunded and understaffed here."

In fact, the Edinburgh executives count among their chores not only lining up artists' rehearsal halls and concert theaters but the money to pay the artists as well.

"Excuse me," Crawford said as the phone rang in his office. "This call means a thousand-dollar contribution."

After talking a few minutes on the phone, Crawford grinned and said, "Donation accepted."

"It used to be considered in poor taste to solicit sponsors," Crawford said, "but not any more. We need all the outside money we can get. We do get a subsidy from the city of Edinburgh and the Scotland Regional Office, but half of our income still must come from the sale of tickets.

"That's another problem. We believe ticket prices should be within the range of everyone. So ours start at $2 and the top price is only $25. At Salzburg, on the other hand, for a big opera you'd pay over $100 for a ticket. We try not to price the locals out of our market. Thirty percent of our ticket holders come from Edinburgh and 30 percent more from Scotland at large. Only 40 percent are from outside Scotland."

How does the Edinburgh Festival manage to attract world-class artists with its slender budget?

"I think many of them like to appear here because they find Edinburgh one of the handsomest cities in Europe, and they also find the audience receptive," Crawford said. "The Edinburgh Festival is not a fashion show. Then, too, we try to put on things that the performers themselves like to do, though within reasonable limits.

"I think that many performers remember that they got their international starts at Edinburgh. That's why conductors like Carlo Maria Ciulini, now with the Los Angeles Philharmonic, and Claudio Abbado keep coming back."

Among the favorites at Edinburgh who tend to reappear year after year are flutist James Galway, conductor Sir Alexander Gibson, conductor Riccardo Muti, pianist Maurizio Pollini, conductor Mstislav Rostropovich, and singers Janet Baker and Jessye Norman.

"Many of them agree to appear for much less than their usual fee," Crawford said.

Drummond and Crawford are providing new facilities for the ballet this year. "We used to have the Empire Theater for dance here, but it went the way of the great god Bingo," Crawford said ruefully. "So if we had put on ballet it would have had to be at the expense of the theater or opera.

"But this year we've got a tent that holds 1,000 people. It's expensive, but we're able to give a full program of the Sadler's Wells Ballet and the National Ballet of Cuba."

The Edinburgh Festival was founded in 1947 by Rudolf Bing, then general manager of the Glyndebourne Opera Festival, who had wanted to stage a festival in Britain to rival the Salzburg and Bayreuth festivals.

One Edinburgh official refers to the period as "cultural banditry," because Bing wanted to get the British festival off the ground before Germany or Austria could recover from World War II.

Bing first suggested the idea to the cities of Oxford and Cambridge, which appeared to be naturals because of their university environment and proximity to London. Both cities turned him down, much to their later regret. Edinburgh accepted.

At that time there was a joke around Edinburgh: "Is Edinburgh the Athe the north or the Reykjavik of the south

But Edinburgh has since become a spot on the European cultural map. I dition to the main festival, a phenom known as "the fringe" has developed the years. The fringe was designed by dent groups to take advantage of the ences here to put on experimental p mances in garages, halls, homes and lo

But the fringe kept increasing, an year the festival bills itself as "the w largest" with about 300 groups about 5,000 performances.

"We have a somewhat affec somewhat acerbic relationship v fringe," Crawford said. "We have trol over what they do, and someti are a bit outrageous.

"They like to say they have premieres a day, though they don 22 not only are the first but the li mances. However, the fringe ke our toes, and they are able to pre of the lighter materials — satiri — that we might find difficult to —

"And though 90 percent of the fri rubbish — though sometimes am rubbish — 10 percent is really good. presence of the fringe means there events available for the visitor almos hour of the day or night."

THE SUCCESSFUL sati offshoot known as "Beyon Fringe" was originally put c the regular Edinburgh Fes And one of those stars, Jonathan M this year will produce the opera "La T ata" here.

This year's festival, as always, will f with an opening parade featuring Sco pipers and bands from other countries

Over the years, festival managers kept their fingers crossed right up to formance time.

"We've had pianists who've fallen o windows," Crawford said, "and the Maurizo Pollini hurt himself in a car and couldn't make it one year. We've prima donnas cancel performances — hassle about whether Maria Callas wa tually booked for a final performan which she did not appear.

"And you always have to watch ou Italians like the conductor Abbado an [Spanish] tenor Placido Domingo. The into their football games here, and the thing you know they could wind up cast.

"So we're still waiting for disast strike this year and holding our breath.

Looking back over his first month director, Drummond said, "The whol is a mixture of pleasure and panic, in a equal proportions. Right now every looks fine, but anything can look goo paper. We won't really know until the formances, whether they'll really com or not."

Crawford, who has been with the E burgh festival in one way or anothe three decades, said, "Given all the p lems that we've come up against year year, it is an annual miracle that the val comes off at all."

© Los Angeles Times



Diaghilev in 1952 by Jean Cocteau.



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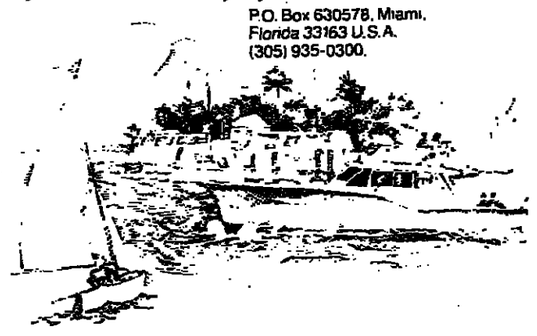
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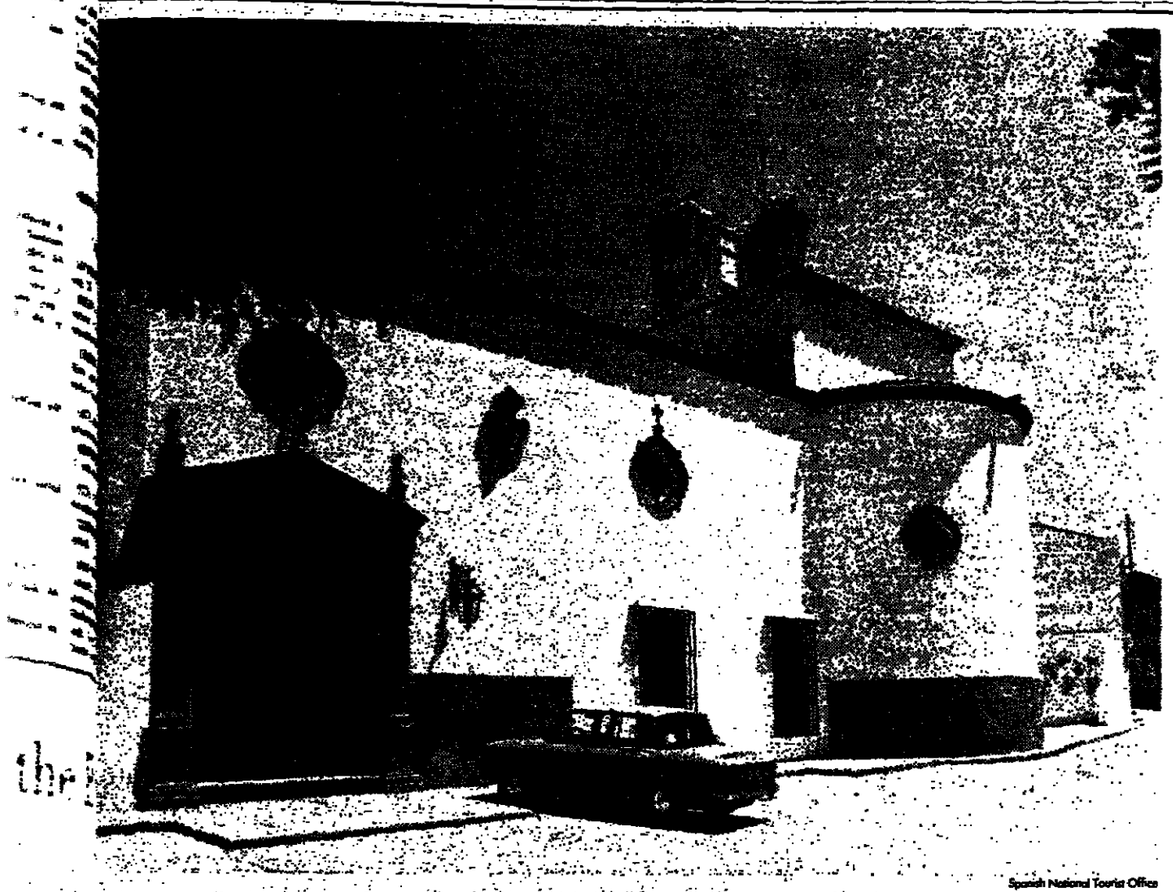
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Storks are among guests at five-star parador in Merida.

Spanish National Tourist Office

On the Road

The Parador Inns of Spain

By James M. Markham and Stephanie Reed Markham

PAIN'S best hotel chain, 50 years old, lost $6 million last year. Even so, to the delight of seasoned visitors who have come to know it, the nal network of *paradores* is still nding.

parador — literally, a place to stop — Iberian institution: a hotel that is itsually worth the trip. (There is a simiut less extensive chain in Portugal n as *pousadas*.) The first Spanish *or* was built in 1928 in the low-slung de Gredos west of Madrid. Today, d across Spain, there are 71 *paradores albergues*, or roadside inns, run by linistry of Commerce and Tourism.

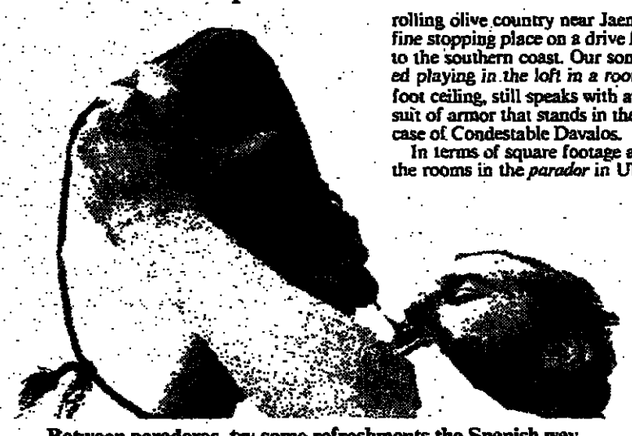
good *parador* is, in many ways, the r's place to stay in Spain. It is little ise that two-thirds of the 776,000 ight guests in *paradores* last year were iards. If personal experience is any , a lot of the "foreigners" who sought these choice reconverted castles, es and convents, with their spacious s laden with handcrafts, antiques and wrought-iron or tile work, and their s with fountains and plants, were resi- of Spain.

a family of four, we have slept or in 13 of the *paradores*, in several cas- ore than once. For distinguished visi- like Jim's parents, we put together a *or* itinerary from Madrid that took in era (pottery), the grand *parador* in esa, the picturesque little village of rera (embroidery) and Christopher mbus's favorite town, Guadalupe, e one can sleep in a monastery if the *dor* is full.

opesa, a medieval town 90 miles or a our drive from Madrid, rests in the m foothills of the Sierra de Gredos, off the main highway to Lisbon. Atop all hill above the town sits the hulking *lor*, a onetime castle that dates from 14th century. We have become such ars at this *parador* that the chamber- s greet us, asking about the children if are not with us.

e of the great features of *paradores* is family atmosphere and — a Spanish that runs beyond them — tolerance of ntics of children, and of adults, too. In ive-star *parador* in Merida, near the guese border, the waitresses smiled igently as Jim's father taught his two children football fight songs. "On onsin" echoed through the sedate inn- group of Japanese tourists looked on dulously.

the happy situation of traveling about a living, we always check to see if a *parador* at the destination. Even not a first-class place — like the austere Antonio Machado Para-



Between paradores, try some refreshments the Spanish way.

dor in Soria, perched on a high bluff overlooking the Romanesque city — one can usually be assured that a *parador* is a cut above other lodgings in a hotel-short area. A favorite bit of Spanish graffiti, scrawled on a wall near the little hilltop castle that is the *parador* at Alarcon and addressed to the parish priest, says: "Eladio, you are called the priest but you never care for us in the fields. Instead you spend your time at the *parador* drinking."

Ignacio Fuejo Lago, the soft-spoken official who runs the system of *paradores*, would like to increase the cost of lodgings and food, which are cheaper than comparable first-class lodgings. "Granada, for example," he said. "I would like this kind of *parador* to be slightly more expensive. To sleep in the Alhambra, amid its gardens, is a privilege."

A double room in the Granada *parador* is $42; in Alarcon it is $24. Indeed, travelers have discovered what a bargain Granada is, and the elegant *parador* is sometimes booked up more than a year in advance. Even so, the clever traveler will show up late in the day at a *parador* that is supposed to be fully booked, for there are usually cancellations or no-shows. Most *paradores* have an 8 p.m. cutoff rule, after which a room not claimed is lost.

One of the finest things about *paradores* is that many are situated in the interior, off the beaten track of sun-seeking hordes rushing to the (we think overrated) coastal resorts. Our favorite inland *parador* is the Condestable Davalos, a gem of a palace converted in 1931, which graces the main square of the lovely town of Ubeda, in the rolling olive country near Jaen. Ubeda is a fine stopping place on a drive from Madrid to the southern coast. Our son, who enjoyed playing in the loft in a room with a 25-foot ceiling, still speaks with awe about the suit of armor that stands in the broad staircase of Condestable Davalos.

In terms of square footage and elegance, the rooms in the *parador* in Ubeda are one of the best bargains in Europe. For $24 we had double rooms the size of squash courts, adorned with venerable antiques and a kind of loft area ideal for stashing kids. We managed to persuade the children that Ubeda was not the place to see "Grease," which had arrived there belatedly, and instead took them on a sweeping tour of the city's splendid churches. Ubeda also boasts, in our judgment, the best baskets and straw mats in all of Spain, and we drove away heavy with yet another load.

On the other hand, some *paradores* are hard to get to. The one in the Sierra Nevada, up the highest road in Western Europe, is covered with snow much of the year; we tried to reach it on a skiing trip but became stuck in the snow instead. Putting *paradores* in out-of-the-way places has been a conscious strategy. "Always at first, when the idea is put forward for a new *parador*, a delegation of local hotel owners comes forward to complain, saying that we are going to ruin their business," Fuejo explained. "But it is almost always good for them. The *parador* becomes a pole of attraction."

This will surely be the case when the *parador* overlooking the sparkling city of Salamanca is finished. Much as the staff in the Gran Hotel Feudal may protest, Salamanca lacks a top-class hotel. The same may be true for the new *parador* in Segovia.

SPAIN is cluttered with abandoned castles, palaces and monasteries, and Fuejo says that the government has its hands on about 30 such buildings that could be converted into *parudores*. One reason the *parador* system runs at a loss is precisely because maintaining — not to speak of heating — ancient, drafty structures costs a lot of money. So does keeping a staff on hand, high season and low. Other losses stem from running several *parudores*, like the tiny Carlos V near Caceres or one at Alarcon, that have only half a dozen rooms but full-time staffs. Though remaining open year round, the *paradores* average a more-than-respectable 60-percent occupancy rate.

To increase this, Fuejo intends to travel to the United States to connect his network with certain travel agencies, though he has no plans to sell large blocks of rooms to charter organizations. "We plan to keep up our standards," he said.

One thing the *paradores* could improve in many cases is the food, which is usually solid and hearty but uninspired. Breakfast, though, ritually features the Spanish answer to the doughnut, the crunchy *churro*. A good bet at lunch is the *entremeses*, a generous mixture of cold cuts and cold vegetables. In any case, eating arrangements can be made on an individual basis: It is not necessary to take meals.

James M. Markham is the correspondent for The New York Times in Madrid; Stephanie Reed Markham, his wife, is a student of Spanish culture. They wrote this article for the New York Times.

ot All Are Old. . .

paradores are old. Traveler Penelope Casas of New York City comments:

me of my favorite *paradors* are modern structures, built on the choicest spots and in the spectacular settings Spain has to offer. The *parador* of Aiguablava on the Costa Brava, example, is sleek and new and occupies the point of a narrow cliff from which there is a ht drop of perhaps 400 feet to the Mediterranean. The spacious public rooms are, as in e *paradores*, decorated with impeccable taste.

he *parador* at Nerja, east of Malaga, is, in my opinion, the most beautiful and elegant of modern *paradores*. It is fashioned around a flower-laden courtyard, and its dining room ar-terrace command wide-open views of the sea and the rugged coastline of this area. A y pool, a wide expanse of lawn and a beach below, reached by an elevator that hugs a ll add to the pleasures of the Nerja *parador*.

wo other modern *paradores*, in Ayamonte and Mazagon, located along the unexploited de la Luz, are constructed in similar style. Both are high up with expansive views while same time being airy and elegant within.

he *Parador de Gibralfaro* in Malaga, built in 1948, is the one for which I hold the most tion. Its charm lies in being two minutes from the heart of Malaga, yet in a world of its high up in the ancient Gibralfaro, once the fortress of the occupying Arabs. It has only oms, almost as hard to reserve as those of Granada, each with a terrace overlooking the nd port of Malaga. By night the view is breathtaking, and we have made it a tradition year to end our trips to Spain here. This last view of Malaga sustains us and inspires us e coming year."

ish tourist officials note that a new reservation system has been set up to handle advance ings for paradors. The address is Hunsa Agency, Juconeireza 4, Madrid.

Spending a Sunday

Oslo: Vigeland, Vikings and Dance

By John C. Ausland

OSLO — A Sunday in Oslo from June through September may well be one of those stunning Oslo days, with cumulus clouds on the horizon and the temperature between 15 and 25 degrees Celsius (59 and 77 Fahrenheit).

After the pleasures of a leisurely Norwegian breakfast, take a No. 2 streetcar or No. 20 bus from the National Theater to Frogner Park, surely Oslo's best known tourist attraction — perhaps because it is filled with nude statues.

The 80-acre park contains 150 groups of massive statues representing the life cycle of man from birth to death. Fifty-eight huge forms adorn a bridge leading to a central fountain held aloft by six giants, surrounded by 20 tree groups swarming with figures and 60 reliefs. Beyond, a circular stairway leads up to a monolith of 121 intertwined human forms (see page 7W), from which 36 granite groups radiate. There is also a children's group in bronze and other sculptures that represent different stages of the relationship between man and lizard. All are the work of Gustav Vigeland, a sculptor who persuaded the city to support him in return for all his works. The city fathers built him a large studio, with an apartment on top, where he lived with his favorite model. This building is now the Vigeland Museum and contains many of his smaller works, as well as the originals of some of the statues found in the park.

During the summer, the museum has concerts at noon in the courtyard. You can also get something to eat and drink in one of the open-air restaurants in the park.

You can then walk down Raold Amundsensgate to the quay in front of Oslo's striking, red-brick City Hall. Board one of the yellow ferries that runs regularly during the summer between the City Hall and Bygdoy (big-doy). This brief voyage will give you a splendid view of the Akershus fortress, which you will want to visit another day.

While most people will get off the ferry at the first stop, I suggest you stay on to the second. This brings you to the Norwegian Maritime Museum, alongside which are buildings that house Amundsen's polar ship *Fram* and Thor Heyerdahl's Kon Tiki. Have a cool drink on the terrace of the museum, where you will have a captivating view of the fjord.

From there you should walk up the hill (or take the No. 30 bus) to the Viking Ship Museum. There you will find three Viking ships in various stages of restoration, as well as other items that were buried with their Viking owners.

THE VIKING SHIPS are only a short distance from the Norwegian Folk Museum, an open air park which contains 170 buildings from all over Norway. My favorite is the stave church. During the summer, there is folk dancing late in the afternoon on Sundays.

When the dancing is over, walk back down the hill to the first ferry stop. While waiting, relax on the terrace of the Lanterna Restaurant. The building at the end of the quay houses the Royal Norwegian Yacht Club and the Dronningen (Queen) Restaurant, one of Oslo's nicest and most expensive.

For those not enthusiastic about museums, enter the underground at the National Theater. There you can take a train marked Frognerseteren. After a short ride under the city, this train will emerge from the tunnel to wind its way up the hills for about half an hour.

At the last stop, ask the way to Tryvannstua (tree-vahn-stoo-a). This is about a two-mile walk into the next valley. The paths, ski trails in the winter, are well marked. At the end of the journey, you will find a charming log cafe overlooking a lake.

If you do not feel like such a long trek, walk down the hill from the train stop to Frognerseteren Restaurant. There you can sit on the terrace and marvel at the view of the city and fjord.

All this assumes decent weather and hardy travelers. If it rains, you can visit the Munch and Henie-Onstad Museums. Both have restaurants and give concerts on Sunday. Unfortunately, they are located in opposite directions from the center of the city, and the Henie-Onstad Museum is some distance out of town.

If you must choose, I would vote for Henie-Onstad. The striking



Kirchhoff

One of the hundreds of Gustav Vigeland's statues.

building houses a good collection of modern art donated by Sonja Henie, the figure-skating champion, and Niels Onstad, her wealthy shipowner husband. The alternative is a splendid collection of Edvard Munch's work, but his pessimistic view of life is a bit gloomy for a rainy day.

By this time, you are probably too exhausted to do much in the evening, which is just as well: One should not come to Oslo for nightlife.

My favorite restaurant, Tre Kokker (Three Cooks), at Dramensveien 30, is closed on Sunday. For dinner, therefore, I suggest the Theater Cafe, just across the street from the National Theater. Unless Liv Ullmann happens to be there, a visitor will not recognize any actors. The place has, however, a charming Old-World atmosphere.

If you want a light meal, go to the Cheese Inn, which is just below the Foreign Office.

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Food

Olive Oil, the Old Way in Provence

By Mimi Sheraton

MENTON, France — Although olive oil is made and used in almost every country that faces the Mediterranean Sea, the world's most delicate and subtly elegant is produced in southern France, in that sun-drenched flower garden that is Provence. Even there, however, the making of olive oil is rapidly becoming the exclusive province of large factories, and the ancient process is often speeded up and made more profitable by the use of heat and chemicals and by the blending of various grades of olive oil with other vegetable oils such as soy or sunflower.

Small private mills that closely approximate the antique methods are disappearing from the scene. Ten or 15 years ago, for example, there were 128 such mills in Menton; today there are only two, both owned by members of the Lottier family. A visit to the mill of Francois Lottier was like stepping into an old engraving.

There, in a cool, dark stone and concrete cave-like setting with Gothic arched windows, giant wood gears turned huge granite grindstones, as about 450 pounds of tiny, ruby-black olives were crushed to pulp and reduced to thick, black oil in two and a half hours.

Work starts early at such mills during the pressing season from November through May, and when I arrived at 6:15 one morning, the slim, wiry and energetic Lottier and his two assistants had already been at work for an hour and a half. Lottier's full-time occupation is farming, and if he is to have time to tend his lemon, avocado and fig trees, and his patches of flowers and vegetables, he must finish the olive oil pressing by 9 a.m.

The production of olive oil basically consists of a series of crushings, settlings and separations, each done with increasing fineness as the olives, and later the oil, are broken down.

After the olives with pits and just a little water are crushed to a fine pulp, they are layered on two round flats of nylon or coco-fiber mats, which are then stacked on a spindle in layers nearly six feet high. A large metal disk is put on top and all is slid into a hydraulic press. At first, only slim trickles of the tar-like oil ooze out, but as the press is raised and lowered several times, and showers of hot water coax the oil out of the mash, the mechanism begins to rain oil.

The heavy, dark oil runs along a channel into a centrifuge, where it is spun until the water and oil are separated, after which the oil is funneled into wooden barrels. The midnight-dark oil at this stage tastes like liquid ripe olives, and the scent is sweet and heady. After the sediment settles for a few days, the oil becomes golden and is drawn off and placed in larger barrels, where it must settle and mellow for two months before it is siphoned off into bottles and sold to shops or, more likely, to local customers who come to the mills with their own bottles for refills of this cold-pressed, pure virgin olive oil.

The third generation of his family to make oil in the mill that his grandfather built in 1870, Lottier thinks the world's best oils come from Lucca in Italy, Provence and regions of northern Spain. Olive oil from other areas is not *douce* — sweet — and has a high acidity because of the type of olives and the temperature. Sweetness, or the lack of acidity, is the prize in olive oil, and that with the lowest acidity is considered an elixir for the stomach, to be taken daily by the spoonful. Lottier thinks olive oil is good for everything, including a baby's skin and an old man's liver, and each day he eats several cubes of sugar well soaked in oil for "strength" — never mind what the sugar does to his teeth, he says.

"MY WIFE, myself and our two children use one liter of olive oil every two days," he said. That goes into soups and salad dressings and over tomatoes and oranges, and is used to cook vegetables, meat, poultry, fish and omelets. "Ham is the one thing that tastes better with butter," Lottier said.

In larger, more commercial mills, there is a second pressing of the mash to make a second grade oil that has a milder, less olive-y flavor and tends to have a higher acidity. The reduced and dried mash, looking much like blackened roof shingles, is used for fuel, fodder and soap.

According to Lottier (and a lot of tasting around since has proven him correct), the best oil is not the thickest, as the heavier consistency masks flavor. Nor should it be overly fruity, as that overpowers the food it is served with. But Lottier concedes that the degree of fruitiness is a matter of preference. Even so, the acidity should be less than 1½ percent if the oil is to be considered *vierge fine*, while the rougher *vierge ordinaire* may have up to 3-percent acidity.

Characteristically, the oil from around Nice is pale gold, rather than green. As with wine, there are vintage years for its production. The year 1945 is one Lottier remembers fondly, for that season weather conditions produced crops that yielded 35 kilos of oil for every 100 kilos of olives pressed. This year's crop yields one kilo of oil for every five kilos of olives.

Rising production and fuel costs, as well as the dying off of the region's olive trees, make the production of oil even chancier than it normally is, Lottier explained. Added to that, he said, is the insistence of Menton's mayor that the olive oil mill is polluting local streams that feed the sea and harming the fish. Lottier disagrees. "There are no chemicals in my oil and whatever runs to the sea is 'normal' — natural — and cannot harm the fish. In fact, they will taste better if they eat some of my oil," he said.

Certainly Lottier's two guests felt better that dark and damp morning as they shared the breakfast, served by his wife promptly at 8, as it is every day. Mrs. Lottier quietly set out the morning meal on top of an oil drum, arranging the long crusty French baguette, several orange-red tomatoes, a couple of aged, mold-tinged hard salamis, an alpine peak of Gruyere cheese, a small dish of tiny black olives that her husband cures in brine and flavors with thyme, rosemary, fennel and bay leaves, and a big vacuum jar with the tender fillets of tuna she cooks and preserves in olive oil.

TO SERVE his guests, Mr. Lottier cut two huge slices of bread, split them and bathed them with the golden oil that had had its final settling. The sandwich was filled with great shards of tuna. Between bites of the sandwich, nibbles of tomato, olives, cheese and salami, and several glasses of bracing, earthy homemade red wine, we agreed that this was undoubtedly one of the most unusual and best breakfasts of our lives.

These recipes depend greatly on the flavor and texture of the olive oil used.

Brandade de Morue

Olive oil whipped into *morue*, the soaked and simmered dried salt codfish, is flavored with garlic to make a fragrant and satisfying first course or, with a salad, a complete lunch or late supper. Dried salt codfish can be found in Spanish and Italian fish markets where it is known as *bacalao* or *bacala*. The fish may sometimes be purchased pre-soaked, but some additional soaking is usually necessary to remove all of the salt. The stirring may be done in a blender or food processor, but the texture is more interesting if it is done with a mortar and pestle or in a bowl with a wooden spoon.

2 pounds dried salt codfish
1 to 1½ cups olive oil, as needed
1 to 1½ cups half-and-half, milk and cream, as needed
2 cloves garlic, peeled
freshly ground white pepper, to taste
salt to taste
lemon juice to taste
slices of French bread fried in olive oil, or toast points

1. If codfish was purchased pre-soaked, taste it with the tip of your tongue. If it seems excessively salty, soak in cold water to cover for 8 to 10 hours, changing water two or three times. If it is unsoaked, soak for 24 hours in cold water to cover, changing water four or five times. Drain.

2. Place fish in an enameled or stainless steel saucepan, cover with water and bring to a boil; reduce heat and simmer for about 8 minutes, or just until the fish becomes snowy and puffs up. Drain thoroughly. Remove all bones and skin.

3. Heat oil and milk separately, until each is slightly warm and just a little below skin temperature.

4. Crush garlic with a mortar and pestle or in a garlic press and combine with fish. Using a pestle or wooden spoon, begin stirring rapidly, adding olive oil and milk alternately, a teaspoonful of each at a time, until mixture is fluffy and about the consistency of mashed potatoes. Add oil and milk as needed to achieve a light, spreadable, but not liquid consistency.

5. Season by beating in pepper, salt if needed and a little lemon juice. If necessary, heat over a low flame, for about five minutes, stirring constantly.

Yield: About 8 servings as an appetizer.

Pissala or La Bagna Cau

This warm and pungent dip, served raw vegetables, is a popular hors d'o throughout Provence where tiny chokes, fresh fava beans and fenne combined with celery, carrots, strips c and green pepper and scallions.

6 large anchovy fillets
½ cup olive oil
3 large cloves of garlic, peeled and mas
1 teaspoon red wine vinegar
1 teaspoon minced large capers
1 teaspoon lemon juice, or to taste

1. Rinse anchovy fillets under water. Pat dry and mash with a fork. bine with olive oil, mashed garlic and gar; cook slowly so garlic does not b and until anchovies "melt" into sau about 15 minutes. Stir frequently.

2. Add capers and lemon juice to Reheat over low heat for two or three utes. Pour into heated ramekin or se bowl and serve warm as a dip for the rables indicated above.

Yield: ¾ cup.

Tomato Salad Piston

The heady, verdant puree of basil, ley, garlic and oil known as *pistou* fl the thick Provencale vegetable soup, lar to the Italian *minestrone*. I have the sauce to dress cut-up raw tomato many years and the combination mak a lovely summer salad or first course. possible to make *pistou* with dried but hardly worth the effort. A blend food processor may be used to mak puree, but the texture will be less int ing.

3 cloves garlic, peeled
salt
1 cup loosely packed whole fresh leaves, washed and dried
½ cup Italian parsley leaves, washed dried
½ cup grated French Gruyere or Parm cheese
about ½ cup olive oil
1 pound ripe tomatoes, washed, drie cut into chunks.

1. Place garlic and a pinch of salt mortar and crush garlic to a paste. C basil and parsley leaves and work into a paste along with the garlic.

2. Work in cheese and oil alternate little at a time, beating well between tions. Sauce should be well blended just liquid enough to be stirred thr tomatoes. Pour over tomatoes and through gently. Let stand about 10 min at room temperature before serving.

Yield: 4 to 6 servings.

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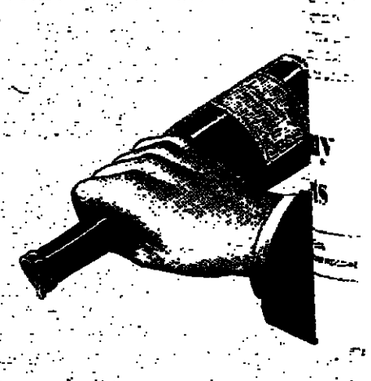
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Potables

There's More to Wine Than Just Vintages



By Frank J. Prial

NEW YORK — "Let's see, was the '64 Lafite picked before the rain or after?" "Should I drink my '74 Bordeaux before my '71s?" "Are the 1974 cabernets as good as the 1968s were?" "What are the good years in Chianti? In the Rheingau? In the Loire?"

And so it goes in the wine world; everything centers around vintages. It is not difficult to understand why. The best wines are made annually and kept separate from the wines of other years. The annual cycle of growth has been the benchmark for agricultural products since prehistoric times, and wine is an agricultural product.

But the whole vintage business can be a straitjacket for wine makers and misleading for wine drinkers. Most wine drinkers know all about vintages, long before they know very much about wine. People only lately graduated from jug wine will offer friends a bottle with the comment: "It's a 1966 and '66 was a fantastic year."

And that is the sum total of their knowledge about the wine. Having read it somewhere, they are pretty sure it's right. Of course 1966 was a good year — in Bordeaux. That doesn't mean that a 1966 Spanish wine is going to be good; or an Italian wine, or a Burgundy. Or, for that matter, a Bordeaux. A lot of things can happen to a bottle of wine over the years, and even the most distinguished vintage doesn't mean a thing if the wine has gone bad.

Recently, Edmund Penning-Rowsell, the British wine writer, gave a dinner at which he served all the 1969 first growths — Chateaus Haut-Brion, Lafite-Rothschild, Latour, Margaux and Mouton-Rothschild plus Chateaus Petrus, Ausone and Cheval Blanc. He and his friends decided at the end of the evening that their meal had been an epitaph for the 1969s. They had enjoyed some good years and now were finished.

What interested me was the fact that they gave them those few good years. I, too, have had a few good 1969s, even though the general opinion of them was poor, almost from the time they were released. The 1968 vintage in Bordeaux was universally condemned, but I can remember drinking excellent 1968s when they were young. They died rapidly, after two or three years, but they were good at one point. There are cellar masters in Bordeaux today who claim to have good 1968s still resting in the dark.

The fact is that good wines come from bad years and bad wines from good years. A lot of superficial knowledge about vintages has nothing to do with the true value of the wine.

The two regions where vintage is really important are the Rheingau in Germany, and Champagne. One might also add Chablis and the Loire because they are also very far north and, more than most wine regions, are particularly susceptible to bad weather.

In Champagne, only one year in three or four is declared a vintage year, a year in which, in the estimation of the wine makers, all the elements of a good wine come together. Wines from the other years are blended because the wine maker is more interested in a style, in a continuous level of quality, than he is in producing a fine wine on an annual basis.

There are connoisseurs who prefer the nonvintage wines to the vintage wines. The nonvintage blends, they say, are more typical of the style of the house that produces them. Thus, a nonvintage Bollinger is a true Bollinger, whereas the vintage wine may give up some of the classic Bollinger style just because it is a vintage wine.

In Germany, there is no question of declaring a vintage year — every year much wine is made that bears the vintage date — but there can be a wide variation in quality; and there are years when the government decrees that no wine of a certain quality may be declared.

FOR MANY wine makers, a vintage date is a selling tool. But in some regions, particularly where there are not such variations in temperature, vintaging is considered more of a problem than an asset. Samuel Sebastiani of the Sebastiani Vineyards in California recently devoted a major portion of one of his monthly newsletters to vintage dating. "Vintners such as ourselves are far more concerned about the quality we put into a bottle than whether or not we put a vintage date on the bottle," he wrote.

Old-timers will recall that the Sebastianis were dragged into the vintage-dating business reluctantly. Their best wines previously had been listed by bin numbers. The idea was that a particular bin held a wine that had been blended by the Sebastianis and aged by them until they thought it was ready to be sold.

It is obvious that Sebastiani looks fondly on those days and will not give blending if it makes a better wine. "U the law," he said, "if all the wines used blend were from the same vintage y the wine could be vintage dated, as some of our blends. But if the blend ca improved by addition of one wine or s al from other years, thereby adding t quality of the final wine in terms of b color, elegance or structure, that's wha will do in spite of the fact that the could not then carry a vintage date."

The Christian Brothers still resist public preference for vintages. Br Timothy, cellar master for the order, long argued that a wine maker should the freedom to blend as he sees fit and be locked into arbitrary boundaries se the seasons.

ACCORDING to law, an Ame vintage wine must contain percent of wine from the ha listed on the bottle. The ot percent can be wine from other years to top off, that is, make up for wine lo evaporation during the years the wine in wooden casks. If the wine had to be percent of the vintage year, the loss w be considerable by the time the wine bottled.

In France, the law states that 75 per of any vintage-dated wine must be the year on the label. That means th much as a fourth of any vintaged Fr wine might be from other years. M experts, for example, contended that 1968 Bordeaux actually contained a go measure of the 1969 vintage. Similarly soft, pleasant 1978 Beaujolais might sonably be expected to contain some o thinner, more acidic 1977s.

Certainly, the finest California cabe have been vintaged for almost a hun years. They stand on their merits as taged wines just as the French wines do

But the wine enthusiast should rem ber that there are superb wines wit vintage dating.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 11 Friday, August 10, 1979

...pan Ex-Aide Asserts Market ...s Liberal as in U.S., Europe

... Aug. 9 (AP-DJ) — Ja... ade more concessions on ... last two years than the ...tes or the European Eco... ...munity, and is now as ...rd imports as any other ... the world, says Nobuhi... ko Ushiba, Japan's former minister of external economic affairs.

"Japan will have the lowest average tariff of any country after the Tokyo Round tariff reductions are carried out," Mr. Ushiba said in an interview. "We have eliminated the most conspicuous non-tariff barriers almost completely. As far as quotas, we are as liberal as the United States or Europe," he said.

Mr. Ushiba, whose career has included many top trade posts as well as an ambassadorship to the United States, was named minister for external economic affairs two years ago by then-Premier Takeo Fukuda. In that job, he represented Japan in the difficult negotiations with the United States and the EEC over imports, the growing Japanese trade surplus and the dollar's fall against the yen.

When Masayoshi Ohira took over from Mr. Fukuda last December, Mr. Ushiba became head of the Japanese delegation to the Geneva talks, called the Tokyo Round because they began here. Mr. Ushiba resigned his post last week.

In the last several years of tough bargaining, he said that Japan made by far the biggest trade concessions. "There are still some hidden barriers [to imports] that we have to eliminate or improve," he conceded, "but these things cannot be done in a short time."

"The Tokyo Round achieved more than 80 percent of its original purposes," Mr. Ushiba said. "In view of the economic difficulties of the world," he said he considered that quite successful.

"We stopped the tide of protectionism. There was strong pressure for it, but nothing really happened. The general reduction in tariffs was very, very conspicuous — to an average of 3 percent for Japan, 4 percent for the United States and 5 percent for the European Economic Community."



Keystone

Nobuhiko Ushiba

"It almost precludes the necessity of ever negotiating again seriously on tariffs," he said.

One of the few failures of the Tokyo Round, he said, was that "we could not convince most of the developing countries to join. It will take more time, but ultimately we should be able to get most of them."

Mr. Ushiba also said that while there has been great improvement by the United States and Europe in understanding Japan, a lot of ignorance remains, particularly on the part of the EEC.

"The EEC only found Japan two years ago. Until then they ignored us. Now they have found Japan is a growing market — they see they have a deficit with us," he said.

...Sees Protectionism ...ng, Voices Concern

...NGTON, Aug. 9 (AP-... International Monetary ... expressed "serious ...ver the increasing use of ...otas on textiles, steel, ...tion equipment and ...ucts.

... protectionism in the last 18 months "has had a deleterious effect on the efforts of developing countries seeking to enhance economic growth through outward-looking economic policies," the IMF said in a lengthy report to member countries on trade and foreign exchange restrictions. It warns that "an early reversal of recent protectionist trends is necessary for an improved performance in the world economy."

The IMF report summarizes in detail the growing use of import restrictions on textiles and clothing products by the Common Market, the United States, Austria, Norway, Sweden and other countries. Canada, through bilateral agreements with China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea, the Philippines, Poland and Rumania, has also tightened import restrictions on textile products.

Developing Countries

Even some of the developing countries have started restricting their textile imports, the report says, noting that Kenya last year put a ban on imports "which are close substitutes" for textiles produced in that country.

The report reviews the use of import surcharges and various types of import taxes by member countries. It says there was no clear trend in the introduction or use of import surcharges during last year and the early part of this year.

Official regulations on import payments have been eased in a number of countries, including Chile, Finland, Greece, Pakistan, Peru, Argentina, Colombia and Indonesia. But such regulations have been made more restrictive in quite a few other countries.

Some countries, notably the developing countries, have used bilateral payments arrangements to cover some of their international trade transactions, but IT such arrangements were eliminated during 1978. For example, Algeria had a bilateral payments agreement with Bulgaria and North Korea until last year, but dropped it, as did Chile on a bilateral payments arrangement with China.

...ling Up; ...d Gains ...80-Ounce

...N, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ) — ...ose to $2.2365 from ...day in an abrupt reversal ...t downtrend as the dol... ...ed slightly against most ...encies. The price of gold ...an ounce to $296.25, its ...el since July 31.

...attributed the general ...the dollar to the disclo... ...U.S. producer prices rose ...xpectedly large 1.1 per...

... sterling, moved up ...major currencies in what ...med a technical correc... ... sharp drop in the last ...ys. Aside from rising ...gainst the dollar, the ...dvanced to 4.0767 ...arks from 4.0532 DM.

Trading Range

... said he was not expect... ...r major upward move in ... predicted that the Brit... ...y would move in a trad... ...f $2.20 to $2.30 over the ... and that there would ...e resistance if the rate ... as $2.27.

...ar fell to 1.8228 DM ...5 DM, to 1.6480 Swiss ...1.6578, and to 4.2407 ...ics from 4.2510.

...afternoon fixing was ...raders said volume was ... for most of the day, ...trading thinned by the ...e afternoon, reflecting ...st from Chicago, where ...problems were apparent... ...ag trade.

... major liquidations that ...old down to the $280 ...as performed very well ...set to continue to rise. ... said. Gold appears to ...n momentum, regardless ...ar's movements, due to ...ulative appeal, he added.

...mpany ...eports

Sales, Profits in Millions
Where Dollars otherwise Indicated

Asahi Glass

	1979	1978
...	178.910.	157.030.
...	8.050.	5.120.

...otes

...m'l Tel. & Tel.

	1979	1978
...	5.300.	4.800.
...	157.40	187.90
...	1.11	1.33
	1979	1978
...	10.200.	9.100.
...	366.50	347.20
...	2.58	2.45

...rocter & Gamble

	1979	1978
...	2.340.	2.060.
...	114.33	103.63
...	1.39	1.25
	1979	1978
...	9.330.	8.100.
...	577.33	511.66
...	6.99	6.19

Sunbeam

	1979	1978
...	291.40	286.80
...	8.42	11.07
...	0.57	0.75

...leinstates MCA ...ritain's Trade

...U.S. Aug. 9 (AP-DJ) — ...uropean Union Market's money ...ent committee today ...sly approved an EEC ...on proposal to reintro... ...-percent Monetary Com... Amount for Britain, due ...nt sharp drop in the val... ...pound, a Commission of...

...A, which will subsidize ...food imports from the ...C countries but tax its ...will take effect Monday. ...mission had abolished the ...CA, then at 1.6 percent, ...week, because of the ...sharing value, which ...almost even with the ...ntral point" used to calcu... ...n intra-community farm

U.S. Wholesale Prices Surge 1.1%

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI) — U.S. wholesale prices soared 1.1 percent during July as skyrocketing energy costs continued to rampage through the economy, the Labor Department reported today.

The department's initial inflation report for the second half was extremely dismal and contradicted White House projections that inflation should ease during the remainder of the year.

It showed that food prices last month were unchanged from the June level. Food costs had declined in all three preceding months.

However, prices of gasoline and home heating oil jumped sharply. Gasoline ready for delivery rose 3.9 percent last month and prices were 38.9 percent above July last year. The home heating oil situation was even worse, as prices rose 9 percent during July and were 51.8 percent higher than a year earlier.

The overall 1.1-percent increase last month — 14 percent at a compounded annual rate — was the steepest since an identical climb last February, and more than double the 0.4-percent May and 0.5-percent June rates.

Excluding food, wholesale prices jumped by 1.4 percent.

Perhaps the most depressing statistics involved wholesale prices at the intermediate and crude levels, which measure longer-range price activity.

They showed that intermediate prices rose by 1.9 percent, the largest jump in nearly five years. Crude goods prices increased 1.8 percent, the biggest increase since the 3.3-percent February rise.

The department said its overall July wholesale price index stood at 215.8 percent of the 1967 average, up 10.1 percent from a year ago.

President Carter and his top economic advisers have been saying that inflation peaked during the first half of the year, when consumer prices rose at an annual rate of 13.2 percent — the largest six-month rise since 1951. They based their optimism on predictions of moderating food prices.

But the new report said the four-month improvement in food costs was about over. Intermediate food products climbed by 6.7 percent last month, after falling in three of the last four months. Food at the crude level — products just starting to work their way through distribution — jumped by 2.1 percent.

The report said food prices were unchanged last month after declining 1.2 percent in June, 1.3 percent in May and 0.4 percent in April.

Consumer nonfood items rose 1.9 percent, mostly due to rising energy prices.

Capital equipment prices were up 0.8 percent after gains of 0.7 percent in May and 0.5 percent in June. This component of the index measures the cost of equipment used in factories and other industrial activities.

Finished goods prices for consumer durables rose 1 percent after a 0.4-percent June rise and a 0.7-percent increase in May. Consumer nondurables prices, excluding foods, rose 2.3 percent in July after a 2-percent June rise.

In a separate report, the Council on Wage and Price Stability now predicts that U.S. consumer food prices will rise 0.2 percent as a result of increased sales of U.S. wheat to the Soviet Union. The United States agreed last week to allow the Russians to buy an additional 10 million metric tons of wheat in the next 14 months.

As a result of the expected price rise, the Agriculture Department plans to abandon the "set-aside" program it started two years ago, which requests farmers to leave 20 percent of their wheat acreage idle in order to limit production.

SEC Litigation Suspended

ITT Agrees to Payments Review

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP) — International Telephone and Telegraph agreed with the Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday to examine the accuracy of a past company report in which the firm claimed it had handed out $8.7 million in questionable overseas payments.

In addition, the company — without admitting or denying any past wrongdoing — agreed to obey federal securities laws in the future. The agreement, approved by U.S. Senior District Judge George Hart Jr., apparently ends for now several years of litigation between the SEC and ITT concerning the firm's overseas payments.

An ITT spokesman said that the corporation entered the consent agreement in order to bring the matter to an end and "eliminate continuing controversy" about past events. He said the agreement "ended long-standing litigation by the SEC."

The SEC had alleged in court papers that ITT had not investigated and disclosed properly what the firm called its "sensitive payments" overseas. In an SEC suit, which was made public last November after several months' legal resistance by ITT, the government charged the firm with "millions of dollars" in "illegal, improper, corrupt and questionable payments" to government officials and business customers in Indonesia, Iran, the Philippines, Algeria, Nigeria, Mexico, Italy, Turkey and Chile. None of the actual recipients was named, and no exact amount of payoffs was given by the SEC.

Unavailable Documents

The SEC has questioned the company's internal investigation because, among other reasons, the firm said it could not get certain documents from its subsidiaries to check for payoffs. Yesterday's agreement calls specifically for those documents to be supplied in the re-examination of the company's internal investigation.

A main feature of the agreement is the appointment of Yale Law School Dean Harry Wellington as "review person" to examine the firm's past disclosures of overseas payments. Mr. Wellington will review the work previously done by the firm's Special Review Committee concerning overseas payments, and work done for that committee by the law firm of Hughes, Hubbard and Reed, the agreement said.

It requires ITT to provide Mr. Wellington with documents and professional help at the firm's expense. He will prepare a report of his review and investigation, and submit it to ITT, the agreement continues. If ITT refuses to make the results of that report public, the SEC can reinstate legal action against the firm, according to the consent decree. It was filed yesterday in the SEC suit charging illegal overseas payoffs.

Earnings Down

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (UPI) — ITT said that its second-quarter earnings dropped to $1.11 a share from $1.33 due to foreign exchange losses. ITT said its earnings from operations were 11 percent higher in the second quarter of this year over a year earlier.

Prices Fall Amid Active NYSE Trade

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (Reuters) — Discouraging inflation news ended a three-day rally and the New York Stock Exchange prices retreated today in active trading.

The Commerce Department's report that wholesale prices rose 1.1 percent in July clashed with Wall Street expectations of an increase between 0.5 and 0.9 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average, in the minus column all day, ended at 858.28, off 4.86 points. Declines led advances 752 to 659 as turnover slowed to 34.63 million shares from 44.97 million yesterday.

Analysts noted however, that the market was due for a pullback in any event after the strong gains earlier in the week that lifted the Dow average 17 points.

They said investors were also concerned about the weekly banking figures due after the close. They said investors expect newly appointed Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker to put more emphasis on monetary aggregates in setting policy than did his predecessor.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported the nation's narrow money supply, M-1, rose $1.2 billion in the Aug. 1 week and was up 8.7 percent over the last four weeks compared with the 13 weeks previously. M-2, a broader measure, rose $2.6 billion and was up 10.9 percent.

Business loans at major New York City banks rose $39 million in the Aug. 8 week following a revised $292-million rise the previous week and a fall of $360 million a year ago, the Fed said.

NLT Corp. rebounded 1⅞ to 30⅛. It lost a point yesterday after saying it had not received a merger offer from Ashland Oil. Ashland lost 1⅛ to 38¼.

Singer halved the dividend to 10 cents a share and dropped two to 12¼. A 300,000 share block of Singer moved at 13⅜.

Twentieth Century-Fox lost 1⅛ to 41. It released Alan Ladd Jr. and two other production executives one year early from their contracts.

Carpenter Technology raised the dividend and added 2¼ to 29.

Confidence Greets Small-Car Era

Detroit Expects U.S. to Remain World Auto Leader

By Edwin McDowell

DETROIT, Aug. 9 (NYT) — The automobile industry has rarely been so deep in the soup: gasoline shortages, layoffs, sharply reduced car sales, bloated inventories, the recession, the possibility of a strike, and Chrysler on the financial skids. Detroit, in other words, has all the symptoms of chronic if not terminal illness.

Yet the motor city is not shrouded in gloom. Dark clouds hover above Chrysler's Highland Park headquarters, of course, and industry analysis now refer to the Big Three automakers as the "Big Two-and-a-Half." But executives of General Motors and Ford exude quiet confidence, and industry observers say that their optimism is not unfounded.

Some observers think that the future of the industry lies in forging alliances with foreign automakers, particularly as Detroit moves more aggressively into the increasingly important overseas car market. But it is generally agreed that Detroit will remain the center of world auto activity for years to come.

Thomas Murphy, chairman of GM, the industry giant that last year commanded 57 percent of the U.S. automobile market, last week revised downward his forecast of new passenger car sales from 11.5 million units to 10.8 million for the 1979 model year. Nevertheless, he says, "I have greater confidence about the future of this business than any time in years. We've been hit by gas crises, federal regulations on emissions and fuel standards, technological and marketing challenges like we never faced before, and enormous costs of retooling to make smaller cars. Yet we've risen to every challenge, and we're going to be tougher than ever."

Union Confidence

United Auto Workers President Douglas Fraser also expresses confidence: "American industry ignored the small car market for decades, but now that they're forced to put their mind to it, they'll do it. In fact, they're doing it already."

Mr. Fraser thinks that, far from the center of the world auto industry moving to Japan or Europe, the trend is in the other direction — Volkswagen is already manufacturing in Pennsylvania, and Honda is developing a plant in Ohio that will eventually produce automobiles.

A leading industry analyst, Arvid Jouppi, senior vice president of John Muir & Co., agrees on both counts. "Detroit will remain the auto center and it will provide much more competition to the imports now," he said, "because now that the companies know where they're headed, they'll be able to throw their financial might at the imports."

Where the domestic auto industry is irreversibly headed, even when gasoline is readily available again and motorists become accustomed to higher gas prices, is toward ever smaller, more sophisticated cars with increasingly hefty price tags.

"Fuel economy is now king," says a GM designer. And Ford's president, Philip Caldwell, predicts that within the next few years, "the look of the U.S. automobile fleet will very much parallel the look of the fleet in Europe." That means mostly fuel-efficient compacts and subcompacts, with a sprinkling of luxury cars for the carriage trade. But even the luxury cars will be considerably shorter and lighter than the gas guzzlers of old.

Wind Tunnels

In its quest for fuel economy, Detroit is increasingly turning to plastics, glass and lighter metals. And with renewed industry emphasis on design and aerodynamics, both GM and Ford are building multimillion-dollar wind tunnels.

All of this is costly, but a great deal is at stake. Sales of new cars amount to about $80 billion annually, and an estimated one of every six U.S. jobs is related to the manufacture, distribution or supply of the 120 million cars now on the roads. In economic terms, at least, what's good for GM (the world's largest industrial company, with sales last year of more than $63 billion) and Ford (fourth largest, with sales of $42.8 billion) is good for the nation.

The prod to scale down the size of cars came from Washington. By imposing mandatory gas mileage and exhaust-emissions standards, Congress forced Detroit to swap its traditional "Bigger is Better" approach to auto design for "Less is More." Regulations require manufacturers to increase the average fuel economy of their cars to 27.5 miles per gallon in 1985, up from 14 MPG five years ago and 19 MPG today.

Feeling of Euphoria

The UAW's Mr. Fraser has no doubt at all. "Had we not had fuel-efficiency regulations imposed by the government, we would not have had the Chrysler Omni or Horizon or GM's front-wheel-drive cars," he says. "And without them, Chrysler would be in even worse shape and the industry would not be anywhere near as competitive."

Despite industry fear that federal regulation will only increase, there is a feeling of euphoria here about the future of the automobile. "For a long time all the big thinkers were beating on Washington to outlaw autos," says a GM official. "Now there's a dawning realization that for all its faults, the car is the desired mode of transportation in America."

A Ford official put it this way:

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 3)

The World's Leading Auto Makers

Rankings based on total 1978 auto production, given in millions

1. General Motors	7.3
2. Ford	4.6
3. Volkswagen	2.1
4. Toyota	2.0
5. Chrysler	1.9
6. Nissan	1.7
7. Peugeot-Citroën	1.4
8. Fiat	1.3
9. Renault	1.2
10. Lada	0.7

Source: Automotive News

—News and Notes—

A General Telephone & Electronics unit won a $776-million contract from the British Post Office to sell yellow pages advertising for telephone directories in London and southeast England. The 6-year contract for General Telephone Directory represents about 40 percent of directory advertising sales in Britain and begins Jan. 1, 1981.

* * *

British Petroleum denies it is taking part in talks with Nigeria over compensation for its nationalized interests there, as Lagos radio reported. The radio quoted a top Nigerian oil official as saying talks on compensation had begun with the parties concerned. But a BP spokesman in London said its staff in Nigeria is not involved in any such discussion.

* * *

Chrysler has laid off an additional 4,600 hourly workers and several dozen salaried, white-collar workers, bringing the total to 23,800 production workers and 100 salaried employees. The company says that economies are continuing. A spokesman noted that the hourly layoffs are indefinite rather than in connection with retooling. Meanwhile, Mitsubishi Motors says negotiations are under way with Chrysler to set up a joint U.S. sales network exclusively for Mitsubishi cars, since the U.S. automaker is producing its own line of small cars. Chrysler agrees with the idea, but differences remain over what percentage of necessary funds each would invest, an official of the Japanese firm said. A spokesman said that despite Chrysler's financial plight, it was Mitsubishi's belief that the U.S. firm "has enough potentiality to have better days in years to come." Mitsubishi, Japan's third-largest automaker, has been selling about 20,000 units annually in the U.S. market through Chrysler's sales network.

* * *

A new road-paving material that is as good as asphalt but does not use petroleum has been developed by the Transportation Department, the U.S. agency says. "Sulphlex" is made mostly from sulfur, with coal or grain added for strength. The agency hopes to encourage Sulphlex production and use as soon as next summer. Although sulfur costs only about half as much as asphalt, officials are not promising that the new product would be cheaper. But they do think Sulphlex will be competitive as petroleum prices climb and asphalt, which has been in short supply, becomes even scarcer.

* * *

Canadian corporations' after-tax operating profits surged 54 percent in the second quarter to $Can.1.88 billion from a year earlier, according to a survey of 134 companies. For the first half, these companies reported earnings of $Can.3.39 billion, up 50 percent from $Can.2.26 billion a year before. The second-quarter advance is the 13th consecutive quarterly gain in profits and follows a jump of 45 percent in profits for these companies in the first quarter.

* * *

Aggressive bidding by the U.S. Export-Import Bank helped Westinghouse Electric wrest a South Korean nuclear-generator contract from French and West German rivals, sources say. Korea Electric said last week it chose Westinghouse as the probable supplier of nuclear steam supply systems and turbine generators for two nuclear power plants. Sources say a last-minute improvement in terms offered by the Ex-Im Bank probably played a major part in the decision on the $2.5-billion deal. How the terms compared with those offered by its counterparts in other countries has not been disclosed. But the agency told Korea Electric it would finance directly 85 percent — the maximum permissible under the international arrangement on officially supported export credits — of the total cost of U.S. equipment for the reactors, as well as some local costs. The loan is to be repaid over 15 years at 8-percent annual interest. Last year, when the bank financed two Korean reactors, also supplied by Westinghouse, repayment was scheduled over 12 years at 8.375 percent annually.

* * *

McDonnell Douglas DC-10's problems, including the May 25 crash of an American Airlines DC-10 and subsequent groundings of the plane, "won't have a long-term impact of any significance on our company," President Sanford McDonnell said in an interview. He stressed that the Douglas Aircraft Division, maker of the DC-9 and DC-10, would continue to play a significant role in overall corporate strategy. Moreover, he suggested that the recession would not cause a reversal of recent improvements in operating results.

Credit Suisse: Chiasso Wine Still Cloudy

ZURICH, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ) — Credit Suisse, Switzerland's third-largest bank and for years considered its most conservative big bank, is still sorting out the mess from the Chiasso affair that came to light more than two years ago. The bank has sold its salami company. It has also sold its racehorse farm, its cheese producer and its spice company.

It is out of the plastics business, and is pretty much done with making textile machinery. It has liquidated 10 or 12 Liechtenstein holding companies that were not holding anything, and expects to sell its classy Milan restaurant and its 135 Italian gasoline stations soon.

Nonetheless, the bank still makes baby buggies in France and good wine in Italy. It owns a few good hotels and a resort island. In all, Credit Suisse has between 45 and 50 operating companies, as well as another 100 or so nonoperating ones, that are its continuing legacy from one of the biggest bank scandals in Swiss history — the Chiasso affair.

The scandal is named for the town where it began, on Switzerland's border with Italy. In the spring of 1977, it was discovered that top managers of the Credit Suisse branch there, as well as some prominent lawyer friends, were running an off-the-books bank and funneling its deposits to a mysterious conglomerate which, off the record, they controlled.

The deposits, $1.1 billion at then-existing exchange rates, were accepted in Credit Suisse's name but without its knowledge. They were then channeled to the Liechtenstein company, named Texon Finanzanstalt, which distributed the money to the 140 or so companies that it controlled. When the scheme surfaced, Credit Suisse promised to make good on the misdirected deposits. It also took over Texon — which is not related to the U.S. company of the same name — and began sorting out its assets.

Last month, a Swiss court convicted the five principals in the Chiasso case. The two bankers were sentenced to jail terms; the three lawyers were given suspended sentences. A week later, one of the bankers, Ernst Kuhrmeier, the former Chiasso branch manager who supposedly masterminded the scheme, died of a heart attack.

While the legal proceedings wind down, the business side of the cleanup is still ticking along. About 30 of the bank's headquarters staffers are working full time in a "Texon task force," trying to shape up the Texon complex and prepare the companies for sale. Until they are all sold, Credit Suisse says, the bank will not know its total loss.

It has sold seven of the operating companies, including the salami business, which went to a big Italian salami producer.

Wine Producer

Credit Suisse also hopes to streamline Texon's biggest holding, the Winefood group, which accounts for 33 percent of Texon's assets and is Italy's biggest wine producer. The bank is selling Winefood's non-wine operations, in the hope of ending up with a well-organized wine maker that would fetch a good price.

The bank has heard from "quite a few" companies, most of them American, that are interested in the wine operation, says Rudolf Hug, a task-force manager, but he adds that Credit Suisse is not ready to sell. "We're confident that with a continued effort, we can upgrade the value of these participations and later on sell them at a premium," he says.

Credit Suisse says it has no desire to become a full-time conglomerate. "Our philosophy is still the same," says Org Neef, who is part of the Texon task force. "We are a big Swiss bank, and we don't want to be involved in industry and tourism and whatever else."

Sasse Syndicate Losses Put at £20 Million

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ) — A Lloyd's of London underwriting syndicate, formerly managed by Frederick Sasse, now faces total losses estimated at about £20 million, compared with a preliminary figure of £13.6 million, according to a new audit.

The latest figures were revealed to the members at a meeting last week at Lloyd's with the chairman of the managing agents, Stephen Merrett of Merrett Dixey Syndicate Ltd., which has taken over the running of the Sasse syndicate. The members "have been told their losses on the 1976 year and the deficiencies on 1977 and will have to show assets to cover these by the end of this month," Mr. Merrett told a press conference.

He said that those members of the 110-strong syndicate who have underwritten a standard share of £40,000 will be expected to pay around £158,000 for the 1976 loss and a further £70,000 for 1977.

Lloyd's has already arranged a £7-million bank facility to assist the Sasse syndicate number 762. Because of the seriousness of the situation, the committee of Lloyd's is also pursuing the possibility of arranging a reinsurance contract within the Lloyd's market that will accept risk of any deterioration in the current figures.

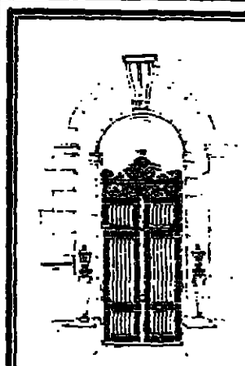
It is thought that possibly a dozen members of the Sasse syndicate will choose to withdraw from underwriting.

The more detailed audit shows provisional losses of £2.762 million for 1975 and £12.522 million for 1976, and a provisional loss of £4.57 million for 1977. This brings the provisional total to £19.854 million.

The 1976 total, Mr. Merrett said, includes a gross loss of £6.8 million on the U.S. fire insurance business of Denis Harrison, and a loss of £1.25 million from Canadian fire insurers. The 1977 deficiency comprises £2.3 million from computer leasing, £800,000 from Canadian fire insurers and a quota share loss of £1.47 million, he said.

The audit also shows losses in 1976 on liability insurance arranged for the entertainment and leisure industry, such as operators of fair grounds and holiday camps.

Commenting on the problems of the Sasse syndicate 762, Mr. Merrett said: "There is an element of luck in the business, and you can get badly wrong the amount of premium you need for the risk. But certainly the premium [in this case] was inadequate for the risk."



HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD
EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION
August 6 to August 31 from 7 p.m.
CASINO PALM BEACH CANNES

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
20⅞	17½	NENucl s.26	1.2	16	x36	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
36⅛	31⅛	NEngT 3.16	8.8	8	18	36	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
19⅛	15⅝	NYSEG 1.76	10.	7	82	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅜
96½	82	NYS pf 8.80	10.		z150	86¾	85	85	—1¾
24¾	19⅝	NYS pf 2.12	9.6		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
5½	2⅛	Newcrp			44	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	
10⅛	6⅝	Newell n.70	8.1	5	x9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
40¼	21¼	Newhall .80	1.9	8	64	u41⅞	40	41⅞	+1¼
27⅝	19⅞	Newmt 1.20	4.6	7	244	26¼	25½	26¼	+ ½
87	66	Newt pf4.50	5.4		1	84	84	84	
16½	7¼	Newprk .20	1.3	12	391	15¼	14¼	15	+ ⅜
15⅝	13	NiaMP 1.44	9.9	7	450	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
37¾	31	NiaMpf 3.40	10.		z40	34	34	34	+1¼
39	31½	NiaMpf 3.60	10.		z20	35	35	35	—1
42½	35	NiaMpf 3.90	10.		z30	37¾	37¾	37¾	+1
46	36¼	NiaMpf 4.10	11.		z20	38½	38½	38½	— ⅜
67¾	55	NiaMpf 6.10	10.		z300	59¼	59¼	59¼	+ ¼
83	71¾	NiaMpf 7.72	10.		z500	74	74	74	
12¾	9½	NiagSh 1.21e	9.5		65	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ½
34	26⅛	NICOR 2.52	7.6	7	193	33½	33¼	33⅜	
33	26	NICO pf1.90	5.8		1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
28⅞	20¾	NorfWn 1.92	7.1	6	217	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
26⅞	18½	Norlin 1.60	7.7	4	x46	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	20⅜	Norris 1.40	5.2	7	x67	27	26⅜	27	+ ⅜
38½	14⅝	NACoal .44	1.9	9	10	34⅜	34¼	34¼	— ¼
5¼	2⅝	NoAMtg			57	4⅜	4½	4½	
34¾	24¼	NoAPhl 1.70	5.6	5	25	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ¼
10⅛	8⅝	NoestUt 1.10	11.	7	272	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
21⅞	11	NCalSL .70	3.7	5	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	14⅝	NIndPS 1.50	9.6	8	340	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
50¼	32¼	NorNGs 3	6.0	7	114	50	49½	49⅝	— ⅛
89	85	NoNG pf6.40	7.3		z10	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
27⅛	21⅜	NoStPw 2.28	9.2	7	256	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
43	36¼	NSPw pf3.60	9.6		z50	37½	37½	37½	—1
47¼	42	NSPw pf4.11	9.2		z100	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
42⅝	28¾	NorTel g.80			406	40¾	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅞
7⅞	4½	Nthgate g			60	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
49⅞	27¾	Nortrp 1.80	5.0	5	499	36⅛	36	36⅛	
37⅛	22⅛	NwstAirl .80	2.4	10	612	34	33¾	34	— ¼
29⅛	23	NwtBcp 1.32	4.7	7	27	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
21½	17	NwtEnr s1.30	6.2	6	106	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ¼
37	23	Nwtlnd 2.05	5.5	7	297	u37¾	36¾	37¼	+ ¼
27½	24	NwtP pf2.50	9.6		1	26	26	26	— ½
12⅝	9⅞	NwMLf 1e	8.5	14	67	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅛
38¾	27½	NwStW 1.80	6.3	5	54	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ¼
32⅞	22	Norton 1.40	4.4	7	16	32¼	32	32	— ⅛
20⅝	14½	NorSim .92b	5.9	6	996	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
45⅛	33½	NortS pf1.60	4.6		2	34½	33½	34½	+1
33⅜	27	Nucor s .36	1.3	5	25	29	28⅝	28¾	— ¼
— O-O-O —									
62	16⅜	OKC 1.20	2.1	13	x214	59	57¾	57¾	+ ⅜
33⅜	14⅜	Oaklnd .40	1.3	17	110	31¾	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅜
20	15⅝	OaklteP 1.20	6.2	9	16	19½	19½	19½	
25½	14⅝	OccIPet 1.25	5.4	8	811	23¼	23	23	
10¾	4⅞	OccIPet wt			196	9	8⅝	8⅝	
40¾	26¾	OccIP pf2.16	5.7		4	37¾	37	37¾	
79¼	48¼	OccIP pf 4	5.5		1	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	—1⅜
26¾	22	OccIP pf2.50	11.		16	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
24⅛	19⅝	OccIP pf2.30	11.		3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
35⅛	27¼	Ogden 2	6.6	5	43	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
19	14⅜	OhioEd 1.76	11.	12	586	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
43¼	35½	OhEd pf3.90	10.		z200	38	38	38	+1¼
48⅛	40	OhEd pf4.40	11.		z220	41	41	41	
96¾	85½	OhEd pf9.12	9.9		165	92⅛	91¾	92⅛	+ ⅜
111	100⅜	OhE pf10.76	11.		z100	101½	101½	101½	+ ¼
82½	71	OhP pf 8.04	11.		z20	74¼	74¼	74¼	— ¾
81	71	OhP pfC7.60	10.		140	76	75⅝	76	+2
25⅞	20½	OhP pfG2.27	10.		1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
123	109½	OhP pfA 14	12.		z540	113½	112½	112½	— ¾
122	110½	OhP pfF 14	12.		z120	113½	113¼	113¼	+ ¼
18⅞	15⅝	OklaGE 1.60	9.8	11	420	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
10	8½	OkIGE pf.80	9.4		z450	8½	8½	8½	
24½	18¾	OklaNG 1.80	7.6	7	60	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
25¾	14½	Olin 1	4.5	7	170	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅜
36⅞	23	Omark 1.12	4.0	5	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
24	16	Oneida .92	3.9	6	127	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	9½	Opelika .84	6.7	6	6	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
16¾	13⅜	OranRk 1.56	11.	7	35	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	4⅝	Orange .20	2.7	4	78	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
13⅛	7⅝	OrionC .30	2.7	7	30	11¼	11¼	11¼	
23½	15⅝	OutMar 1.40	9.0	8	95	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	18¾	OutletCo 1	4.3	7	58	24¼	23¼	24	+ ⅜
18⅛	13	OverhDr .84	4.7	6	10	17¾	17¾	17¾	
26⅛	16	OvrnTr 1.24	5.3	5	45	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	— ½
37⅝	20¼	OverSh .50b	1.5	7	88	u33⅛	32	32¾	+ ½
35⅛	24½	OwenC 1.20	4.2	7	297	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
24⅝	17⅛	OwenIll 1.26	5.9	5	255	21⅛	21¼	21¼	
76	60	OwnII pf4.75	7.0		1	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
12½	8	Oxfrdln .48	6.4	5	x5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
— P-Q —									
19⅛	15⅝	PHH Gp .64	3.5	9	20	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
12⅛	8	PNBMt .96e	8.2	9	16	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
32	23⅛	PPG 1.84	5.8	7	131	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅜
22⅛	12⅜	PSA		4	68	22	21½	21⅞	— ⅜
13½	11¼	PacAS 1.24	9.8		24	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
25⅛	21⅜	PacGE 2.32	10.	6	1995	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅞	PacLtg 2	8.8	6	103	23	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
57⅜	38½	PacLm 2.20	4.5	13	x86	48⅞	47⅞	48⅝	
21⅛	17	PNwTel 1.64	8.6	7	14	19⅛	19	19	
23	19¼	PacPw 1.92	9.2	9	126	21	20⅞	20⅞	
16⅝	14	PacTT 1.40	9.7	8	59	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
18	10	PacTin 1	5.7	7	7	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅞	PaineW .44	4.3	4	127	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅛
17	12⅝	PalW pf1.30	9.0		12	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
20⅝	13⅝	PalmBc 1.20	6.8	4	x87	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
8¾	3¼	Pamida .06j			133	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅜
10⅛	5⅝	PanAm		3	755	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
55½	36⅝	PanEP 3.10	5.6	7	91	55½	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	14¾	Papcft 1.14b	5.7	7	9	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
21	10¼	Pargas 1.08	5.7	9	24	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
33	18⅝	ParkDr s .24	.8	10	341	31⅝	31½	31⅝	
30¾	22½	ParHan 1.20	4.5	8	10	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
17¾	15½	ParkPn s.36	2.2	9	22	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
15½	7	PatPtl		33	264	14⅝	13½	14½	+ ⅛
24½	15½	Pavlsnw .60	3.0	8	39	20¼	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
29⅜	18⅞	Peabdy .28b	1.2	9	276	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
14	6	Pengo		35	37	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
22½	13⅝	PenCen			257	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
11½	9⅝	PenCn prA			40	u11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
6½	4⅝	PenCn prB			242	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
6¼	2⅝	PenDix			14	5	5	5	
9⅝	7½	PennCo n.12	1.4		122	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
41⅛	28	Penney 1.76	6.0	7	1021	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	
22½	18¾	PaPL 2.04	9.8	7	61	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
50½	42⅝	PaPL pf4.40	9.9		z250	44¼	44¼	44¼	
99½	84	PaPL pf8.60	9.6		z120	90	90	90	+1½
111	100⅝	PaPL pf 11	10.		z60	105	105	105	
86¾	72½	PaPL pf 8	10.		z120	80	79½	79½	— ¼
42½	30½	Penwlt 2.20	6.5	7	232	34	33¾	34	+ ¼
42¾	26⅞	Pennzol 2.20	5.3	8	337	42⅛	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
94⅞	84	Pennz pfB 8	8.9		z20	90¼	90¼	90¼	
14	9⅛	PeopDr .24	1.9	8	63	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	31⅝	PeopGs 2.88	7.4	8	609	39⅝	38¾	39⅛	— ¼
33⅞	21⅝	PepsiCo 1.14	4.2	10	2352	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
34½	19⅞	PerkinE .52	1.7	13	434	30	29¾	30	+ ⅜
17¾	7⅝	Pertec		10	957	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅝
47⅛	31¼	Petrie 1.40	4.1	10	136	34⅜	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
46¼	27½	Petroln 1.04	2.3	10	59	45⅞	45½	45⅞	+ ⅛
27	20⅝	PetRs 2.47e	9.4		35	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
25	19	PetRs pf1.75	7.2		16	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
39	29	Pfizer 1.32	4.0	11	336	33⅝	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅛
30¼	19⅞	PhelpD 1	3.9	8	152	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅜
18⅞	15	PhilaEl 1.80	11.	8	719	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
47	38⅝	PhilE pf4.40	11.		z10	40⅜	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
81⅞	73⅝	PhilE pf 7	9.2		z50	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ⅛
100⅝	81	PhilE pf8.75	10.		z1160	88⅝	85	85	—2
88⅝	71½	PhilE pf7.85	10.		z40	77½	77½	77½	
106	94½	PhilE pf9.52	9.5		z50	100½	100½	100½	— ½
106½	87¼	PhilE pf9.50	9.9		z80	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	
28⅝	19¾	PhilSub 1.10	3.8	9	131	u29⅝	28⅝	29	+1
38	31⅛	PhilMr s1.25	3.4	10	1290	37⅜	36½	37	— ⅜
8½	3⅜	Phillnd .28	5.1	3	x53	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
13⅝	8⅝	Phillnd pf 1	10.		3	10⅛	10	10	
40⅛	28⅞	PhilPet 1.40	3.7	7	2290	38⅝	37⅜	37⅞	—1¼
18	9¼	PhilVH .60	4.4	6	27	14	13⅝	13⅝	
14½	8⅝	PiedAvI .24	1.9	4	53	13	12⅞	12⅞	
19⅝	15⅝	PieNG 1.56a	8.2	9	18	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
13⅛	6	Pier1 .15e	1.2	7	17	13	12⅞	12⅞	
47⅜	32	Pilsbry 1.52	4.2	8	153	37⅛	36	36⅜	— ⅜
42½	24½	Pioner 1.92	4.5	9	327	42½	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅜
29	21⅜	PitnyB 1.20	4.4	8	142	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
31⅜	26	PitnB pf2.12	7.0		32	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
37¼	19⅝	PittFrg .90	2.4	14	38	37⅜	37½	37½	
26⅝	16	Pittstn 1.20	5.2	16	697	23⅝	23	23	— ¼
10⅛	5	PlanRsc		9	201	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
23⅞	14½	Plantrn .16	.8	14	65	19⅝	19	19¼	+ ⅜
32⅜	10½	Playboy .12	.7	21	35	17½	17⅛	17¼	
26⅛	18⅝	Plessey 1e	4.1	9	21	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
31½	17	Pneuma 1	4.3	9	68	24	23⅜	23½	— ⅜
17¾	11⅞	PogoPd .20b	1.3	10	x554	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ¼
60⅛	30⅛	Polaroid 1	3.3	9	596	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	—1
30⅞	14⅝	Pndrosa .40	2.3	6	80	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
34	27⅛	PuoTal 1.16	3.6	5	4	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	13	Portec .80b	4.2	9	35	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
80¼	70⅝	Portr pf5.50	7.3		z30	75¼	75¼	75¼	
19⅛	16⅛	PortGE 1.70	10.	11	120	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
110¼	99⅝	PoG pf11.50	11.		z20	102½	102½	102½	— ⅛
27⅝	23½	PorG pf2.60	10.		4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
39⅛	27½	Potltch 1.16	3.4	7	x13	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	PotmEl 1.34	9.8	8	194	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
47	39	PotEl pf4.04	9.5		z200	42½	42¼	42½	—1½
32½	21⅜	Premier .64	2.0	11	86	u32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
19	14⅝	PrimeC s		19	281	18⅛	17½	17⅝	
93	72⅝	ProctG 3.40	4.4	11	441	77⅝	76⅜	77	— ⅛
18⅝	9¼	PrdRsh s.44	2.8	8	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
28	18⅝	Proler .50e	2.1	7	10	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
18½	15⅛	PSvCol 1.60	10.	10	285	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
24⅜	20⅝	PSCol pf2.10	9.3		321	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
28⅝	24	PSInd 2.32	9.1	7	250	25⅝	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
39½	35⅛	PSIn pf3.50	10.		z30	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
13½	10	PSIn pf1.04	8.9		z2900	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	10⅜	PSIn pf1.08	9.1		z420	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ½
109¼	100⅛	PSIn pf9.44	9.2		z1300	103	103	103	+1
103½	97⅛	PSIn pf8.96	8.9		z1000	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
22½	17⅛	PSvNH 2.12	11.	6	105	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	24¼	PSNH pf2.75	11.		z740	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
27⅛	25½	PSNH pf2.81	11.		8	26	26	26	— ⅛
22⅝	18⅝	PSvNM 1.92	9.3	8	56	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
24⅝	20	PSvEG 2.20	10.	7	692	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
48	39⅝	PSEG pf4.08	9.7		z40	42	42	42	
62⅞	51⅝	PSEG pf5.28	9.3		z370	57⅛	56¾	56¾	+1⅛
27⅛	24⅝	PSEG pf2.43	9.3		6	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
123½	106½	PSE pf12.25	11.		z180	113½	113½	113½	—1½
91	77	PSEG pf7.70	9.2		z50	84	84	84	—1½
87⅝	75½	PSEG pf7.40	9.4		z200	79	78¼	79	+1
11¾	5½	Publick			136	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅞	3½	Pueblo		5	163	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
7⅞	4¼	PR Cem		6	16	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL 1.64	9.6	8	54	17⅛	16⅞	17	
48	29⅛	Pullmn 1.60	4.1	8	555	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅝	Purex 1.16	6.9	8	41	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
9¼	3	PuritaFa			47	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
30¾	22½	Purolr 1.32	4.5	8	7	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	21¼	QuakO 1.20	4.8	7	82	25	24⅞	25	+ ¼
20⅛	12¾	QuakStO 1	5.4	9	x155	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
33	18⅝	Quanex s 1	3.5	10	61	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
12½	4⅞	Questar .20	2.8	13	44	7⅛	7	7¼	— ⅛
— R-R-R —									
33⅞	23	RCA 1.60	6.5	6	1054	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
74	52½	RCA pf 4	7.1		41	56½	56	56½	+ ¼
11⅝	9¼	RLC s .44	3.8	5	x142	u11½	10⅞	11½	+ ⅛
15⅝	9½	RTE .60	5.9	6	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
15⅝	10	RalsPur .58	5.5	9	659	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
17	6⅝	Ramad .12e	1.0	22	384	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
23	13⅝	Ranco .76	4.1	10	220	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
18¼	11½	RapAm .60e	3.4	3	27	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
40⅛	24½	Raybl 1.60b	5.5	5	115	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	14⅛	Raymnt 1	5.4	5	77	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
58⅝	42½	Raythn 1.60	2.8	10	496	56⅞	56⅜	56½	
32¼	18⅝	ReadBat 1	3.7	9	53	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
19½	12¾	RltRef 1.70e	11.	9	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	3½	Redmn .09e	1.4	5	227	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
10⅛	7½	ReeceCp .40	4.0	7	58	10	9⅞	10	
33⅞	22½	ReevsB 1.80	5.6	4	6	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
15⅜	10⅝	ReichCh .74	5.7	10	23	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
65	29⅜	ReinEl 1.60	2.6	13	22	62¼	61½	61½	— ½
49¼	30½	RelGp 1.60b	3.3	5	x140	48⅛	47⅜	48	+ ⅜
74	48	RelG pf2.20	3.1		x2	72	72	72	+ ¾
27⅝	23⅝	RelG pf2.60	10.		x2	25	25	25	
28⅜	25	Relin pf2.68	9.8		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅞	RepAir .20	2.8	4	137	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
7½	1¼	RepAir wt			110	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
28	11⅜	RepCo .45e	1.6	5	76	u28⅝	28	28	+ ⅜
22	13⅝	RepFnS s.92	4.6	4	9	20	20	20	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	RepMtg			3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
28¼	21⅛	RepStl 1.80a	6.5	3	152	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
28⅜	20⅝	RepTex 1	3.6	7	22	28⅛	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
22⅞	9	ResvOil .30	1.3	11	1202	22⅝	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
33½	19⅛	RsOil pf1.75	5.3		83	33⅛	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅜
32⅜	20⅜	RevcoD .80	2.9	11	78	27⅜	27½	27½	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅜	Revere		3	81	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
59	44½	Revlon 1.56	3.1	13	604	51⅝	50⅝	50⅞	+ ⅛
22½	12¼	Rexham .60	3.5	7	179	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	15½	Rexnrd .96	5.0	6	260	19⅛	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅜
65	54⅝	Reynln 3.80	6.0	6	755	63¼	62½	63⅛	+ ⅛
75	60	Reyln pf2.25	3.1		10	72	71½	72	+ ⅛
50¾	48⅝	Reyln pf4.10	8.1		491	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
38⅞	29⅝	ReyMt 1.80	5.3	4	155	34⅛	33⅜	34	— ⅛
45	41⅝	ReyM pf2.37	5.6		2	42	42	42	
25¼	16½	RichCo 1.20	6.2	4	38	19½	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
31	19⅝	RchMer 1.20	4.9	9	174	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	15⅝	RiegelT 1.60	8.6	6	8	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	23⅛	RioGran 1	2.7	7	327	u38⅛	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅝	RioGr pf.80	4.3		359	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	
26	16⅝	RiteAid .54	2.2	9	666	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	
29½	17	Robshw 1.30	6.6	7	46	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	+ ¼
35	22⅝	Robtsn 1.90	5.8	8	3	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
12⅝	8½	Robins .40	3.9	10	179	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	RochG 1.48	8.7	7	27	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
20⅝	16⅝	RochTl 1.56	8.0	8	346	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Rockwr 1	5.2	7	243	19⅛	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅛
40¼	30⅝	Rockwl 2.60	6.6	6	127	39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅛
46	30½	RohmH 2	4.4	8	86	45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ⅜
19⅞	10	Rohrlnd		5	288	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	16¼	Rollins .72	3.3	10	623	21⅝	21	21½	+ ⅛
40	28⅝	Rolm s		21	60	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛	
6⅛	2½	Ronson			88	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	Roper s .90	8.6	6	29	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
21½	13⅝	Rorer .76	4.7	9	465	16⅜	16	16¼	+ ⅛
32¼	15	Rosarlo .60	1.9	13	137	31⅝	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
27¼	15⅛	Rowan .10	.4	13	212	27⅜	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
19½	13	RC Cos 1.04	7.4	36	107	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
76⅛	57⅝	RoylD 5.09e	6.9	5	149	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝	— ⅛
34¼	21⅛	Rubbrm .92	3.5	10	8	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	9⅛	RussTog .88	8.9	6	24	10	9⅝	9⅞	
23¼	14⅞	RyanH 1	4.6	8	86	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	18⅛	RyderS 1b	4.4	6	60	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
— S-S-S —									
10¾	5⅛	SCA .351	3.9	11	281	9	8⅝	8⅝	
31¼	16¼	SCM 1.30	4.3	6	641	30¾	29⅞	30¼	+1⅛
23¼	12⅛	SPSTec .50	2.2	7	161	23⅛	22½	22½	
40⅜	24⅛	Sabine .56	1.4	32	280	39⅛	39	39⅛	— ⅛
17¼	8	Safeglin .32	1.9	13	109	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
46	34⅜	Safewy 2.60	6.7	7	147	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ½
15⅝	7½	SagaCp .44	4.9	6	23	9⅛	9	9	
32¾	21⅜	SJoMn 1.40	4.7	10	30	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
14	11¼	StJoLP 1.26	11.	8	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
54	34⅜	StLSoF 2.50	4.8	8	38	52¼	52	52¼	
11⅛	10	SPaul 1e	9.5		78	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
35⅛	27⅜	StRegP 1.80	5.8	7	350	31⅛	31	31⅛	— ⅛
8¾	5½	Salant .40	6.5	7	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20⅝	5	Sambos		51	246	7⅛	7	7⅛	
16	14	SDieGs 1.44	9.9	10	158	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
18¾	9⅝	SJuanR 1.05t	6.6	13	42	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
27⅛	12⅞	Sanders .40	1.5	12	359	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
48⅞	29⅝	SFeInd 2.40	5.1	7	685	47⅜	47	47⅛	— ½
13¼	8	SFeIn pf .50	3.9		32	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	— ¼
40½	18½	SFeInt .72	2.9	24	951	25	24	24⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	13	SglWel .88	5.8	7	10	15⅛	14⅞	15¼	+ ½
9¼	4⅝	SaulRE			220	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	
10	4	SavASfp		13	83	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
15	7	SavOnD .40	3.3	8	152	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ¼
13⅛	9⅞	SavEIP 1	9.4	4	6	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
15	11⅝	SavE A 1.34	11.		11	12⅞	12½	12½	— ½
20⅛	11⅜	Savin .70	4.0	4	321	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	— ⅜
8⅛	4⅜	Saxon		6	193	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅛	2⅞	Schaefer			19	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
38	27¼	SchrPlo 1.44	4.3	8	1221	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	
14⅜	9	Schlitz .301		27	407	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
81⅝	66¾	Schlmb s1.10	1.4	18	818	80⅞	79⅝	80	— ⅜
31⅝	25⅛	SciAtla s		17	78	30⅞	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
27¼	18	SCOA s 1	4.3	7	80	24	23⅝	23½	—1
5½	3½	ScotLad			16	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
36½	22	ScotFel 1.80	4.1	7	347	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	ScottF .80	3.3	10	21	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
19⅝	13½	ScottP .92	5.0	6	780	18½	18¼	18⅝	
Scot...	8⅛	Scottvs .40	2.6	9	145	u15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
24⅞	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.4	6	54	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
10⅛	6⅞	Scudder		19	57	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
9⅜	8⅛	SD pf .81e	9.0		140	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅛	SeaCA pf1.46	12.		2	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
33⅝	15½	SeaCont .42	2.1	6	125	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅜
35⅝	23⅜	SeabCL 2.26	7.0	5	206	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	
18⅛	9½	SeaWA .40b	3.2	6	214	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
31½	23	Seatst 1.12	3.7	7	46	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ½
34⅛	24¼	Seagrm s1.12		11	495	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
17½	10½	Seag7 9 27e	1.4	7	9	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
17⅛	15⅛	SealAir n.44	2.7	9	47	16⅝	16	16⅛	
29⅛	19¼	SeafPw 1.10	4.0	6	79	27⅛	27	27⅛	
16	10⅝	SearleG .52	3.4	11	1049	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	18⅝	Sears 1.28	6.7	7	2050	19⅛	19	19⅛	
14⅛	5⅞	Seatrain		60	85	6⅛	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
34	26½	SecPac n1.80	5.3	6	313	u34⅝	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅜
48¼	34⅛	Sedco .64	1.9	16	75	33⅝	32¾	33¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	11¼	SelgLf 1.20b	10.	6	4	11⅝	11⅝	11½	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	SvCpInt .34	3.7	6	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
15⅛	7⅜	Shakspr .52	5.0	8	22	11⅛	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
20⅝	11⅛	Shaklee .74	4.5	5	118	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
43	21	Shapell .16	.4	5	16	42	41⅝	41⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	8½	ShearH .48b	2.6	4	372	u18½	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
43⅜	30¼	ShellOil 2	5.0	6	468	40⅛	39⅞	40	— ⅛
33⅜	27⅝	ShellT s2.39t	7.6	7	3	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	— ¼
13⅝	8⅝	ShelGlo .70	6.9	4	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
20½	14⅛	ShelG pf1.35	9.4		10	14	14	14	— ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Shrwin		18	305	27⅝	27	27⅛	— ¼
57	44	Shrw pf4.40	9.0		z310	49⅛	49	49	— ⅛
14⅛	12½	SierPac 1.34	9.5	7	38	14⅛	14	14⅛	
33½	19⅞	Signal 1	3.1	6	684	32⅝	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
38½	28⅛	Signode 1.72	4.9	6	97	35¼	34⅝	35	
21⅛	12¼	SimPrec .24	1.3	13	138	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	
13⅜	8⅛	SimpPat .56 [illegible]							
⅛30⅛	21	12⅞ Singer .40 [illegible]							
33⅝	30⅛	Singr pf3.50	11.		7	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
17⅛	9¼	Skyline .48	4.3	9	187	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	17⅜	SmithA 1.40	7.5	3	14	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
58⅛	39	Smithln 1.12	1.9	11	x87	57⅝	57	57⅛	+ ⅜
47	38⅜	Smtkln s1.44	3.3	13	267	44½	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
22	14½	SmithTr 1	5.6	6	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	16½	Smuck13 [illegible]							
18¼	7⅛	SonyCp .10e	1.1	18	103	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	SonyCp .10e	1.7	18	103	8⅞	8¾	8⅝	— ⅛
21½	16½	SooLin s		8	16	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
6½	2⅛	SoAtlFn			8	6	4⅝	4⅝	
19	15	SCrEG 1.48	9.9	10	495	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	SoJerIn 1.74	9.1	9	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
51⅛	26⅛	Soutdwn .68	1.5	7	x26	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	11½	SoetBk .80	4.8	6	548	u16⅝	16	16½	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	SoetPS s		5	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	23½	SCalEd 2.48	9.5	6	425	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
16¼	12	SouthCo 1.54	12.	9	1151	13	12⅝	13	
20⅝	17½	SoInGE 1.52	8.2	6	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
45½	29½	SoNRes 1.50	3.4	8	163	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅝
41	34½	SNETel 3.60	9.1	6	39	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	+ ⅛
35⅝	25	SouPac 2.40 [illegible]							
58⅛	44⅛	SoRy 3.20	5.6	6	x135	57⅜	57¼	57⅛	+ ⅛
56	43	SoRy pf 3	5.5		x1	55	55	55	+ ⅛
29⅝	26⅛	SoRy pf2.60	9.7		x3	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
27⅜	18⅛	SoUnCo 1.76	6.4	8	85	27⅝	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
34⅜	25⅛	So nd .84	2.8	10	2275	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
41	34¼	SouRoyl [illegible]							
23½	16⅛	SwtAir s.28	1.2	6	86	23¼	22⅞	23	+
		SwtFore .40 [illegible]							
19⅝	18⅛	SwtFore .40	2.3	4	127	17⅛	17	17⅛	
12⅝	12½	SwtGas n1.18	8.8	9	220		12¼	12½	—
15½	13	SwtPS 1.28	9.6	4	x376	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
actPh	⅛	Spartan .80	6.2	6	14	13	12⅝	13	
28½	15⅛	SpectPh		16	340	u28⅝	27½	28⅝	+1⅛
23½	12⅜	SperHut 1	7.1	4	34	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	
38⅜	30¼	SperHu pf 3	9.3		2	32½	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅜
prn⅛	29⅛	Sperry 1.56	3.3	7	1020	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅜
28⅝	14	SprngsM 1.05	6.5	4	33	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
26⅛	19⅛	SquarD 1.50	6.1	8	71	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
37¼	25½	Squibb 1.08	3.2	13	1097	34¼	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
13¾	11⅛	StaRite n.70	5.5	6	18	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
27⅜	16½	Staley 1	4.0	15	25	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
29⅝	22⅛	StBrnd 1.48	6.0	9	x157	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
48½	48	StdBr pf3.50	7.4		z300	47½	47	47½	+3½
35	19⅝	StBPnt .64	2.4	11	43	26⅝	26½	26½	
20½	13½	StdMotA .64	3.6	7	x38	[illegible]		17⅞	+ ⅛
52½	41⅜	StOilCl 2.80	5.6	6	784	51	50	50⅛	—1⅛
69	48⅝	StOInd 3	4.5	8	832	66⅝	65⅝	66	— ⅜
62	32½	StOilOh 1.20	2.0	11	721	61¼	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅜
12¼	7⅛	StPacCp .60	5.2	4	141	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	12⅝	S 3.ex .75	4.4	7	22	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
30	22¼	StonW 1.08	3.7	8	67	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
3Inv	2⅛	Storret 1.32a	4.7	6	2	28⅛	28	28⅛	
4⅞	3⅛	StMutInv		13	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅝	StMSe 1.05	9.8		52	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
23⅛	19	StoufCh s1.18	5.0	7	410	22⅛	21⅝	22	— ⅛
12⅛	8½	Sterchi .68	6.8	5	8	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	SterlBcp .66	8.3	5	17	8⅛	8	8	
21⅛	14	SterlDg .84	5.8	10	1111	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	StorPro .12b	3.0	10	60	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
25½	12⅜	Ste 8.4 .60	2.7	9	9	22⅛	22	22	
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ 1.20b	8.4	5	51	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
31⅛	26⅛	StewWa s1.88	6.0	7	42	u31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	20⅛	StokVC 1.32	4.7	11	41	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	10⅝	StokVC pf 1	9.1		z330	11⅛	11	11	
50	37⅜	StoneW 2.75r [illegible]							
29⅝	10⅛	StonCon .40	2.4	11	35	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	StopShp 1.20	6.2	5	33	19⅝	14⅝	[illegible]	
27⅛	14⅛	StorTec s		12	607	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
46½	26	StorerB 1.30	2.9	10	643	46⅛	44⅝	45⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	12½	StridRit 1.08	7.8	6	20	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
49⅛	23½	StuWor 1.25	2.5	10	223	u49⅝	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Su9 ha .20	5.2	10	29	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	16½	SubPrG 1.44	4.9	8	72	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
32	22	SunChm .60	1.9	5	4	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
28⅛	19	SunEl .60	2.4	13	49	26	25½	25½	
64	36⅛	SunCo 3	4.7	7	744	64	63⅝	63⅝	+ ⅛
½Su 66	37½	SunC pf2.25	3.4		50	u66⅛	64⅛	66	
25	16⅝	Sunbm 1.50	6.9	7	171	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
30	19	Sundstr 1.20	4.0	9	142	u30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
73½	50	Su 9 23.50	4.8		2	73⅝	73	73	— ⅛
17½	9	SunsM .40	2.8	9	208	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	SuprVal27 6	3.2	9	288	20⅛	20½	20½	—
453	261	SuprOil 2.80	.7	27	63	438	435	430	+5
17⅝	10⅛	SupmkG .48	2.5	6	692	u18	17	17⅝	+1⅛
36½	23½	Supm pf1.30	3.7		2	35	34½	35	+1
12⅝	4⅛	[illegible] 11 9			17	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	SutroM .97e	8.4	11	95	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	19⅛	Swank 1.40a	6.7	6	15	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
24¼	14½	Sybron 1.08	5.7	10	x95	19½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
40⅜	38	Sybrn 3	160	7.1	4	34	34	34	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅝	Systron .10	.7	32	16	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
— T-T-T —									
33⅛	13⅝	17⅜ TRE s .84	4.2	10	162	18⅝	18⅝		
42⅝	33⅛	TRW 2	5.2	7	199	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
92⅛	73½	TRW pf 4.40	5.2		188	85	84	84	—1½
27⅛	17½	TaftBrd .76	2.9	8	x47	[illegible]		26⅛	—
4⅛	1⅜	Talcott			45	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
15⅛	9⅝	Talley 1	9.9	8	69	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Talley pf 1	9.2		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	16⅛	TampE 1.44	8.3	8	377	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
Tand 34⅝	17⅛	Tandy		8	746	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	
6⅛	3⅝	Tandych n		2	108	5½	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	7¼	Tappan .28	2.2	19	128	12¾	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
16¾	9	Tchncolr .60	3.8	7	85	16⅛	15½	16	+ ⅛
18⅛	7⅛	Technlcn		14	1330	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	
57⅝	39	Tektrnx .64	1.1	13	190	57⅝	56¼	57½	+ ¼
11¼	4⅞	Telecor 6.60c		4	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
148⅛	83⅛	Teledn 9.92t	6.7	7	382	148⅛	146⅛	147⅛	+ ⅜
21⅛	8⅛	Teleprmt		19	624	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅞	Telex		14	171	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
37	29	Tenneco 2.20	6.2	7	1646	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
30½	14½	Teradyn [illegible]							
19⅛	6⅝	Tesoro		6	485	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16	7.7		108	28	27½	27⅛	
29⅝	22½	Texaco 2.16	7.8	6	1102	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	35½	TexCm 1.40	3.2	8	306	43⅝	42⅝	43½	— ⅛
57¼	32	TexEst 2.70	4.8	9	180	56⅛	55	56	+ ⅛
27⅜	25⅛	TxET pf2.40	9.0		480	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
GT0	26⅛	TxET pf2.87	10.		18	27⅛	27½	27⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	34⅜	TexGT 2.64	5.5	8	43	u47⅝	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	16	TexInd .60	2.8	5	84	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
93⅛	75⅛	TexInst 2	2.2	13	383	90⅝	89⅝	89⅝	—
Te 15⅛	5⅛	Texfnd		16	772	13⅛	13	13	+
46⅛	25⅝	TexOGs .44	1.0	13	191	45⅝	44⅝	45	— ⅛
22¼	18	TexUtil 1.64	8.5	7	429	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
35½	18	Texsgf 1.20	4.9	11	x58	24⅝	23⅝	[illegible]	
44⅝	35⅛	Texglf pf 3	6.9		x37	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅜
13½	4⅜	Texfi Ind		3	27⅛	6	5⅝	5⅝	—
35	23½	Textron 1.80	6.6	6	149	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	27	Textr pf2.08	7.1		5	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅛
31⅛	21⅛	Textr pf1.40	5.8		5	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—1⅛
39⅛	27¼	Thiokol 1.55	3.8	7	215	u40⅝	39⅛	40⅜	+1⅛
49⅛	39⅝	ThmBet 1.52	3.4	12	3	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ¼
14⅜	8¼	Thomin .52b	4.8	5	267	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
33⅜	20	ThmJW 1.80	7.0	6	6	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	9½	Thrifty .48	3.8	12	91	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	19¼	Tidwatr .98	3.8	8	45	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
34⅛	19	Tigerlnt .80	3.1	6	1370	25⅝	24⅝	25½	+ ⅜
50⅛	25⅛	Timeln 1.46	3.7	8	1140	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	—1⅛
34	26½	Timj pfB1.57	4.8		644	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—1
35⅛	26⅛	TimesM 1.20	3.6	8	204	33⅝	32	33⅝	+ ⅜
43½	45	Timkn 3	5.8	6	70	59⅝	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅜
9	4⅜	TobinP			5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
34½	19⅛	ToddSh		7	72	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	12⅝	Tokhelm .40	3.3	9	94	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
24⅛	19	TolEdls 2.20	11.	7	89	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	26⅛	TolEd pf2.36	10.		x4	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
24	19⅝	TolEd pf2.21	11.		x105	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	TonkaCp			18	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8¼	TootRol .40b	3.9	6	32	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
29	17⅛	ToroCo .88	3.9	8	110	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅜
25	18⅝	ToyRUs n		12	564	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	— ⅛
19	15⅝	Tracor s .40	2.2	7	67	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
23½	17½	Trane s .92	4.2	9	33	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅜
38⅛	27⅜	TranUn 2.36	6.7	7	43	35⅛	35	35	— ½
30⅝	13⅝	TWC		5	819	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
23½	17⅛	TWC pf 2	10.		22	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
18	15⅝	TWC pf 1.90	12.		30	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
29⅝	29	TWC pfC wt	9.0		350	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Transm 1	5.2	6	476	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
23¼	19⅝	Traninc 2.04	9.6		46	21	20⅝	20⅝	
30⅛	16⅝	Transco 1.24	4.2	13	96	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
14½	7½	Transca .60	6.2	6	914	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
26⅝	23⅝	TrGP pf2.50	10.		12	25	25	25	
18½	12⅝	TrnsOh .40b	2.7	8	29	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
29	19⅝	Tranwy 1.80	7.5	5	45	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	30⅛	Travlrs 2.08	5.4	4	554	38⅛	38	38⅛	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Lo...
30⅛	16⅛	TriCon 2.01e	11.		154	18½	
30⅝	27	TriCn pf2.50	8.7		5	28⅝	
3⅛	2⅛	TriSoM		4	8	3⅛	
13½	7⅞	Triafnd .20r	3.3	72	9	9⅛	
24⅜	14⅛	TriaPc .84	4.8	8	x129	21½	
13⅛	6⅛	Trico .18	1.8	10	x75	10	
37⅛	15⅝	Trinityln 1	2.8	12	95	36½	
17½	14⅛	TucsEP 1.42	8.4	8	119	17¼	
46⅛	24⅛	TCFox 1.40a	3.4	6	1515	42	
24½	17	TwinDs 1	4.8	7	2	20⅝	
24⅛	14⅛	TycoLab .1	2.4	4	244	23⅝	
19⅛	13⅝	TylerCp .45	2.9	7	47	15⅝	
42½	21⅛	Tymshr		15	123	40	
— U-U-U —							
45⅛	23⅛	UAL 1	3.6	5	x1045	28⅛	
25⅛	16⅛	UGI 1.64	6.4	8	139	u25⅛	
22⅛	14	UMC 1.20	7.9	7	27	15⅝	
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr			1	2⅝	
30⅛	16	UNCRes .50	2.3	6	790	21⅝	
39⅛	17	UVInd 18c		6	398	26	
14⅛	10	Unarco .88	6.8	5	11	13	
53⅛	40⅛	Unilrl 4.17e	8.9	6	14	47⅛	
66⅛	54⅛	UnINV 4.27e	6.5	6	8	65⅝	
52⅝	43⅝	UCamp 2.40	5.1	8	209	47⅝	
42⅝	33⅛	UnCarb 3	7.3	6	643	41⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	UnComr .20	1.6		34	12⅛	
7	3⅛	UnionCp .2e	4.3	7	280	5⅝	
15⅛	13⅛	UnElec 1.44	10.	7	155	13⅝	
49⅛	39⅛	UnEl pf4.50	10.		z100	44	
28⅛	25⅛	UnEl pf2.72	10.		3	27⅛	
86	72⅛	UnEl pfH 8	11.		1	74⅛	
40⅛	33	UOilCl s1.30	3.4	7	1110	38⅛	
74	48⅛	UPacC 2.30	3.2	10	401	72⅛	
26	17	UPac pf .47	1.8		1	25	
8⅛	4⅛	Uniroyal		15	283	5⅛	
82	42	Unirol pf 8	14.		z110	55½	
15½	7⅛	UnBrnd .15e	1.5	5	20	10⅛	
21⅛	10⅛	UBrd pf1.20	9.8		25	12½	
45⅛	29⅛	UEnRs 2.48	5.7	6	39	44	
31⅛	28	UPinCt s.90	2.9	8	145	31⅛	
30	13⅛	UnGrtv .16	.5	10	221	29⅛	
26⅛	21⅛	UIllum 2.56	11.	7	6	24⅛	
22⅛	19	UIllu pf2.20	11.		z510	20⅛	
20⅛	12½	Unitlnd .88e	4.4	6	5	19⅛	
19⅛	8⅛	Unitlnns .22	1.6	6	29	14⅛	
13⅛	11	UJerBk 1.04	8.3	5	22	12⅛	
	3⅛	UnPkMn			41	2⅛	
40⅛	16	UnRefg 1.40	3.9	6	18	36	
19⅛	14⅛	USFaS 1.56e	8.1		36	19⅛	
39⅛	29	USFid 2.40	6.1	5	319	39½	
33⅛	23⅛	USGyps 2.40	7.6	4	499	32⅛	
30⅛	22½	USGy pf1.80	8.3		35	28⅛	
16⅛	6⅛	USHom .52	3.3	5	222	16	
20⅛	6⅛	USInd .64	6.4	6	x409	10⅛	
20⅛	12⅛	USLeasg .52	3.2	6	100	16⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	US Rlty			45	8⅛	
30⅛	18⅛	USShoe 1.48	7.7	4	119	19⅛	
29⅛	21⅛	USSteel 1.60	7.1	5	1084	23⅛	
37	30⅛	USTobc 1.84	5.4	10	62	34⅛	
32½	35⅛	UnTech 2.20	5.3	7	567	41⅛	
148⅛	100	UTch pf7.32	5.6		2	111	
70⅛	49⅛	UTch pf3.87	6.9		6	56	
27⅛	26⅛	UTch pf2.55	9.4		562	27⅛	
20⅛	17⅛	UniTel 1.44	7.1	7	261	20⅛	
25⅛	22	UnT 2pf1.50	5.9		1	25⅛	
27½	12	Unitrod .50	1.9	12	21	26⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Univar .56	6.0	6	46	9⅛	
22	14½	UnivFd .96	5.7	8	58	17	
23⅛	15⅛	UnLeaf 1.28	5.1	8	44	23½	
56	40	Upjohn 1.52	3.5	9	343	43½	
27	17	USLIFE .46	2.6	7	614	26⅛	
11½	9	UslifeFd .96a	9.0		49	10⅛	
19⅛	17	UtaPL 1.76	9.3	10	88	19⅛	
31½	27⅛	UtPL pf2.80	9.7		18	29	
24⅛	20⅛	UtPL pf2.04	9.1		3	22⅛	
— V-V-V —							
21	16½	VF Cp 1.40	7.8	6	51	18	
29⅛	14	VSI Cp .60	2.1	9	62	28⅛	
9	4⅛	Valleyln .40	4.8	19	34	8⅛	
15½	10⅛	VanDrn .92	6.8	5	22	13⅛	
24⅛	11⅛	Varian .40	1.6	29	343	u24½	
14⅛	7½	Varo .40	3.9	7	82	10⅛	
27½	16⅛	Veeco .50	1.8	9	52	27⅛	
7	4	Vendo			46	6	
14	11⅛	VestSe 1.36e	11.		18	12⅛	
33	18⅛	Viacom .32	1.0	15	29	31⅛	
15⅛	12	VaEPw 1.40	11.	8	1153	13	
55	46⅛	VaEP pf 5	10.		z180	49	
99⅛	89	VaEP pf8.60	9.5		z210	90⅛	
30⅛	25⅛	VaEP pf2.90	11.		4	26⅛	
30⅛	7⅛	Vornado .60	2.2	43	668	27⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	Vulcinc .75	5.2	5	4	14⅛	
37⅛	26⅛	VulcnM 1.60	4.6	7	2	33⅛	
— W-W-W —							
40⅛	17⅛	WRU .80	2.0	13	155	40⅛	
32½	12	Wabash .50	2.9	6	50	17⅛	
39⅛	15⅛	Wachov .76	3.8	8	89	20⅛	
7	3⅛	WachRty			33	5⅛	
29⅛	19½	WalMrt .30	1.1	14	66	28⅛	
30½	23⅛	Walgrn 1.40	4.9	6	24	29⅛	
48	29⅛	WlkrA g1.40a		7	8	33⅛	
32⅛	21⅛	WallBus .84	3.1	8	6	27⅛	
27⅛	17⅛	WalMu 1.40	5.2	5	39	27	
35⅛	26⅛	WaltJm 1.80	5.2	6	343	35⅛	
11⅛	10	WaltJ pf 1	9.1		z300	11	
12⅛	7⅛	WardFd		9	59	10⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	Warnaco .28r	1.9	5	298	11	
33	21⅛	WarnC 1.80	5.2	8	224	u35	
41⅛	33⅛	WrnCom s1	2.5	8	729	40⅛	
30⅛	21½	WarnrL 1.32	5.6	9	5679	23⅛	
27	22⅛	WashGs 2.40	9.1	10	33	26⅛	
35½	26⅛	WashNat 1.40	4.3	7	30	32⅛	
43⅛	30⅛	WasN pf2.50	6.3		1	39½	
24⅛	20⅛	WatWt 2.08	9.7	2	44	23⅛	
35½	22⅛	WasteM .70	2.0	13	67	u35⅛	
29⅛	15	WatkJ .40	1.4	20	102	28⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	WayGos .48	7.8	61	7	6⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	WeanUn .20	3.3	15	7	6	
13⅛	12½	Wean pf1.26	9.6		1	13½	
38	10⅛	WebbD .20	1.3	16	328	16⅛	
24½	22⅛	WelsMk s.80	3.2	8	2	u24⅛	
33⅛	25⅛	WellsF 1.72	5.4	6	903	32⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	WelFM 1.38a	7.5	9	35	17½	
51⅛	44⅛	WtPP pf4.50	9.7		z10	46⅛	
40	31⅛	WtPtPa 2.80	7.6	6	54	37⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	WstctT g.80			15	12⅛	
14⅛	7⅛	WnAirL .40	4.0	3	352	10⅛	
37	23⅛	WAir pf 2	7.4		28	27⅛	
33⅛	23	WnBnc 1.64	5.0	6	1131	33⅛	
40⅛	20⅛	WnCoNA .40	1.1	14	153	38⅛	
60⅛	27⅛	WPacln 1	2.0	6	22	52½	
24⅛	14½	WUnion 1.40	6.8	11	318	20⅛	
61	47	WnUn pf4.90	8.8		2	56	
11⅛	9⅛	WUn dpf1.18	12.		24	10⅛	
25½	21	WUTI pf2.56	11.		3	22⅛	
24⅛	16	WestgEl .97	4.5	5	1917	21⅛	
50½	41⅛	Westg pf3.80	8.5		z100	44½	
30⅛	23⅛	Wstvac 1.32	4.2	8	69	u31⅛	
32⅛	23⅛	Weyerhr 1	3.2	10	376	31⅛	
	34⅛	Weyr pf2.80	6.2		33	45⅛	
40½	26⅛	WheelF 1.20	3.6	9	152	33⅛	
36	29⅛	WheelF pf 2	5.5		7	36⅛	
24⅛	9	WheelPit		2	104	22½	
58⅛	45	WhelPt pf6	12.		z100	49⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	Whirlpl 1.40	6.4	8	53	22⅛	
27⅛	16⅛	WhitC 1.30	5.0	6	214	26⅛	
44	37	WhitC pfC3	7.3		5	41	
15⅛	5⅛	WhiteMt		4	149	6⅛	
18⅛	9⅛	Whittak .50	3.0	6	252	17⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	Wickes 1.04	6.9	5	136	15⅛	
13⅛	6½	Wiebldt .44	4.1	11	15	11	
23⅛	14	Williams 1	4.8	16	653	20⅛	
13⅛	6	WilshrO .14	1.3	31	93	10⅛	
31⅛	25½	WinDx 1.68	5.4	9	x71	31⅛	
7⅛	2½	Winnbgo		138	435	3⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	WinterJ. 1	10.	12	16	9⅛	
29⅛	23⅛	WisEP 2.38	9.2	7	336	25⅛	
106	93	WisE pf8.90	9.0		z50	99	
25⅛	19	WisGas 2.04	8.7	6	23	23½	
28⅛	25⅛	WisG pf2.55	9.5		3	26⅛	
21⅛	17⅛	WiscPL 1.84	9.4	8	28	19⅛	
21⅛	16⅛	WiscPS 1.72	9.2	7	55	18⅛	
28	18⅛	Witco 1.40	5.1	6	60	27⅛	
17½	10	WhrR .80	6.7	8	96	12⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	WolvrW .36	3.5	5	431	10½	
20⅛	12⅛	Womsic .40	2.9	8	1045	20⅛	
32⅛	15⅛	WoodPt .48	1.7	14	91	28⅛	
32	17⅛	Wolwth 1.60	6.2	6	76	25⅛	
43	26⅛	Wolw pf2.20	6.0		24	36⅛	
13⅛	5	WorldAir		5	6	6½	
76⅛	56⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	3.4	7	x21	71½	
19⅛	6⅛	Wurltzr .48	5.4	8	17	9	
19⅛	10⅛	Wyldin .88	4.8	8	65	16⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	WyleLb s.40	4.4	9	171	u 9⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Wyly		14	188	6⅛	
— X-Y-Z —							
67⅛	50	Xerox 2.40	3.6	10	1675	67⅛	
27⅛	14⅛	XTRA s .32	2.1	5	726	25⅛	
37⅛	13⅛	Yates .20	.6	6	4	34⅛	
21⅛	15	ZaleCp 1	4.8	6	47	21⅛	
17½	12⅛	ZaleCpA .80	4.9		1	16⅛	
21⅛	10⅛	Zapata .30b	1.6	14	155	19⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	ZayreCp		4	136	12⅛	
19⅛	12	ZenithR 1	7.3	11	266	13⅛	
19½	12½	Zurnlnd .80	4.4	7	159	18⅛	

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

August 9, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Price
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 705.25
—(d) Conbar	SF 651.00
—(d) Grabar	SF 616.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 726.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 16.40
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.79
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$9.43
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$6.36
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.95
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$19.11
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$17.58
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$28.79
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 305.00
—(d) Canasec	SF 433.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.50
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 60.25
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 83.00
—(d) Ussec	SF 449.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 112.00
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—(d) Concentra	DM 19.80
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 66.20
EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:	
—(d) Earnex Fd	$5.83
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$28.13
—(w) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$64.70
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$24.19
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$52.42
—(w) Fidelity World Fd	$15.96
FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:	
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£3.79
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£7.82
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£17.19
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$46.10
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$10.43
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$13.85
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$7.75
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$10.23
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$71.78
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$18.49
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF374.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 306.50
ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$10.11
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,336.00
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,004.00
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 228.75
—(d) Intervalor	SF 50.90
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 368.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 239.50
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 67.30
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 72.19
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 21.75
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 59.75
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 63.80
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 129.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 102.00
—(d) Globinvest	SF 52.75
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 65.75
—(d) Romefac-Invest	SF 288.50
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 174.50
—(d) Simo Swiss R Est	SF 214.00
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt	
—(d) Atlanticfonds	DM 11.75
—(d) Unirenta	DM 38.47
—(d) Unifonds	DM 17.47
—(d) Unispecial I	DM 60.57
—(d) Europafonds	DM 25.82

Other Funds

Fund	Price
(w) Alexander Fund	$8.23
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$1,003.86*
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.48
(w) Austral. Select Fd	$1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 122.80
(w) CAMIT	$10.23
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$14.17
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,407.00
(d) Caribbco Open-End Fund	$228.25
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$984.86
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$7.15
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.38
(d) Convertible Japan	$8.79
(w) D.G.C.	$44.37*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$0.15
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$18.71
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$19.37
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,143.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$4,983.80
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$240.01
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,481.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 57.10
(d) Fondltalia	$13.54
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.86
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$0.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.22
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$335.84
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$32.15
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$113.47
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$116.16
(d) Interfund S.A.	$10.83
(w) Intermarket Fund	$165.56
(d) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$24.19
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$7.20
(d) Investa DWS	DM 36.50
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$54.94
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.48
(r) Italforture Int'l Fd S.A.	$9.17
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$65.57
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$40.17
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,540.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$12.87
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$71.01
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold	$57.13
(w) Luxfund	$28.40
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V.	Can$ 10.00
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.14
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$0.43
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$1.75
(w) Nippon Fund	$16.59
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.41
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$5.31
(w) N.A.M.F.	$71.36
(d) Pulnam Intern'l Fund	$30.74
(d) Rento Fund	$59.77
(d) Rentinvest	LF 846.00
(d) Safe Fund	$4.23
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.51
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 62.50
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$15.39
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 93.50
(w) Soros Fund	$795.00
(w) Talent Global Fund	$12.05
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$49.08
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$67.36
(w) Transpacific Fund	$31.80
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 53.20
(r) Unilife Assurance O'Seas	$0.99
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$3.28
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$104.77
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$11.81
(w) Western Growth Fund	$8.23
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$485.22
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$13.03
(w) Worldwide Securities	$74.25
(w) Worldwide Special	$1,543,445/5

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, August 9, 1979

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	8¼	8¾
AFAProt	8	9
AVMCo	3⅜	4¼
Accuray	5	5½
AddisnW	10½	11¼
AdvRoss	4⅞	5⅜
AdvMicr	34½	35¼
AlexAlex	29⅝	30½
Allcolnc	30	31
AllynB	13½	14½
AFinCp	29⅛	30
AFurn	6 13-16	7 1-16
AGreet	12⅝	13
AlntGo	56	57
AMicros	21½	22
AWeldng	17½	18½
Amterr	3⅞	4½
Anadite	8⅜	8¾
AnheusB	23⅛	24⅝
AntoCp	7⅝	7⅞
ArdenGo	4½	4½
ArkWGs	23⅝	24¼
AsdColo	23	23¾
AllGsLt	16⅝	17¼
BairaCp	6½	7
BangHE	14½	15
BkamRt	17¾	18⅛
BasicRs g	8⅛	8½
BassttFr	19	19⅞
BovisMk	10¼	10⅝
Beeline	8	9
BeltzLab	33⅜	34½
BibbCo	14¼	14⅞
BirdSon	22½	24
Birtchr	2	2⅝
BikHIIP	27½	28⅛
Bonanza	3¼	3½
BrookS	37½	40½
BrwTom	22⅝	24¼
Buckbee	7⅛	7⅝
Buckeye	21¼	21⅜
BurnupS	6⅛	6⅝
CalWtSv	34	35½
ConradH	1⅝	2⅝
CapSwC	13⅝	14⅝
CapInAir	4½	4⅞
CareCo	7	8
CnVIPS	15⅝	16
ChmLeo	30	31½
ChesUtl	11½	12
CircleF	6½	7½
CitzUtA	39⅝	40¼
CitzUtB	36	36⅝
ClarkJL	28	29½
ClowCo	7⅛	8⅛
ComCIH	26⅝	27
CmlSnr	20½	22½
CmwTel	42½	44½
ConPap	62½	63½
Crawfd	17¼	18¼
CrosTre	23¼	23⅝
CullrFed	2⅝	3½
Cyclron	15¼	16¼
DanlyM	21½	22½
DtaDes	11⅜	12⅛
DavtMal	23½	25½
DeklbAg	28⅝	29½
DeLuxC	32¼	33
DetConT	12	13
DeweyEl	1⅜	2⅛
DiaCrvs	28½	29½
DixnCru	34	35½
Dacutel	7¼	7⅝
DolirGn	8¾	9¼
Danldsn	22¼	23¼
DoyIDB	20¾	21½
DunklnD	13⅝	14⅛
Duriron	17¼	18¼
EatnVnce	5¼	6
EconLab	21⅜	22⅝
ElPasEl	10½	10⅞
ElderBe	8	8¾
EleNucl	7⅛	7⅝
ElModul	5	6
EnrDev	15½	16½
Entwistl	2½	3¼
EatOil	39	40
EthanAl	37½	38½
Fabri	⅜	⅞
FidUnLl	69	70
FIBkSys	43¼	44½
FtBostn	19½	20¼
FtEmpS	13⅜	14¼
FtWnFin	5⅜	6⅛
Flickgr	12	12½
FloatPnt	10½	11¼
FloWatU	⅜	⅞
ForestO	20⅞	21⅜
Formigli	2¼	3
FrankCo	8¼	8¾
FrankEl	13½	14
GnRlEst	12	13½
GnReins	89	91
GovEFn	11½	12¼
GreenM	12⅝	13⅝
GravAdv	37	40
Giflintsl	15½	17
Gyrodyn	4⅜	5¼
Hardwke	17¼	18
HrpRow	11½	12
HornGo	22¼	23
HartfNt	17¼	17¾
HenrdF	24⅛	25
Halobm	2⅝	2⅞
Hoover	15¼	15¾
HorizRs	1⅜	2⅛
Hyattlnt	17½	18½
Intralnd	4½	5
IntelCp	52	53
IntrcEnr	6	7
IntmtGs	14⅛	14½
InBkWsh	9⅝	10
IwaSoUt	25⅝	26½
JamWP h	8½	9¼
Jamsby	17¼	18
JiffyFd	⅜	1¼
JoslynM	18⅝	19½
KalsSt pf	18¼	19
Kalvar	2	2⅝
Kaman	20¾	21½
KmaAm	9⅛	10¼
KaleGre	5-16	11-16
Kaysam	3	4½
KellySv	30	31½
Keuffel	16	17
Kimball	16⅛	16¾
Kinglnt	12⅛	13¼
KnapeV	15⅜	16⅜
Kratos	14⅛	15¼
Lanceln	20⅝	21½
LandRes	2⅜	3⅛
LaneCo	22⅛	23½
LidStor	6	6⅛
LinBcst	47½	48⅛
Logetrn	9⅛	10⅛
MadsGE	15⅝	16⅛
MagellPet	4½	4⅞
MairRt h	1 9-16	1 13-16
Mallkrt	29⅛	30⅛
MgtAsst	18⅛	18⅛
MaulLP	29½	31
McCorm	16⅛	17⅛
McQuay	12½	13¼
MidsxW	19½	20½
MdldCap	7⅝	8⅛
MidlRes	3 9-16	3 13-16
MidlBks	30	31
Millior	28⅛	29½
MissVlG	13⅛	14⅛
MonfCol	6⅝	6⅝
MoorePd	23	24½
MorgRes	1½	2¼
Mosiek	27⅛	28⅛
MotchM	39	40
MotClub	5⅝	5⅝
Mueller	26½	27½
NaraCo	26½	28½
NatGOII	16¼	17¼
NwldRE	16	17
NJNGas	16½	17
NielsnA	23⅝	24½
NielsnB	23⅝	24⅛
NoCarGs	14⅛	15⅛
NaEOIun	74½	76
NwINGs	13⅜	14
NwstPS	18¼	18⅝
Noxell	19½	20
OgilvyM	20½	21⅛
OhFerro	9	10
OtterTP	22⅛	22⅝
PCAInt	5½	6
PabstB	11⅞	12⅛
PcGAR	21⅛	22½
PauleyP	13	13⅛
PeerMf	9½	10⅛
PennEnt	16⅛	17⅛
Petrolit	44⅝	45⅝
Pettibon	22⅛	23¼
PierceSS	9⅝	10⅛
Pinkrtn	33	34
PionHIB	25	25½
Plastine	1⅜	2⅛
Passis	6	6⅝
Progrp	1	1⅝
PbSvNC	13¼	13⅝
PurtBen	19	19⅝
PulDCan	10¼	10⅝
RosenPr	10⅛	11¼
Raychm	87½	89½
Raymnd	29	30
RecgEq	6⅞	7¼
RoadEx	28½	29⅛
RobbMy	43½	45½
Roselan	4⅛	5⅛
Rouse	14⅛	14½
RusStov	17⅛	17⅝
Sadlier	3⅛	4⅛
ScanDl	1⅛	2⅛
ScrippH	47	58
SeisDell	12⅛	12½
Svcmslr	28½	29½
Shawmt	37	38
SolidStS	10⅛	11⅛
SCarWtr	14½	15⅛
SwEISv	15½	16⅛
Standvn	29⅛	30
StdRegs	28½	29½
StanHP	23⅛	24⅛
SterlSl	6⅛	6⅝
StrawCl	26	27½
SuperEl	10⅛	10½
TIME DC	5⅝	6⅛
Tampax	28⅛	29⅛
TecumP	65	67
Tennant	28½	30½
Tierary	12⅛	12⅝
TescoCp	19⅛	20⅛
TrnsOcO	18½	19½
TricoPd	48	51
TrllnOG	8	8½
TysonFd	9	10
UnMcGll	11⅛	12⅛
USSurg	20⅛	21
USTrck	14⅛	14⅛
UVaBsh	26½	27
UpPenP	16⅛	17½
VolvGas	12	12½
VonDus	16	16⅛
Velcro g	10½	10⅝
VideoCp	8⅛	8⅝
VaNBsh	16⅛	17¼
WshEnr	16⅛	16⅝
WebbRs	28½	29½
Weldtrn	2	2⅛
WiginMg	9⅛	10⅛
WellsGa	8	9
WinMtg	4⅛	5⅛
WmorC	31⅛	32½
WoodLot	25⅛	26½
WWEng	8⅛	8⅝
WrightW	4⅛	4⅝
ZionUto	24⅛	25⅛

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the August 9, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0015	4.447	109.66*	47.20*	0.245	—	6.683*	121.02*	38.08*
Brussels (a)	29.14	64.85	15.981	6.8757	3.571*	14.5725	—	17.6435	5.547
Frankfurt	1.823	4.0745	—	42.90*	2.232x	91.08*	6.247*	110.45*	34.74*
London (b)	2.234	—	4.0725	9.4725	1,825.12	4.474	65.05	3.686	11.735
Milan	817.70	1,816.40	447.85	192.61	—	408.30	28.018	494.43	155.39
New York (c)	—	2.236	1.82225	4.2385	818.75	2.002	29.185	1.65025	5.25175
Paris	4.2405	9.341	232.44*	—	5.191x	211.97*	14.526*	256.68*	80.66*
Zurich	1.6511	3.6927	90.53325*	38.91165*	0.202	82.45195*	5.6593*	—	31.43905*
ECU	1.38482	0.62353	2.52765	5.87504	1,132.44	2.77213	40.4125	2.28911	7.28345

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: 5.245 ; Escudo: 49.18 ; Israeli £: 26.10 ; Peseta: 66.095 ; Schilling: 13.3175 ; Sw.krona: 4.2125 ; Yen: 215.725 ; Norw. krone: 5.0125 ; Fin mark: 3.8355 ; Belgian financial franc: 30.285 ; Hong Kong $: 5.1545 ; Singapore $: 2.1575 ; Canadian $: N.A. U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2pm EST rates for New York.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section).
Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
FINANCIAL SPECIALIST	Up to S.Fr. 100,000	Fortune 500 blue chip industrial co.	Switzerland	MBA, exp. corporate banking, Swiss nat. or work permit holder.	Cipher A 18-1182 84 Publicitas CH-1211 Geneva 3.	I.H.T. 2-8-79
DP PROJECT MANAGER	-	Int'l publishing firm	Paris	3 yrs. exp. systems & programming, B.S. pref. Eng. + French.	Box D 1389, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.	I.H.T. 2-8-79
MARKETING DIRECTOR	$75,000 +	Banking subs. of int'l fin. group.	Assumed Paris	5-10 yrs. exp. real estate develop. financing. English.	Box 4455 Media System, 104 rue Reaumur, 75002 Paris.	I.H.T. 2-8-79
COAL TRADING MANAGER	S.Fr. 100,000 +	Int'l coal trading + prod. group.	Geneva	Exp. int'l trade in bulk - pref. coal.	Number B 18-115350, Publicitas, CH-1211, Geneva 3.	I.H.T. 2-8-79
EUROBOND DEALER	$25-30,000	Commercial Bank	Gulf	Relevant exp. with leading financial institution.	Gerald Brown, Mervyn Hughes, Group, 2/3 Cursitor St., London EC4A 1NE.	Financial Times 2-8-79
BANKING OFFICER	-	Int'l Bank	Europe	Knowledge securities ind., Engl., French + German.	Universal Media, Chaussée de la Hulpe 122, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.	Financial Times 2-8-79
Senior Foreign Exchange Dealer	$50-70,000	U.S. int'l bank	Brussels	25-35, 4 yrs. exp. dealing in spot markets Engl., French desirable.	Campbell-Johnston Recruitment Adv. Ltd. 35, New Broad St. London EC2M 1NH.	Financial Times 2-8-79
Petrochemical TRADES	High	Hoko Great Britain Chemicals Ltd.	New York	Chemical trader or equiv., good connections U.S.A. market.	Hoko Great Britain Chemicals Ltd. 91/93 Baker St., London W1M 1FA.	Daily Telegraph 2-8-79
AUDIT MANAGER	-	Int'l professional firm	Monaco	Chartered accountant, single.	Box D 1391, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly, Cedex, France.	I.H.T. 4-8-79
EUROPEAN SALES MANAGER	-	Teccor (thyristors & electronic controls)	Probably Germany	30-35, pref. engin. Engl. French & German desirable.	Mr. H.F. Wixton, Rauco Europe, Southway, Plymouth, U.K.	I.H.T. 4-8-79
TREASURER	DM 80-10,000	N.Y.S.E. blue chip (electronics)	Munich	32-40, Univ. degree, 7 yrs. exp. fin. position Engl. + German.	Dalon Consulting Untermainkai 34, 6 Frankfort/M., 1 Germany.	I.H.T. 7-8-79
SECURITIES DEALER	Appropriate	Industriekreditbank AG	Duesseldorf	Exp. German bond market & eurobonds German native.	J. Tessiges, Industriekreditbank AG, Postfach 1118, 4 Duesseldorf Germany.	Financial Times 7-8-79

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ADVERTISEMENT
MITSUI ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING CO. LTD.
(CDR's)
The undersigned announces that as from August 22nd, 1979 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.cp.no. 10 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDR's Mitsui Engineering & Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., each repr. 100 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 2.30 net (div. per record date 31.3.79: gross Yen 3.- p.sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 45.- = Dfls. .41 per CDR. Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 60.- = Dfls. .55 p. CDR) will be deducted.
After 31.10.79 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 2.16 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, July 20th, 1979.

ADVERTISEME...
The DAI-ICHI KANGYO...
(CDR's)
The undersigned announces ... August 20th, 1979 at ... N.V., Spuistraat 172, ... div.cp.no. 12 (accompa... "Affidavit") of the CDR's ... Kangyo Bank Limited, ... 100 shs., will be payabl... 1.86 net (div. per record... gross Yen 2.50 p.sh.) after... 15% Japanese tax = Ye... Dfls. .35 per CDR. Withou... 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 50.- = ... CDR) will be deducted.
After 31.10.79 the div. will ... under deduction of 20% ... Dfls. 1.75 net, in accordance ... tax regulations.
AMSTERDAM DE... COMPANY...
Amsterdam, July 20th, 197...

مكذا من الاجل

...national Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, August 9, 1979

Bonds		
	91¼	92¼
	95	95¾
	94	95
	92½	93½
	89	90
	98½	91½
	98¾	91¾
	90¼	91¼
	88¼	89¼
	96½	97½
	94½	95½
	98	99
	90½	91½
	93¾	94¾
	91½	92½
	96¼	97¼
	93	94
	87¼	88¼
	94	95
	91¼	92¼
	95¼	96¼
	91½	92½
	97¾	98¾
	90	91
	94	95
	93	93¾
	92¼	93¼
	90¼	91¼
	92½	93½
	96½	97½
	96¼	97¼
	93	94
	97¾	98¾
	90½	91½
	97½	98½
	98	92
	95	96
	96½	97½
	90¾	91¾
	96¾	97¾
	96	97
	92	93
	94¼	95¼
	96½	97¼
	95½	96½

Midld Intl 8¾-86	94½	95½
Montreal 9¾-83	96½	97½
NCBoard 8-87	90	91
NatWest 9-86	96½	97½
NBrunswick 9-83	96¼	97¼
NBrunswick 8-84	91¾	92¾
NZealand 9¼-82	97¾	98¾
NZealand 8½-83	95¼	96¼
NrgKombk 8½-91	90¾	91¾
Norskhyd 8½-92	90	91
Norway 8½-81	97½	98½
Occidental 9¾-83	97¼	98¼
Offsh Min 8¼-85	91¾	92¾
Ontario 9-83	97½	98½
OntarioHyd 8-87	89½	90½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	92¾	94¾
QuebProv 8½-81	95¾	96¾
QuebProv 9-83	96	97
Ralston 7½-87	90½	91½
SaabScania 8½-89	89¾	90¾
S.A.S. 8-85	91½	92½
Shell 8-86	93¾	94¾
Shell 7½-87	91¾	92¾
Singer 8¾-82	93	94
Stind 8½-88	96¼	97¼
Sweden 8¼-87	91½	92½
SwedStCo 7¾-82	94¼	95¼
TMoy 7¾-87	88	89
Textron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	94½	95½
Transocean 7½-87	89¾	90¾
UniOil 7½-87	93	94
Utah 8-87	92¼	93¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	88¾	89¾
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	88¾	89¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	73½	75½
Baker 5½-93	134	136
Beatrice 6¼-91	99	101
Beatrice 4½-92	82	84
Beechom 6¼-92	104	105½
Boots 6¾-93	103	104
Borden 6¼-91	93	95
Borden 5-92	83	85

BroadHole 4⅞-87	71	73
Carnation 4-88	69½	71½
Chevron 5-88	160	162
Chrysler 4¾-88	48	54
Chrysler 5-88	49	55
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	84	86
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	123½	125½
Comminl 6¼-86	84½	86½
Dartind 4⅞-87	77	79
EastKodak 4½-86	78½	80½
Ford 6-86	85½	87½
Ford 5-88	75½	77½
GenElec 4¼-87	76½	78½
GenFoods 4½-87	89½	91½
Gillette 4⅝-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4⅝-87	70½	72½
GulWesta 5-86	89½	91½
Honeywell 6-86	83	85
ICI 6¾-97	91¾	92¾
INA 6-97	94½	96½
ISE 6¼-89	85½	87½
ITT 4⅝-97	72½	74½
Jusco 6-92	97¾	98¾
Komatsu 7¼-90	130	131½
MorganJP 4¼-87	98½	100½
Nabisco 5¼-88	95	97
OwensIll 4½-87	101½	103½
Penney JC 4½-87	73½	73½
RCA 5-88	79	81
Revlon 4¾-83	144	146
Revlon 4¾-87	123	125
Sperry 4¼-88	94	96
Squibb 4¼-87	79	81
Texaco 4½-88	76½	78½
Texas 7½-93	88½	90½
Tyco 8½-88	110	112
UnCarb 4⅝-82	89	91
WarnLamb 4½-87	74½	76½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	70½	72½
Xerox 5-88	73½	75½

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Thursday	N.A.	N.A.
Previous	94.73	88.30

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

August 9, 1979

Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
11...	6 5/16 - 6 7/16	1⅝ - 1⅞	14⅛ - 14⅜	11⅛ - 11⅜
...16 - 11 11/16	6 7/16 - 6 9/16	1 5/16 - 1 7/16	14 3/16 - 14 7/16	11⅜ - 11⅝
11...	6½ - 6⅝	1½ - 1⅝	14 3/16 - 14 7/16	11¼ - 11½
11⅞	6 13/16 - 6 15/16	2⅛ - 2⅜	14 1/16 - 14 5/16	12¼ - 12½
...16 - 10 13/16	6⅞ - 7	2 9/16 - 2 11/16	13 5/16 - 13 9/16	12 - 12¼

...ket Summary

...E Most Actives

August 9, 1979

Sales	Close	Chg.
582,900	68⅞	— ½
547,900	23⅜	— ⅛
503,300	12¼	—2
330,700	53¼	— ⅞
329,500	36⅝	+4
326,200	13½	+ ⅛
304,700	25½	— ⅜
298,100	29⅞	— ⅞
261,500	24⅜	— ⅜
238,800	29⅜	— ⅛
235,200	27⅜	— ⅛
231,100	57⅜	
229,800	37⅜	—1⅛
227,500	29⅞	+ ½
213,000	22⅜	— ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
...illions)	34.63	51.08
	659	932
...n millions)	13.01	24.80
	752	526
...(in millions)	16.09	13.12
	457	416
	1,868	1,874
	69	135
	4	2

...Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
...39.47	864.51	855.12	858.28	—4.86
...11.64	263.88	260.42	262.22	—0.64
...38.39	108.90	107.58	108.29	—0.34
...16.30	308.27	304.66	306.22	—1.31

...ndard & Poors

High	Low	Close	N.C.
106.25	104.89	105.49	—0.49
117.56	116.06	116.71	—0.54
52.61	52.82	52.27	—0.21
13.56	13.34	13.46	—0.08
16.19	15.99	16.09	—0.04

...YSE Index

High	Low	Close	N.C.
60.28	60.10	60.14	—0.22
66.51	66.29	66.39	—0.27
52.08	51.80	51.93	—0.08
39.16	39.11	39.12	—0.08
67.50	67.23	67.36	—0.25

...t Trading in N.Y.

Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
150,828	344,437	1,528
131,198	376,420	752
123,294	332,680	739
120,422	291,746	987
137,584	320,128	931

...ls are included in the sales fig...

...can Most Actives

Sales	Close	Ch.
246,300	2½	— ¼
195,600	27⅜	+1⅞
172,900	1⅜	— ⅛
132,200	37⅛	+ ½
130,000	15	+ ½
122,400	3⅜	+ ⅛
122,200	40⅜	+ ¼
75,000	20⅞	+ ½
71,400	6½	
57,900	12	— ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
...illions)	4.24	4.52
	291	331
...n millions)	2.19	2.71
	286	257
...(in millions)	1.38	1.06
	265	238
	842	818
	29	36
	6	3

...MEX Index

Low	Close	Chg.
280.83	280.54	+0.34

...yo Exchange

August 9, 1979

Price Yen		Price Yen
346	Matsu E. Wks.	515
525	Mitsubi Hvy Ind	174
535	Mitsubi Corp.	532
339	Mitsui Co.	326
645	Mitsukoshi	445
254	Nippon Elec.	387
548	Sharp	451
371	Sony Corp	1,920
2,890	Sumitomo Bank	339
881	Taisho Marine	253
515	Takeda	465
414	Teijin	137
333	Tokyo Marine	517
285	Toray	158
650	Toyota	862

...ternational ...ock Indexes

Yest	Prev	High	Low
92.98	92.30	94.20	88.20
128.05	127.54	132.15	107.79
143.68	142.69	159.63	136.58
467.40	473.70	588.60	446.10
270.38	272.78	307.45	237.06
82.88	82.71	83.74	55.45
127.41	126.00	127.35	78.10
605.11	599.02	605.11	545.72
446.74	447.59	462.97	435.13
6,392.16	6,402.47	6,402.67	5,925.87
336.90	335.60	340.70	288.40

...fed.; 2. "Commission ... 3. Hardy-Stanton Ind.; 4. Financ... dexes; 5. Banca Commerciale Ital... Aggi'ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" ind.; ...n stock ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones ...n Bank Corp. ind

...ean Gold Markets

August 9, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
	297.75	297.10	+5.10
	293.125	295.725	+8.00
	311.12	317.29	+6.52

...ermany and afternoon fixings for Paris: opening and closing prices ...

...per ounce

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.60
Albert Heijn	89.30
Algembank	345.00
Amrobank	73.70
A'Dam Rub	50.50
Fokker	24.60
Heineken	84.70
H.V.A.	52.50
Hoogovens	32.10
K.L.M.	106.20
Nat. Nedder	114.40
Pakhoed	56.50
Philips	24.80
Robeco	166.50
Rolinco	138.00
Rorento	110.90
Royal Dutch	147.70
Unilever	130.30
Van Ommer	203.50
VMF-Stork	48.80

Brussels

Arbed	2,605
GBL (B.lamb)	1,765
Cockerill	440
Electrobel	6,440
GB-Inno-BM	2,420
Hoboken	2,825
Petrofina	4,850
Ph. Gevaert	1,94
Soc. Generale	1,840
Solvay	2,405
Un. Miniere	758

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	45.10
B.A.S.F.	136.80
Bayer	130.80
Commerzbank	202.50
Cont. Gummi	53.70
Daimler	257.00
Demag	156.50
Deutsche Bnk	273.50
Dresdner Bnk	210.00
Hoechst	120.80
Hoesch	42.70
Karstadt	257.20
Kaufhof	195.00
K.H.D.	206.00
Lufthansa	91.50
Mannesmann	161.00
Metallgesell.	254.00
Neckermann	152.00
RWE new	181.00
Schering	247.00
Siemens	261.00
Thyssen	89.20
Varta	180.00
Veba	151.30
Volkswagen	209.00

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$6.96
Anglo-Am	0.78
Barclays Bnk	4.43
Beechom Gp	1.38
BICC	1.19
Boots	1.88
Bowater	1.60
BAT Ind.	2.86
BOC Int'l	6.73½
Brit. Pet.	11.95
Burmah	1.38
Cadbury Sc.	0.56
Chartered	1.37
Courtaulds	0.84
De Beer D	$7.27
Decca Rec	3.48
Distillers	2.36
Dunlop	0.60
E Mus Ind	0.94
GEC	3.80
Free St Ged	26⅛
GKN	2.64
Glaxo Gp	4.34
Gold Fields	2.21
Gt Un St	4.14
Guinness	1.75
Hawker-Sidd	1.96
Hudson Bay	$11⅝
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.36
Imps	0.94
Marks & Spen.	1.17
Metal Box	2.72
Nichols	0.50
Plessey	1.12
Rand Mines	8.55
Rank Org.	2.12
Royal Dutch	33⅛
R.T.Z.	2.81
Shell	3.52
Thorn (A)	4.36
Tube Invest.	3.30
Union Carb.	$7.20
Vickers	1.63
War L3½	0.34¼
West Deep	$15⅞
West Drief	$46¼
West Hold.	$33½
West Min	1.53
Woolworth	0.76
ZCI	0.09½

Milan

Bastogi	799.00
ERBA	2,080.00
ErcMarelli	296.00
Fiat	2,402.00
Finsider	135.00
Generali	45,690.00
IFI	2,852.00
Italgas	795.00
Italsider	356.00
LoRinas	117.50
Montedis	199.00
Olivetti	1,450.00
Pirelli	1,771.00
Snia Visco	814.00

Paris

Air Liquide	479.00
BSN	725.00
Carrefour	1,665.00
Cim Lafarge	268.00
Cie Bancaire	345.00
CFP	184.00
CGE	354.00
CCF	164.00
Elf-Aquitaine	901.00
Ferodo	390.00
Gen Occident	285.00
Imetal	65.80
L Oreal	668.00
Mach Bull	60.40
Michelin	960.00
Moet Henn	509.00
Moulinex	88.20
Paribas	218.00
PUK	91.90
Penarroya	50.00
Perrier	325.20
Peugeot	308.50
Rh Poulenc	131.10
Sacilor	26.80
St Gobain	122.90
Suez	276.00
Telemecan	702.80
Thomson	211.00
Usinor	14.80

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,295
Buehrle	2,620
B Boveri	1,895
Cib Geigy	1,280
Cr Suisse	2,240
Fisher	720
HoffRochN	7,500
Nestle	3,605
Sandoz	4,350
Ste B. Suisse	388
Sulzer	2,725
U.B. Suisse	3,250

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—72

AmBrd 1.70pf	Gemini Cap	Premier Ind
AmGen Ins	GenAm Inv	RLCCp s
AGIn 1.80pf	Gen Growth	Republic Cp
AmSLFla	Gulton Ind	Rio Grande
AmNat Wks	HealthTecno	Scottys
Ampco Pitt	Hecks Inc	SecPacCp n
BaldwUtd	HewlettPk s	ShearHay S
BlissLag	ImpCpAm	Seacst Bka
Bluebird In	Integon Cp	Sou Pac
BrushWell	Infrlake Inc	SpectraPhys
BundyCp	Leesona Cp	StewWarn s
CentTelUt	LevFd Cap	StudWorth
CentrnData	Lilly Eli	SunComp pf
Coltind pfD	Loews Corp	Sundstrand
ComPsvc.	MGIC Inv	Supmkt Gen
CompP Svc	Mitt Bradly	TexGasTr
ConnGnMtg	Monarch s	Thiokol
CrousHind	Natomas	UGI Corp
CrumFer	Natoms 1.60pf	Varian Asso
DexterCp	Newhall Ld	War Swasey
DoverCp	Nwelind	Waste Mgmt
Dreyfus Cp	Over Shiphg	WeisMkts s
EG&G Inc	PennCen prA	Westvaco
Fisher-Sci	Phila Sub	WyleLabs s

NEW LOWS—4

Chrysl 2.75pf	Singer Co	Telecor
EstGs 2pf		

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton) (Silver in pence per troy ounce)

August 9, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	869.00	870.00	884.00	886.00
3 months	872.00	872.50	882.00	883.00
Cathodes: spot	840.00	842.00	852.00	854.00
3 months	856.00	858.00	867.00	868.00
Tin: spot	6,540.00	6,550.00	6,690.00	6,705.00
3 months	6,598.00	6,600.00	6,720.00	6,725.00
Lead: spot	564.00	566.00	583.00	585.00
3 months	546.00	548.00	565.50	566.50
Zinc: spot	301.00	303.00	310.00	311.00
3 months	312.00	313.00	321.00	322.00
Silver: spot	401.40	401.60	402.00	402.50
3 months	413.40	413.60	413.20	413.50
Nickel: spot	2,550.00	2,560.00	2,595.00	2,600.00
3 months	2,630.00	2,635.00	2,678.00	2,680.00

W. German Inflation Up

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's cost of living rose 0.6 percent in July from June and 4.6 percent from July last year after a 3.9-percent yearly rise in June and a 3.7-percent rise in May, the statistics office said today. July's rise is the highest year-to-year rise since August, 1976, when the index gained 4.7 percent over the previous year.

Chicago Futures

August 9, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	4.18	4.19	4.15	4.17½	+.01
Dec	4.31	4.31	4.25	4.26½	—.01½
Mar	4.36	4.36	4.30	4.33¾	+.01¼
May	4.32½	4.32½	4.28	4.30½	—.00½
Jul	4.09½	4.09½	4.03	4.04	—.03
Sep	.	.	.	4.09	—.03

Sales Wed. 84,185.

Total open interest Wed. 52,591, up 440 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	2.83	2.84½	2.78¼	2.81¼	—.00½
Dec	2.78	2.79	2.75¼	2.78	+.01
Mar	2.87	2.88	2.84	2.87¼	+.01
May	2.91¾	2.92	2.88¾	2.91¾	+.01¼
Jul	2.93	2.93¾	2.89¾	2.93½	+.01½
Sep	2.87	2.90	2.86¾	2.90	+.02

Sales Wed. 186,190.

Total open interest Wed. 179,018, off 2,005 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Aug	7.05	7.10	7.03	7.06½	+.01¼
Sep	7.08	7.11	7.05½	7.06½	—.00¼
Nov	7.04	7.07	7.01½	7.03½	—.01¼
Jan	7.19½	7.21	7.15	7.16½	—.02¼
Mar	7.31	7.33	7.28	7.30	.
May	7.40	7.41	7.36½	7.38	—.01
Jul	7.46	7.46⅛	7.43	7.44	—.01
Aug	7.43	7.43	7.42	7.42	+.01

Sales Wed. 140,075.

Total open interest Wed. 97,453, up 14 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Aug	190.00	190.40	188.50	189.90	+1.00
Sep	191.50	191.50	190.00	191.00	+1.00
Oct	192.00	192.50	190.50	191.50	+.60
Dec	194.50	194.50	192.80	193.40	+.30
Jan	195.50	196.20	194.50	195.00	+.50
Mar	198.00	198.50	197.00	197.40	+.40
May	199.00	199.80	198.00	198.40	+.20
Jul	199.30	199.50	199.00	199.00	+.20
Aug	199.00	199.30	199.80	199.30	—.50
Sep	200.00		.	200.50	.

Sales Wed. 8,245.

Total open interest Wed. 45,761, off 491 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Aug	27.70	27.75	27.55	27.63	+.06
Sep	26.80	26.95	26.61	26.77	+.09
Oct	26.30	26.35	26.12	26.25	+.02
Dec	25.95	26.00	25.75	25.83	—.05
Jan	26.05	26.10	25.80	25.82	—.06
Mar	26.15	26.15	25.90	25.90	—.10
May	26.15	26.15	25.93	25.93	—.12
Jul	26.10	26.10	25.95	25.95	—.14
Aug	26.15	26.15	25.90	25.90	—.10
Sep	26.00	26.00	25.89	25.89	—.06

Sales Wed. 12,582.

Total open interest Wed. 56,768, off 390 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Sep	1.47	1.48	1.44½	1.47½	+.02
Dec	1.61	1.61½	1.58¼	1.61	+.02
Mar	1.68½	1.69½	1.66¼	1.69½	+.02
May	1.73½	.	.	1.73½	+.02
Jul	1.75	1.76	1.75	1.76	+.02

Sales Wed. 4,775

Total open interest Wed. 5,049, off 48 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	59.40	60.47	59.27	60.42	+1.45
Oct	58.48	59.27	58.25	59.47	+1.50
Dec	60.90	61.85	60.37	61.85	+1.50
Jan	62.37	63.45	62.15	63.45	+1.50
Feb	63.60	64.62	63.25	64.22	+1.50
Apr	65.45	66.62	65.15	66.62	+1.50
Jun	67.40	68.55	67.05	68.50	+1.45
Aug	66.45	67.70	66.30	67.60	+1.40
Oct	65.80	66.85	65.80	66.85	+1.50
Dec	.	67.90	.	67.90	+1.20

Est. sales: 22,902; sales Wed. 33,219.

Total open interest Wed. 62,948, up 347 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	76.50	77.80	76.50	77.70	+1.40
Sep	75.20	76.27	75.15	76.27	+1.50
Oct	74.00	75.52	74.50	75.52	+1.50
Nov	75.90	76.57	75.50	76.57	+1.50
Jan	78.50	79.30	78.50	79.30	+1.50
Mar	79.50	80.50	79.50	80.50	+1.50
Apr	79.80	81.00	79.75	81.00	+1.50
May	79.80	80.95	79.75	80.95	+1.50

Est. sales: 3,819; sales Wed. 5,686.

Total open interest Wed. 19,010, up 469 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Aug	34.95	36.20	34.50	36.05	+1.30
Oct	32.20	33.67	31.95	33.42	+1.25
Dec	33.20	34.60	32.90	34.25	+1.15
Feb	34.85	36.25	34.65	35.85	+1.10
Apr	34.15	35.47	34.02	35.00	+1.02
Jun	37.90	39.37	37.90	39.10	+1.20
Jul	38.70	39.47	38.25	39.37	+1.07
Aug	37.50	37.90	37.20	37.75	+.52
Oct	36.60	37.40	36.60	37.07	+.75

Est. sales: 6,014; sales Wed. 5,423.

Total open interest Wed. 23,796, off 64 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	27.60	29.50	26.35	28.87	+1.10
Feb	38.00	40.52	37.50	40.32	+1.80
Mar	38.55	40.85	38.15	40.75	+1.90
May	39.80	42.00	39.35	41.90	+1.90
Jul	40.65	43.10	40.60	42.50	+1.40
Aug	40.00	42.00	39.70	41.40	+1.40

Est. sales: 6,966; sales Wed. 6,256.

Total open interest Wed. 24,594, up 120 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.;					
Aug	40.10	40.40	40.10	40.40	+.40
Sep	38.70	39.30	38.50	38.60	+.35
Oct	38.70	38.90	38.60	38.60	+.25
Nov	38.20	38.60	38.20	38.60	+.43
Dec	39.45	.	.	39.45	
Jan	41.60	.	.	41.60	+.10
Feb	41.65	.	.	41.65	+.13
Mar	41.80	.	.	41.80	
Apr	42.30	.	.	42.30	
May					

Sales Wed. 69.

Total open interest Wed. 1,472, up 7 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Aug		50.50		50.25	
Sep	56.00	56.10	55.65	55.75	+.05
Oct				57.85	
Nov	60.75	60.50	60.75	60.75	—.25
Dec	61.70	62.20	61.70	61.75	—.20
Jan				60.10	

Est. sales: 7; sales Wed. 28.

Total open interest Wed. 426, up 3 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Sep	265.00	268.50	263.50	268.30	+3.70
Nov	233.00	236.10	232.00	235.90	+3.30
Jan	222.50	224.20	221.80	223.40	+1.80
Mar	217.50	219.20	217.00	218.70	+1.70
May	216.50	218.00	216.00	217.70	+1.70
Jly	214.80	216.80	214.80	216.80	+2.80

Est. sales: 2,518; sales Wed. 3,320.

Total open interest Wed. 9,688, up 74 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Sep	204.00	205.80	202.80	205.00	+2.50
Nov	196.10	197.60	195.50	197.60	+1.80
Jan	194.40	195.10	193.50	194.50	+1.00
Mar	195.50	197.60	195.50	197.00	+2.00
May	196.30	197.30	196.30	197.00	+.80
Jul	199.50	199.90	199.50	199.90	+.40
Sep	200.00	200.50	199.50	199.90	+.40
Nov	198.70			198.70	+.20
Jan					

Sales Wed. 677.

Total open interest Wed. 3,657, up 1 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Sep	90.73	90.75	90.66	90.67	—.06
Dec	91.89	91.11	90.94	90.96	—.15
Mar	91.64	91.67	91.47	91.50	—.17
Jun	91.98	92.02	91.83	91.88	—.14
Sep	92.17	92.20	92.03	92.09	—.12
Dec	92.23	92.27	92.05	92.13	—.15
Mar	92.19	92.21	92.04	92.07	—.15
Jun	92.08	92.08	92.03	92.05	—.15

Est. sales: 6,641; sales Wed. 6,207.

Total open interest Wed. 47,851, off 252 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct, $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	87-18	87-23	87-13	87-14	— 8
Dec	87-22	87-24	87-14	87-16	— 8
Mar	87-25	87-25	87-15	87-16	— 8
Jun	87-22	87-25	87-15	87-16	— 8
Sep	87-16	87-19	87-10	87-10	— 7
Dec	87-05	87-07	87-03	87-01	— 7
Mar	86-29	86-31	86-27	86-25	— 7
Jun	86-25	86-25	86-20	86-18	— 7
Sep	86-14	86-15	86-13	86-11	— 7

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

August 9, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid)	Close (Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR					
Oct	1,048	1,030	1,045	1,050	+25
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	+20
Dec	1,080	1,070	1,078	1,085	+20
Mar	1,145	1,135	1,142	1,143	+3
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,165	1,170	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,180	1,190	+2
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,190	1,205	+5
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,205	1,215	+1
239 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,305	1,310	—25
Dec	1,345	1,333	1,333	1,340	—25
Mar	1,383	1,383	1,383	1,390	—35
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,398	1,420	—10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	-	1,445	—10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	-	1,550	—15
12 lots					

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

August 9, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid)	Close (Asked)	Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Oct	109.30	107.50	108.25	108.35	108.65	108.75
Dec	113.25	111.70	112.40	112.50	112.50	112.75
Mar	120.00	118.50	119.30	119.50	119.35	119.50
May	122.75	122.25	122.30	122.40	122.25	122.50
Aug	127.00	126.50	126.50	127.50	126.75	127.00
Oct	131.25	131.25	130.50	131.50	130.75	131.25
2,477 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	1,396	1,361	1,370	1,371	1,408	1,410
Dec	1,461	1,415	1,417	1,418	1,472	1,474
Mar	1,505	1,465	1,465	1,467	1,518	1,524
May	1,537	1,491	1,491	1,494	1,546	1,551
Jly	1,555	1,545	1,511	1,524	1,570	1,587
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,530	1,555	1,598	1,620
Dec	1,590	1,585	1,580	1,585	1,630	1,655
2,674 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	1,720	1,702	1,718	1,720	1,710	1,715
Nov	1,740	1,712	1,736	1,740	1,731	1,732
Jan	1,735	1,708	1,730	1,732	1,730	1,732
Mar	1,690	1,678	1,667	1,690	1,680	1,686
May	1,675	1,666	1,670	1,673	1,660	1,679
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,650	1,675	1,650	1,675
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,630	1,675	1,635	1,665
3,234 lots of 5 tons.						

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Dec	86-08	86-08	86-06	86-05	— 6
Mar	86-03	86-03	86-00	85-31	— 6

Sales Wed. 2,987 contracts.

Total open interest Wed. 73,480, off 45 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC 125,000 francs; $ per franc.					
Sep	0.6132	0.6138	0.6119a	0.6123	+0.0002
Dec	0.6271	0.6280	0.6260	0.6264b	+0.0006
Mar	0.6402	0.6420	0.6388	0.6405	+0.0003
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6530b	+0.0025

Est. sales: 1,360; sales Wed: 2,443

Total open interest Wed: 8,457

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GUILDER 125,000 guilders; $ per guilder					
Sep	N.T.	N.T	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.

Est. sales: N.T.; salesWed: N.T.

Total open interest Wed: 0

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FRENCH FRANC 250,000 francs; $ per franc					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2350	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2313	Unch.

Est. sales: N.T.; sales Wed: N.T.

Total open interest Wed: 5

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
YEN 12.5 million yen; cents per yen.					
Sep	4664	4667	4649	4649	Unch.
Dec	4720	4724	4707	4707	Unch.
Mar	4777	4777	4762a	4762a	+0.0084

Est. sales: 950; sales Wed: 562

Total open interest Wed: 6,080

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
STERLING 25,000 pounds; $ per pound.					
Sep	2.2220	2.2320	2.2175	2.2290	+0.0195
Dec	2.2110	2.2170	2.2035	2.2145	+0.0125
Mar	2.1840	2.2060	2.1940	2.2040	+0.0170
June	2.1840	2.1900	2.1840	2.1900	Unch.

Est. sales: 2,782; sales Wed: 5,066

Total open interest Wed: 6,769

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CANADIAN DOLLAR 100,000 dlrs; $ per Can.$.					
Sep	0.8537	0.8537	0.8517	0.8520	—0.0026
Dec	0.8533	0.8538	0.8514	0.8518	—0.0024
Mar	0.8540	0.8540	0.8510	0.8512	—0.0027
June	0.8525	0.8525	0.8520a	0.8520a	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.8530a	Unch.

Est. sales: 976; sales Wed: 1,094

Total open interest Wed: 6,748

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
DEUTSCHE MARK 125,000 marks; $ per mark.					
Sep	0.5519	0.5519	0.5509	0.5512	+0.0010
Dec	0.5581	0.5582	0.5570	0.5576	+0.0016
Mar	0.5634	0.5634	0.5629	0.5629	+0.0009
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5658	Unch.

Est. sales: 306; sales Wed: 1,553

Total open interest Wed: 7,069

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	91-04	91-05	90-23	90-24	—14
Dec	91-03	91-04	90-22	90-23	—15
Mar	91-04	91-05	90-24	90-24	—16
Jun	91-01	91-03	90-23	90-22	—16
Sep	90-31	91-01	90-18	90-19	—16
Dec	90-27	90-28	90-14	90-15	—17
Mar	90-20	90-22	90-09	90-11	—14
Jun	90-15	90-17	90-07	90-07	—13
Sep	90-13	90-13	90-03	90-03	—13
Dec	90-08	90-08	90-00	90-00	—12
Mar	90-05	90-05	89-29	89-29	—11

Sales Wed. 6,798 contracts.

Total open interest Wed. 65,698, off 242 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Sep	10.58	10.80	10.58	10.80	+.25
Dec	10.35	10.57	10.35	10.57	+.25
Mar	9.89	10.05	9.89	10.05	+.25
Jun	9.65	.	.	9.65	+.25
Sep	9.25	.	.	9.25	+.25

Sales Wed. 43 contracts.

Total open interest Wed. 1,514, off 14 from Tues.

New York Futures

August 9, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.59	6.70	6.59	6.66	+0.09
Mar	8.85	9.07	8.85	9.05	+0.27
Apr	10.75	10.75	10.35	10.75	+0.40
May	12.60	12.90	12.60	12.86	+0.28

Est. sales: 674 sales Wed. 383.

Total open interest Wed. 4,045 up 56 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	197.00	201.50	195.50	200.50	+ 3.21
Dec	186.25	188.00	187.00	187.03	— 0.37
Mar	182.25	184.75	181.00	182.68	— 0.76
May	181.50	185.00	180.00	182.00	— 0.93
Jul	180.00	184.50	180.00	181.00	+ 0.10
Sep	179.50	183.95	179.50	180.38	+ 0.43
Dec	181.00	181.50	177.50	177.50	.

Est. sales: 2,055 sales Wed. 1,537.

Total open interest Wed. 11,098 up 216 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	8.84	8.90	8.78	8.83	— 0.03
Oct	9.22	9.27	9.13	9.16	— 0.06
Jan	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.68	.
Mar	10.30	10.35	10.20	10.26	— 0.04
May	10.56	10.61	10.51	10.54	— 0.02
Jul	10.85	10.88	10.76	10.84	.
Sep	11.24	11.25	11.17	11.18	— 0.04
Oct	11.36	11.90	11.28	11.33	— 0.03

Est. sales: 5,850 sales Wed. 4,532.

Total open interest Wed. 44,195 up 52 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	130.50	130.50	127.75	127.75	—4.00
Dec	136.00	136.15	133.70	133.70	—4.00
Mar	140.00	140.10	137.65	137.70	—3.90
May	142.50	142.75	140.40	140.40	—3.60
Jul	145.10	145.10	143.15	143.15	—3.35

Est. sales: 1,498 sales Wed. 703.

Total open interest Wed. 6,778 up 72 from Tues

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	103.90	104.20	103.40	103.90	—0.75
Nov	102.55	102.60	102.00	102.50	—0.95
Jan	102.45	102.50	102.00	102.50	—0.60
Mar	103.35	103.35	102.80	103.20	—0.70

Est. sales: 400 sales Wed. 792.

Total open interest Wed. 7,661 off 177 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	63.79	63.83	63.22	63.61	—0.06
Dec	64.10	64.23	63.65	62.92	—0.15
Mar	65.31	65.48	64.96	65.15	—0.16
May	66.33	66.33	66.08	66.10	—0.15
Jul	67.38	67.40	67.38	67.30	—0.10
Oct	67.50	67.50	67.50	67.45	—0.05
Dec	68.00	68.00	67.50	67.75	—0.25

Est. sales: 3,550 sales Wed. 3,458.

Total open interest Wed. 32,630 off 471 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	87.30	88.10	86.00	87.90	+0.60
Dec	87.60	88.70	87.05	88.60	+1.00
Jan	87.60	89.20	87.20	88.75	+1.05
Mar	88.00	89.30	87.50	89.10	+1.20
May	88.03	89.30	87.40	89.20	+1.20
Jul	87.48	89.30	87.40	89.30	+1.25
Sep	88.40	89.20	88.40	89.30	+1.30
Dec	87.60	89.00	87.40	89.40	+1.35
Mar	88.00	89.50	88.00	89.60	+1.45
May	88.05	88.90	88.05	89.65	+1.50

Est. sales: 15,000 sales Wed. 9,592.

Total open interest Wed. 46,945 up 1,293 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y.SILVER. 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz					
Aug	905.00	912.00	900.00	907.30	+13.20
Sep	910.00	916.00	902.00	912.50	+13.50
Dec	929.60	938.00	923.80	934.40	+14.40
Jan	936.10	943.00	930.70	941.00	+14.70
Mar	949.00	957.80	943.50	954.00	+15.10
May	962.00	969.00	956.00	967.00	+15.70
Jul	976.00	979.00	969.50	980.00	+16.30
Sep	995.50	995.50	993.00	993.00	+16.90
Dec	1005.0	1005.0	1005.00	101.200	+17.40
Jan	1010.0	1010.0	1010.00	101.850	+17.60
Mar	1026.5	1027.5	1022.00	103.230	+17.80

Est. sales. 12,000 sales Wed. 14,874.

Total open interest Wed. 151,647 off 5,379 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	386.10	388.10	378.00	379.90	— 4.10
Jan	388.00	388.50	379.00	381.40	— 4.50
Apr	389.00	389.00	383.00	384.80	— 5.50
Jul	395.00	395.00	388.00	389.80	— 5.50
Oct	393.00	393.00	393.00	393.80	— 6.30

Est. sales: 2,387 sales Wed. 2,438.

Total open interest Wed. 10,191 off 35 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Aug	298.70	301.90	296.10	299.80	+ 5.90
Sep	299.50	303.50	297.50	301.20	+ 5.90
Oct	303.00	306.20	299.60	303.90	+ 6.00
Dec	306.50	311.40	304.80	309.10	+ 6.10
Feb	313.30	316.30	310.00	314.20	+ 6.30
Apr	317.00	321.00	315.00	319.20	+ 6.40
Jun	322.30	326.30	320.00	324.10	+ 6.40
Aug	326.30	329.50	325.00	328.80	+ 6.50
Oct	330.50	334.70	329.60	333.50	+ 6.60
Dec	336.50	340.00	334.60	338.10	+ 6.60
Feb	339.80	339.80	330.10	342.70	+ 6.60
Apr	346.20	348.00	344.50	347.20	+ 6.60
Jun	348.00	350.00	348.00	351.70	+ 6.60

Est. sales: 33,000 sales Wed. 27,938.

Total open interest Wed. 171,199 off 2,241 from Tues.

Cash Prices

August 9, 1979

Commodity and unit	Thu	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.90	2.05
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ in. yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	306.50
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	95-96	78-79
Lead Spot, lb	0.58	0.31
Copper elect., lb	88¾	63¾
Tin (Straits), lb	7.4411	6.3927
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.39	0.30½
Silver N.Y., oz	9.013	5.488
Gold N.Y., oz	297.35	206.75

New York prices.

Commodity Index

August 9, 1979

Moody's .... 1,060.60 f

Base 100: Dec. 31 1931

p—preliminary; f—final

A symbol the world can trust.

BAYER

The Bayer Cross – one of the oldest and most familiar trade-marks in the world. Friedrich Bayer started his paint and dyestuff business in Wuppertal-Barmen 116 years ago. For the last 75 years the Bayer Cross has been the Company's trade-mark. Today, close to 180,000 employees all over the world contribute to the strengths associated with the Bayer Cross: quality, reliability, and a reputation for solving problems.

More than 6,000 products – basic chemicals, plastics, plant protection agents, pharmaceutical products, dyestuffs, man-made fibres, pigments and chemical agents – are the fruits of intensive research and development. Bayer employs 6,000 scientists in R & D alone.

The results for 1978 and the progress in 1979 to date reflect the continued confidence placed in Bayer, its products and services.

In 1978 Bayer further expanded its position in world markets. The foreign affiliates were particularly successful.

Turnover Bayer World: DM 22,836 million. Share of foreign production and export: 70%. Turnover Bayer AG: 9,972 million. Export: 59.2%. Bayer World investment in fixed assets: DM 1,727 million, of which DM 1,113 million in Germany. Research expenditure worldwide: DM 1 billion, i.e. roughly 5% of turnover. Post-tax profits: Bayer World DM 467 million, Bayer AG DM 306 million. Dividend 1978: DM 6.– per share of DM 50 nominal – a total payout of DM 256 million to some 420,000 shareholders.

In the first five months of 1979 turnover of Bayer AG rose by 14%, the development of Bayer World during the same period continued favourably with a 13% rise in turnover.

For further information on the Bayer Group please contact Bayer AG, Vorstandsstab Öffentlichkeitsarbeit, D-5090 Leverkusen, West Germany, or Bayer U.K. Ltd., PR Department, Bayer House, 18–24 Paradise Road, Richmond/Surrey TW9 1SJ, Great Britain.

Bayer Aktiengesellschaft Leverkusen

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 9

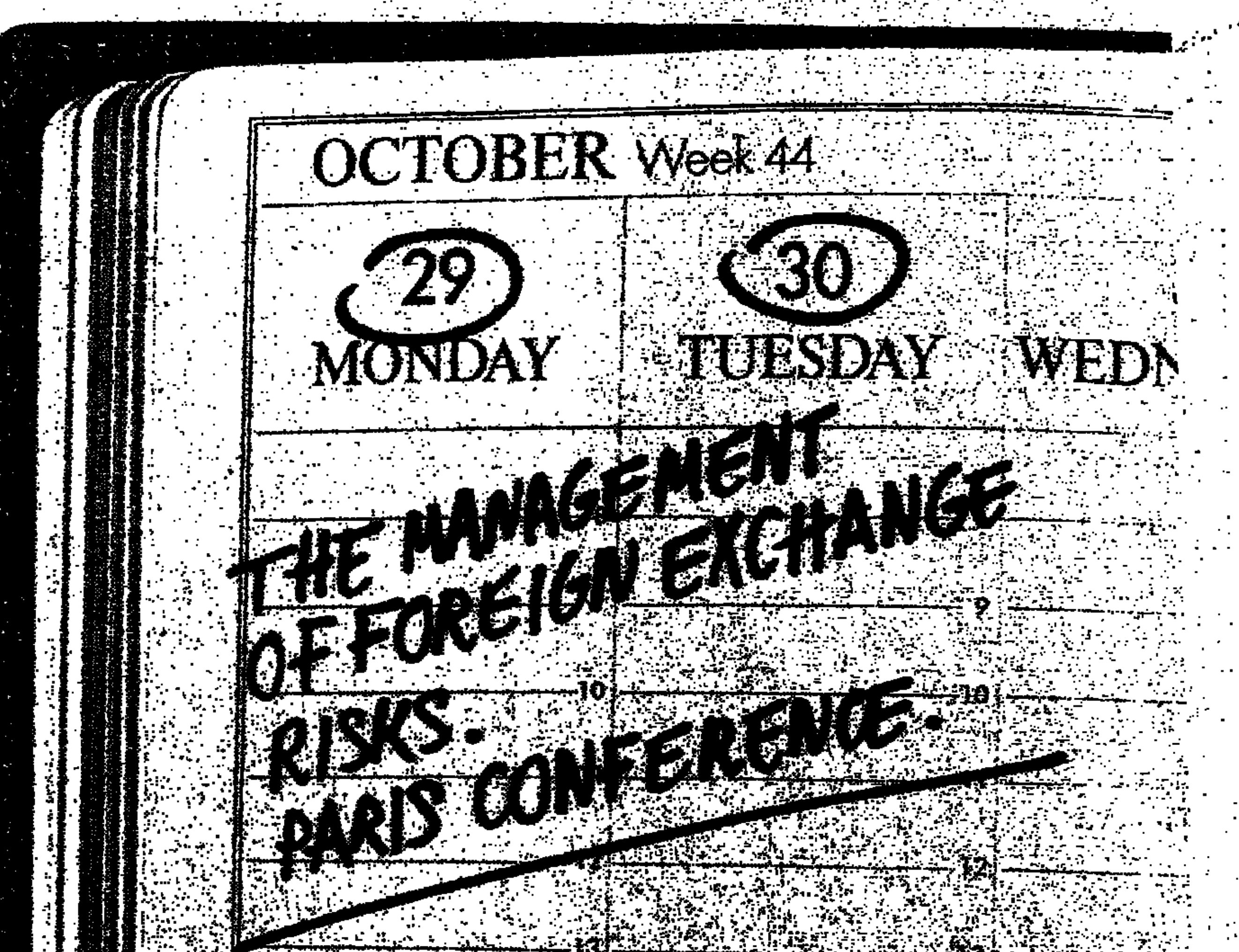
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13⅞	9⅝	AAR	.44	4.0	6	20	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ¼
6¾	3½	AAV	.29e	6.6	6	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
12	6¾	APS	.44	5.3	6	7	8½	8¼	8⅜	
3⅞	1	ATI				76	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
17¾	7	AVC			5	17	11⅜	11	11	+ ⅛
7⅝	3¾	AZL			12	17	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
5⅝	4½	AZL pf	.48	10.		4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10½	6½	AbrdMl	.40b	4.0	6	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
2¾	1½	AcmePr				1	1½	1½	1½	
17¼	7¾	AcmeU	.30	2.0	15	x16	15½	15	15⅛	
5	2⅞	Action				1	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	7½	ActonCp	.30	2.6	7	51	12	10¾	11¾	— ⅝
17	7½	AdamR	.12	.7	12	45	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
36	13¼	AdobeO	.20	.6	28	120	34⅞	33½	33½	— 1½
2⅞	1⅝	AegisCp			9	85	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
20⅞	9½	AeroFlo	.50e	2.7	5	17	18⅞	18¾	18⅝	+ ¼
7⅞	2⅝	Aeronca				9	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	AffilHsp	.28	5.0	11	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	16¼	AffilPub	.80	3.5	8	53	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
9⅛	5¼	AllerSix	.32	5.6	6	13	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
8	4½	AlskAir	.30r	5.6	5	30	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	2¾	AlboW	.15e	4.4	2	70	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
12⅞	5	Alcolac	.18	1.6	10	10	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
27⅞	14⅞	AllegCp	wl			1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ¼
8½	2⅝	AlgAir	wtO			1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	5⅝	AlmySt	.20e	2.7	7	12	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
13⅞	3⅞	Alphaln	.15e	1.1	11	15	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	8¼	Altamil	.32e	2.5	4	10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
2	13-16	Altec			15	9	⅞	⅞	⅞	
24½	12	AlterFd	.50	2.1	8	14	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
71½	22½	Amdhl	.40	1.4	11	105	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	7½	AmAgro	.05e	.3	9	24	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
10½	6⅞	AmBilt	.12e	1.3	5	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
44½	26	AmBrd	wt			3	43½	43½	43½	+ ¾
11	7⅛	ABusPd	.40	4.0	6	10	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
6¼	1⅝	AmCapCp				37	2	1⅞	1⅞	
12	8⅝	AContrl	.56	4.7	6	3	12	11⅞	12	
12⅞	7	AGarPd	.34	2.6	6	27	u13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅜
4⅞	2¼	AIsraeli	.06e	1.8	3	30	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
12¾	6½	AMzeA	.48	4.6	7	20	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
12⅞	6½	AMzeB	.48	4.6	7	1	10½	10½	10½	
71¼	30¾	AmMfg	1.90i	2.7	11	18	u71¾	71¼	71⅜	+ ⅛
12¾	9⅝	AMdBld	s		15	13	10	9⅞	10	
24¼	8¼	AMotin	.30	2.2	6	13	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
38⅞	22⅝	AmPetf	2.20	7.0	6	6	31¾	31½	31½	— ¼
12¾	7⅜	APrecs	.40	3.6	7	20	11	10⅞	11	
10⅞	5⅝	AScIE	.04e	.4		9	7	7	7	— ⅛
16¼	12½	AmSeat	.40	2.9		2	14	14	14	— ⅛
15¼	8	AmTec	.50a	6.0	4	14	8½	8¼	8⅜	
5¼	2½	Andrea	.21	5.3	9	1	4	4	4	
18⅞	8½	AngloC	.20e	1.1	9	244	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
12⅝	6⅛	Anthony	.40	3.6	4	13	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
17½	7½	ApIDta	.16	1.6	10	29	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ½
14⅞	5¼	ApldDev			26	66	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
34	15⅞	AquiCd	g.47			147	28⅞	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
15½	7⅜	Armin	.12	.8	9	16	15¼	15¼	15¼	
10¾	6	ArrowA	.20	2.7	5	3	7½	7½	7½	
20⅞	12	Asamer	g.30			63	15⅛	14¾	15	+ ¼
2⅞	¾	AsknSvc			44	14	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
13	6⅞	Astrex			10	15	u13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Atco Ind				24	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3⅞	1⅞	AtlsCM	.05e	2.0	8	49	2⅝	2½	2½	
8	3½	AtlasCp	wt			3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¼
9¼	3⅝	Audiotr	.16	2.8	5	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
20⅞	13½	August s	.40	2.0	13	18	20	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
8⅞	1⅝	AutoTrn				35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
42⅝	28⅝	AutoSw	1.20	3.0	11	4	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	— ½
8½	4⅛	AVEMC	.34	4.3	7	85	8	7⅝	8	
24⅞	16½	Avondl	1.20	7.1	23	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
19¼	7⅜	Aydin			12	77	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —								
2⅜	1	BRT				8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
13½	9	Badger	.70	6.0	5	16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
6	2⅝	Baker	.20	3.7		19	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
34	20⅝	Baldor	.28	1.0	12	3	28	28	28	
7⅞	5⅜	BaldwS	.32a	4.2		24	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	15⅛	BanFd	1.62e	8.2		51	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	1¼	Bangor	wt			35	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
12¼	7	Banistr	g.40			12	11⅛	11	11	
5⅞	3	BarcoCa	.12	2.9	18	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13½	6½	Barnwl	.20	1.8		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅞	8¼	BarryR	s.16	1.5	12	x412	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¾
9⅞	3¾	Barths			12	29	4	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅛	2⅝	BaruchF			33	41	5¼	5	5	— ¼
24¾	17¼	BnfStB	s .40	1.8	7	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
9⅞	2½	BergEnt			11	60	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	
12¼	5⅞	BergnB	.24	2.3	7	19	10½	10¼	10½	
20⅛	13¾	BrgB	pf1.15	6.3		61	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	+ ½
8½	1⅞	BernzO				35	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3½	1¼	Berven				20	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅝	2	BethCp				5	3	3	3	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅞	Beverly	.12e	1.7	10	57	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
13⅞	8¼	BicPen	.48	4.1	8	27	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
2⅞	1½	Bickfrd	.05e	2.9	5	14	1¾	1¾	1¾	
9⅞	7⅛	BigVSo	s .24	2.6	6	23	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	+ ¾
28	17⅛	BinkMf	1b	5.7	6	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
10	6⅞	Blessng	.54	6.4	4	19	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
26	16¼	Blount	.64	2.8	5	5	22¾	22⅜	22⅞	
15	6⅝	BoltBer	.40	3.0		x2	13⅜	13½	13½	+ ⅛
27	14⅞	BowVall	g.10			88	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ½
9	3	Bowmar			38	566	5½	4¼	5¼	+ 1
24	12⅞	Bowne	.48	2.4	7	93	20⅞	20	20	+ ⅛
13⅞	5½	BradldN	.26	2.6	8	422	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¾
4¾	3⅛	Branch	.20	4.6	4	37	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
22⅞	8⅛	Branlff	wt			51	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
22⅞	13	Broscan	1a	5.0	5	150	20⅛	19¾	20	+ ¾
35	20½	BrounE	1.40	5.1	10	3	27½	27⅜	27⅜	— ¾
16⅛	6⅝	BreezeCp	.57f	5.1	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅝	11½	BristBr	.60	2.4	9	5	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	BroDart	.20	5.0	10	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
24	10	BrooksP	.44	1.9	12	9	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
8¾	1	BrownCo	wt			137	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
36	26½	BrnFA	1.16	3.3	11	3	35	35	35	
38⅛	27¼	BrnFB	1.16	3.1	12	63	37⅛	36½	36⅞	+ ¼
17	10¾	Buell	.50	4.2	5	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
6	3⅛	Bulldex			4	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3¾	1⅜	Burgess				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅝	Burnsin	.60	4.5	8	14	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	
		— C—C—C —								
18½	10	CK Pet	.16	1.1	31	58	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ¼
14⅞	5⅝	CDI			8	208	11½	10⅞	11½	+ ⅝
16⅞	6½	CHB Fd	.571	5.9	7	28	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	CMI Cp	.05e	1.1	6	38	4½	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
19½	9¼	CRS	.30	2.8	6	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
27½	12	CSE	1.40	6.5	6	16	21¾	21½	21½	
29¾	12¼	CWTran	.79e	3.0	5	6	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
9	4⅝	CagleA	.05e	.8	3	2	6	6	6	+ ¼
22⅝	13	Caldor	.50	2.6	7	25	19⅝	19⅝	19½	
13⅞	4⅛	Calcomp			46	18	12	12	12	
56½	27¾	CalPtC	2	4.2	7	382	47¾	46	47¾	+ 1½
26⅞	11⅞	Camco	.30	1.1	12	7	26½	26¼	26½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
7½	4	CmpChb	g			377	u 7⅝	7	7½	+ ⅝
20⅛	6⅝	CdnHmsl	g			126	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
13⅞	5¼	CdMarc	g.40			331	u13½	12½	13¼	+ ¾
19⅞	12½	CdnMer	g			7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
38	14¾	CdnOcc	g.58a			8	33¾	33½	33½	+ ¾
128	48	CdSupO	g			103	118⅞	117½	118⅞	+ ⅞
6¾	3½	CapitlFd	.20	5.3	5	37	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	Caresso	.05e	1.4	8	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
32⅞	25	Carnot	1.50	5.5	8	422	27⅞	27½	27½	
		CaroEn	s		9	10	20⅞	20¼	20¼	
57¾	49¼	CaroPLpf	5	9.8		z120	51	50⅝	51	+ ⅝
20	13⅞	CastlAM	1b	6.3	5	14	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
23⅞	19½	CasFd	1.60a	8.0		2	20	20	20	
14¼	6⅛	Cavitrn	.10e	1.0	175	4	10½	10⅛	10½	
3⅝	1⅜	CelluCft			6	15	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
6¾	5½	CentSe	.70e	11.		20	6¼	6¼	6¼	
22⅞	12⅝	Cenvill	1.20	7.1	6	9	17⅜	17	17	— ¼
6¾	2⅛	CertifCp			10	47	6⅝	6½	6½	
6⅛	3⅝	Cetec	.12	2.4	9	8	5	4⅞	5	
7⅝	6¼	ChadMl	.60	9.1	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅝	1	ChampHo				1729	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	CharlM	s		7	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
10½	6⅞	Chmplst	.24	2.7	8	1	9	9	9	
30⅝	19¼	ChiRv	1.60a	8.0	12	7	20	19¾	20	
26⅞	18¾	ChiefDv	g s			83	23⅞	23	23⅛	— ¼
12½	6¾	ChildWld			6	16	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
12⅞	6½	ChiltnCo	.30	4.4	4	15	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
19½	13	CircleK	1	5.3	9	23	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
26⅞	23	CliBkNJ	2	8.0	5	8	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	
19½	10¾	CityGas	.92	5.3	7	2	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
6	3	Clabir	.14b	3.7	14	7	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
11½	7⅜	Clarmt	.30e	2.7		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	ClarkC	.18e	4.0	5	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
11⅜	5⅝	Clarostat			6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	13¾	Clousng	s.88	4.9	6	2	18	18	18	
5½	2⅝	CohenHat			9	35	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Cohu	.16e	3.8	9	17	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
22⅞	14⅝	Colemn	.92	5.0	7	62	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
22⅞	9⅝	ColCml			51	65	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
19⅞	6¼	Colwell	.60	3.2	12	x2	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
37⅛	23½	CominC	g 3			111	36¼	35⅞	36	— ¼
23¾	15⅝	ComAll	.40	1.8	7	6	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
20½	9¼	ComMtl	.60	3.4	3	36	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	13⅞	Comdinl			11	328	u40⅝	38⅞	40	+ 1¼
5½	1½	ComdrCp			26	24	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	8¾	Compo	s .20	2.1	10	47	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
6¼	5	CompuD			5	38	4⅝	d 4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	10⅞	Conchm	.80	4.4	6	8	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
7⅞	3⅛	ConcrdF				1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	8¾	Condec	.301	2.4		90	12⅞	11⅞	12⅝	+ ½
4	2⅜	ConnlyC				6	3½	3½	3½	
16	5	ConnrHm			7	46	u16¼	15⅝	16	+ ⅝
5⅞	3½	Conrov	.16	3.9	4	31	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
17¾	5¼	ConsOG				119	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
11⅞	8⅝	ConsRef	.60	5.9	8	7	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
7⅞	4	ConlMtl			5	34	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
11-16	⅛	ContTel	wt			84	3-16	⅛	3-16	+ 1-16
8⅞	5⅝	Cookln	.20e	2.8	8	30	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
38¾	14⅛	CookP	.151		61	53	30¾	29	30	+ 1
6½	2⅝	CoopJr	.10e	3.1		9	3¼	3¼	3¼	
27½	13	CoreLb	.28	1.3	18	x13	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ¼
31⅞	14¼	Cornilus	.80	4.5	8	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
5½	2	Cramer				4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3½	1⅝	CrestFo			4	4	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛

(Continued on Page 15)



The fourth in a series of working conferences sponsored by International Herald Tribune and Forex Research Limited wil[l be] held on the 29th and 30th October 1979, in Paris.

For further information about this important international conference, please co[ntact] The International Herald Tribune, Foreign Exchange Conference, 181 avenue Charle[s-de-] Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France. Tel.: 747 12 65 ext. 260.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices August 8, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
18213 Abitibi	$18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
350 Acklands	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
4200 Agnico E	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1300 Agra Ind A	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11283 Alta Gas A	$22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅛
550 Alta Nat	$57	57	57	
300 Algo Cent	$22	22	22	
27150 Am Bonzo	$20⅜	19½	20	+ ¾
1740 Andres W A	$13⅞	13½	13½	— ½
2100 Argus C pr	$9	8⅞	8⅞	
2065 Asbestos	$44	43¾	43¾	
4050 Atco A	$21⅞	20½	20½	— ⅞
1750 BP Can	$27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
6998 Bank N S	$24⅞	24	24½	+ ⅛
785 Baton B	$13½	13½	13½	— ¼
1000 Beth Cop A	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
75 Block Bros	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
900 Bralor Res	$14½	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
1000 Bramalea	$18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
5100 Brenda M	$19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
3775 BCFP	$25¼	24¼	25¼	+ 1
2152 BC Phone	$18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
29420 Brunswk	$9	8⅞	9	
500 Budd Can	$7⅞	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
3250 CAE	$13⅛	13¼	13½	
2700 Celanese	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
3210 Cad Frv	$16¼	16⅛	16¼	
1219 Cal Pow A	$45	44⅞	45	
1060 Camflo	$14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
16621 C Nor West	$13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅜
6700 C Packrs	$28⅞	28½	28½	— ¼
250 Can Trust	$25½	25½	25½	
1100 C Tung	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
2050 Cdn Cel	$9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
3710 Ct Bk Com	$27½	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅝
8831 Cdn Tire A	$30⅞	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
360 C Utilies	$18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	
313 Condel Oil	$40½	40¼	40½	
2805 Cassior	$12¼	12¼	12¼	
30 C Holiday I	$9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
24600 Con Distrb	$12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
4430 Cons Gas	$22⅞	22⅝	22¾	— ⅛
9353 Con Fardy	400	400	400	— 5
750 Conwest	$7	7	7	
11050 Coseka R	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
6300 Craigmt	$7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
1800 Cyprus	$16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
118150 Czar Res	$12¼	11¾	12¼	
8450 Daon Dev	$16½	16⅛	16¼	
7295 Denison	$27⅞	27¼	27⅞	— ¼
1150 Dicknsn	$7⅝	7¾	7⅝	
10100 D Bridge	$35⅝	35⅛	35⅜	— ⅛
8119 Dofasco A	$34¼	33⅞	34	+ ½
1150 Dom Store	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	
232 Du Pont A	$23¼	23¼	23¼	
3180 East Mal	160	160	160	+ 1
300 Electhom A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
10870 Emco	$12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅜
4150 Falcon C	$7½	7⅜	7½	
482 Fibrg Nik A	$58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
1900 Francana	$15½	14¾	15½	+ ¼
200 Fraser	$16⅝	16¾	16⅝	+ ⅛
100 Fruehauf	$11	11	11	
3848 G M Res	$5⅛	5	5¼	
100 G Distrb A	$8	8	8	— ¼
10400 Gibraltar	$7¾	7⅝	7¾	
100 Goodyear	$21½	21½	21½	— ½
1500 Granduc	139	135	135	— 2
1160 GI Oil Sds	$24⅝	24¼	24¼	
131 GL Forest	$46¾	46	46¼	— ½
390 Greyhnd	$22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
100 H Group A	425	425	425	+ 5
500 Hard Crp A	310	310	310	
59365 Harlequin	$16¼	15½	16¼	+ ⅜
3785 Hawker	$13¾	13	13¼	
2345 Hayes D	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
706 H Bay Co	$26¾	26⅜	26¾	
4645 IAC	$17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
1100 Indal	$14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
520 Indusmin	$19½	19¼	19¼	— ½
25 Inglis	$15	15	15	— ¼
245 Inland Gas	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
29 Int Mogul	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
6225 Inter Pipe	$18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
720 Ivaco	$17⅛	17	17	
1575 Jannock	$27⅞	27½	27⅞	
5650 Kaiser Re	$24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
1000 Kam Kotia	490	480	480	— 5
120 Kelsey H	$23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
1675 Kerr Add	$9¾	9½	9⅝	
8435 Labatt A	$23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ½
150 Lab Min	$40⅜	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
16760 Lacana	$5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
500 LOnt Cem	$5	5	5	
425 LL Lac	390	390	390	
100 Lab Co A	435	435	435	+ 5
30 Lab Co B	405	405	405	— 15
1300 MICC	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
966 Mclan H A	$22	21½	22	
11853 MB Ltd	$28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
800 McGraw H	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
740 Molson A	$25	24½	25	
170 Molson B	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
20648 Moore	$37	36⅞	36¾	+ ⅜
1450 Murphy	$23	23	23	+ ⅛
18462 Noranda	$48¾	48¼	48⅝	+ ½
21774 Norcen	$22½	22⅛	22¼	
6300 NTecm B w	$25¼	23½	25	+ 1½
2300 Nowsco W	$37	37	37	
121393 Oakwood P	$14¼	13½	13¾	+ ¼
7175 Ocelot B	$17½	17¼	17⅜	
400 Oshawa A	$9	9	9	
2153 Page Pet	$16⅝	16⅛	16½	— ½
3380 Pamour A	$7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
500 PanCan P	$55½	55¼	55¼	— ½
27 Patino N V	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
3050 Pembina	$9¾	9½	9½	+ ⅛
3650 Petrofina	$36½	36¼	36⅜	— ⅜
400 Peyto Oils	$13	12¾	12¾	
400 Pine Point	$35	34⅞	35	+ ¼
8600 Place G	289	281	289	— 5
3600 Placer	$30	29½	29½	— ½
50 Redpath	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
2800 Reichhold	$12½	12½	12⅝	
10750 Revnu Prp	173	171	173	— 2
1200 Roman	$32¾	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅛
170 Rothman	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
19818 Sceptre	$7⅞	7⅛	7¼	
1100 Scotts A	$12⅞	12¼	12¼	
13208 Shell Can	$22⅞	22¼	22½	— ¼
13678 Sherritt	$10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
100 Sigma	$26¼	26¼	26¼	
12005 Simpsn S A	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
1200 Slater Stl	$17	17	17	
2445 Southm	$26½	25¾	25⅞	— ⅜
500 St Brodcst	$10⅞	10¾	10¾	
8319 Stelco A	$28⅞	28¼	28¼	
2660 Steep R	395	390	395	+ 5
5800 Sulpetro B	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
105 Tara	$13	13	13	— ¼
3062 Teck Cor A	$14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
3038 Teck Cor B	$13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
1087 Tex Can	$71	70¼	70¼	— ¾
3250 Thom N A	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
9532 Tor Dm Bk	$24⅞	24⅝	24¾	
1850 Torstar B	$20⅛	20	20	— ¼
950 Traders A	$17¼	17	17	— ⅛
950 Trns Mt A	$10½	10⅜	10½	
4087 TrCan PL	$22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
2470 Turbo Cl B	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	
11309 UGas A	$11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
15900 Union Oil	$27⅞	27½	27¾	
1900 U Keno	$14	13½	13¾	— ¼
2205 U Siscoe	$10¼	10	10¼	
31193 Un Carbid	$22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ¾
1575 Versil Cor	$22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
1000 Vestgron	$16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
1200 Weldwod	$23	23	23	— ⅜
700 West Mine	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
600 Weston	$24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
415 Woodwd A	$23¼	23	23	— ¼
1294 Yk Bear	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	

Total sales 4,366,977 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices August 8, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
5767 Bnk Mont	$25⅛	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅜
500 Can Cmt	$13	13	13	
125 Cdn Ind	$23	23	23	
3874 Can Bath	$14⅝	14⅜	14½	
1270 FCA Int	305	305	305	+ 5
400 Imasco	$39¼	39	39¼	+ ¼
2225 Power Cp	$13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
553 RollandA	$10½	10¼	10½	— ½
872 Royal Bk	$43¼	43⅛	43¼	+ ¼
100 Uld Asbest	325	325	325	

Total sales 398,046 shares.

Canadian Indexes

August 9, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	263.18	262.81
Toronto	1,566.58	1,565.20

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials index.
Toronto: TSE 300 index.

PUT YOUR MONEY WHERE THE NEWS IS.

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We've got news for you.

Detroit Expects to Remain World Automaking Center

(Continued from Page 11)

"In 1903 the auto industry basically started with the object of providing mass transportation for individual Americans who were driving on rubber tires along tax-supported highways, propelled by fossil fuels burned in an internal combustion engine. Today you have automatic transmissions, air conditioning and a lot of government regulation, but the principles are identical."

Small cars, which were 2 percent of the American market in 1947, were 47 percent last year. Equally important, the U.S. auto industry might finally hold the competitive edge against imports, which account for between 20 and 25 percent of total car sales in the United States. About 70 percent of all imported cars come from Japan.

Quantum Leap

"In the past, Detroit built the cars that suited the volume market and the importers built the cars with lower prices and higher fuel economy that served a minor market," said an industry insider. "Now the federal government has told Detroit that it has to push fuel-efficient cars as the major market. But now there's no real price advantage for imports, so the advantage lies with the American producers because they're three years ahead in engineering — front-wheel drive, roomier, independent suspension."

Engineering has made a quantum leap in recent years. Today's American cars have front-disc brakes with failure warning systems, electronic ignitions and computerized diagnostic tests that register engine or electrical problems almost at once. Ford officials say they have reduced maintenance costs 75 percent, in constant dollars, during the last six years. Coming soon are on-board diagnostic aids to tell the driver how the engine is running, a stratified-charge engine that Ford says will get 20 percent better fuel economy than conventional engines, and electronic equipment to control systems for fuel and air intake.

The leaders of this small-car revolution are the so-called X-cars — front-wheel-drive autos with transverse (sideways-mounted) engines that make it possible to shrink outer car dimensions yet preserve interior room. The X-cars include Chrysler's Omni and Horizon, whose production and sales are limited only by the availability of the 300,000 four-cylinder engines a year that Chrysler buys from Volkswagen, and GM's Citation, which is being produced at three assembly plants. GM reportedly plans to convert at least 90 percent of its car lines to front-wheel drive by 1985.

Ford's X-car, at present known only as the "Erika Project," will not be ready until next year, but meanwhile sales of its redesigned small Mustang are up 70 percent over last year, and its compact Fairmount easily outsells any import. The subcompact Chevrolet Chevette continues to outsell the Toyota Corolla by about 50 percent.

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Amsterdam, July 26th, 1979.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 14)

Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
...stOil	s.14	.8	46	169	18½	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅛
...ampl	1.40	5.0	4	12	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅜
...ssAT	1.20	4.1	10	84	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅜
...welM	.50	5.8	6	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
...nCP	s.40		3	122	34⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—1⅝
...wnIn	s.28	4.1	3	4	7	d 6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
...dcR	.36	2.6	18	16	14	14	14	— ¼
...sIIO	s		27	265	u22¼	20⅝	22⅛	+1⅝
...icCo	.40	3.3	7	17	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
...oce	1.10b	6.3	5	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
— D—D—D —								
...L.			6	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
...G.	.35t	11.	8	49	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
...monC			5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
...nson				16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
...bAc n			9	41	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
...ipd	.30	1.7	10	105	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
...Wn	.25e	2.1	9	18	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
...ose				3	2	2	2	
...arair	.24	8.3	12	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
...Labs	.48	3.1	14	21	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
...hiO	.10e	.6	18	507	u17⅝	15½	16⅝	+ ⅜
...wdF	.56	7.0	10	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
...gnLw			25	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
...CpA			3	94	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
...onGp s			4	z200	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
...cpn			31	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
...ard	.40	2.7	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
...les			46	12	1½	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
...Fab			7	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
...saP g s				1322	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
...htr	g1.80a			44	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
...pGas n			8	222	18⅛	d17½	17⅝	— ⅛
...ney s			5	10	12	12	12	
...xUI	1.68	9.3		2	18	18	18	
...olr	.40	4.9	8	26	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
...dnp	.08r	6.1	8	11	1⅝	1 5-16	1 5-16	—1-16
...xPd	.80	3.1	5	18	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
...Tst	.40b	4.2	10	24	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
...dcIm			156	178	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
...neer	.72	2.7	7	6	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
— E—E—E —								
...C	.21e	4.7		x11	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
...CO	.24	1.8	11	2	13	13	13	
...thRes	1	4.7	8	100	21⅝	21	21⅝	— ⅛
...aCo	1.20	6.5	7	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
...nos				7	2	2	2	+ ⅛
...O	.60	2.6	10	25	23⅝	23½	23½	— ½
...en	.10a	1.0	9	31	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
...udD			4	4	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	— ⅛
...cAm	1.40	4.4	6	3	32⅝	32	32	— ⅛
...Inor n			23	214	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
...rRd			5	26	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ½
...syRs	.24	2.4	22	103	10⅝	10	10	
...Ind				5	2⅛	2½	2½	
...Lov	.20e	2.7	14	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
...nsAr	.40	2.7	9	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
...ctive			8	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
— F—F—F —								
...A	.40	3.6	3	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
...F Ind	.12	2.3		30	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
...Ind s			4	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
...rNob				55	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
...mC	.15	2.8	28	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
...nDlr	.36	2.6	8	10	14⅛	13⅝	14	— ¼
...avF	.50e	3.4	5	32	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
...Drs	.24b	2.3	8	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
...Rl	1.34	8.1	18	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
...Res			25	104	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
...nnl	.25	.7	17	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
...leico			7	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
...Gen	.40b	2.3	8	18	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
...omm	1a	12.	6	5	8⅛	8½	8½	
...LSh	1b	4.9	4	6	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
...mrk			8	31	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
...chrP	11	8.0	7	17	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
...mEnt			6	13	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
...ntSl	s.16	.7	18	111	u23⅝	22½	23	+1
...Rck	.22e	1.7	6	38	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
...awGen			17	93	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
...ners	.44	4.0	7	5	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
...keJ s			14	226	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
...odrm	.50	7.4	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
...teM	.45e	4.7	11	10	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
...rdCon	g.5a			z50	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅛
...restC	.10	.6	9	50	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
...restLab				54	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
...nkinRl			28	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
...nks	.36	4.2	6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
...ntz	1a	5.0	5	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
...edm	.24b	4.2	4	17	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
...endFr			306	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
...ona s	.40	4.8	3	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
...schs	.30b	4.5	4	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
...ntA	.20b	1.6	6	39	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
...ntA wt				163	6		5⅝	
— G—G—G —								
...Expl			12	3	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
...T				4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
...l	.30	6.2	8	41	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
...				115	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
...ran	.60	7.7	5	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
...rland				16	2½	2½	2½	
...tLief	.40b	1.8	8	x62	23⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
...vnar			7	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
...ImSc n			21	12	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
...Emp	.22b	6.9	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
...nExp				9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
...Hous			4	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
...nisco			8	41	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
...nwDr	.10r	2.2	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
...rbSc	.20	.5	15	188	u39⅝	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
...antF s	1	5.5	6	125	u18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
...tYell	g.60e			82	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
...asrock	.10	1.1	17	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
...zlitr	1.20	4.8	6	4	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
...amr	.88	3.1	8	36	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
...oein	.70	6.4	12	28	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
...over				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
...Blatt				2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
...ldnCyc				19	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
...ShugI	.08t	.4	25	143	20⅝	19⅝	20	
...ldWH	.44	6.6	6	52	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
...ldfleld				31	1½	1⅝	1½	+ ⅛
...odLS				13	1½	1½	1½	
...rich wt				9	1½	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
...rmR	1.20a	5.7	7	4	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
...uldT	.88	6.1	11	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
...andAu	.32e	2.4	7	32	u13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
...ndCtl	.50	5.1	6	15	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
...angrA			90	49	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
...Amind			4	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
...BasinP			75	1300	u15⅝	14⅝	15	+ ½
...LkCh	.28	.9	14	14	33½	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
...enmn			14	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
...REIT	.40	3.9	20	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
...ossT	1.44	6.0	7	9	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
...ardC	.60b	4.7	9	6	13	12⅝	12⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27¼	14½	Gulford	.88	3.5	4	12	26	25½	25½	— ¼
54¾	24¾	GifCon	g1.40			112	47⅛	46¾	47	+ ¼
11⅛	6	Gulfstrm			8	33	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
— H—H—H —										
3½	1¼	HalcoPd				2	1¾	1½	1⅝	
15	9⅝	HallsM	.88	6.6	5	1	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	— ⅛
8½	5	Hamptn	.45t	12.	4	11	5¾	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
8½	5¼	HanSaRt			10	8	8		8	
33⅝	22½	Harland	1	3.0	11	x4	33⅝	32¾	32⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Harvey			7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	3¾	Hasbro	.05t		7	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
12	8⅛	Hasting	.40	5.3	5	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
7	5⅛	HawaiA				2	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	3½	HlthCh			16	34	4½	5¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
10⅞	6	HelthM	.30	3.3	5	12	9⅛	9	9	
10⅞	7⅝	HelmWr	.39e	4.6	7	4	8½	8⅛	8½	
6⅞	3⅝	Heinick	.10	2.4	7	22	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
3¼	1⅝	HelmMts				291	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ¼
17⅜	10⅛	Hess's	.40b	4.6	6	8	13⅛	13	13	
12⅝	5⅛	HiGInc	.06r	.7	8	41	9⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
14⅝	8	HiShear	.40	3.0	5	42	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
9⅝	4⅝	Hlptrnic	.20	2.7	9	2	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	3⅝	Hofman	.20	4.7	7	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13⅝	5½	HollyCp			14	125	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+1⅛
35	15	Hormel	1.48	4.7	6	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
19⅜	6⅞	HornHar			24	92	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
13	8½	HospMt	.40	5.3	2	x10	11½	11¼	11¼	
21	15⅛	Hotel	1.85e	9.4	11	6	19¾	19⅝	19¾	
8	5	HousRon	.50b	6.5	5	62	u 8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
5⅜	3	HouseVl			11	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
27⅛	13½	HouOM	.80	3.9	13	750	20⅝	19⅝	20⅜	+ ½
28	15⅝	HouO pf	1.69	7.7		28	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ¼
28⅝	6½	HowelC	.40	1.6	8	9	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Howell	.15e	3.2	25	54	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
31½	24	HubelA	1.56	5.2	7	2	30	30	30	
31⅛	22⅝	HubelB	1.56	5.2	7	16	30⅛	29⅝	30	
27	23⅝	Hubbl pf	2.86	8.3		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅝	HuckMf	.32a	1.9	8	11	17	17	17	— ⅛
11⅛	6½	HudsnGn			3	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
66	33⅝	HudBO g	2			4	60¼	57⅝	59⅝	— ⅛
8½	3¾	HuntH	.20	2.7	8	33	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
54	27⅝	HuskyO g	1			567	48⅝	48¼	48¼	— ⅜
— I—I—I —										
11⅛	7⅝	ICM	.50e	4.6	14	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	3½	IFS Ind	.14	1.8	8	56	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	IMC	.28	2.2	4	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	7	IRT Pr	.57e	6.2	12	9	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	ITI			9	50	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
8⅝	6⅞	ImpCh	.35e	4.7	7	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
15-16	1½	ImpGp	.09e	4.5	6	3	2	2	2	
10½	3¼	Imperind			4	60	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
33½	17⅛	ImprOil A	g1			166	30⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ¼
3	1	InflightSv				16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅝	1	Inolex				8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26⅛	11¼	Instron	.40	1.8	8	33	21⅝	20¾	21⅝	+ ¾
2	1	InstrSys			23	431	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	InsSy pf	.25t	2.1		23	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ½
12⅛	5⅝	InteqRes			6	7	9⅛	9	9	
14¾	6	IntClyGs	g.32			229	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	10⅞	Intrmk	.20r	1.3	3	5	15	15	15	
4½	2½	IntBnkat			9	1224	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅜
7½	5⅛	IntChris n			6	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3½	1	IntFdSvc				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	17½	IntGenl	1.40	3.9	5	22	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	IntProt	.30	4.0	4	39	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	IntSeaw	.60	8.7	8	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅞	IntStrtch				137	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	⅞	Interphot				13	1⅛	1	1⅛	
14¼	7⅛	Intplast	.30	2.8	9	28	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
2½	1⅛	InvestFlo			1	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28⅝	15½	Ionics			12	17	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
34½	17½	IrgaBrd	.36	2.0	8	34	18⅛	17⅝	18	— ¼
8⅛	6¼	IsraelD	.67e	9.7		6	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
— J—J—J —										
7⅝	4¾	Jaclyn	.40b	8.0	6	2	5	5	5	
17⅛	10⅛	Jacobs	.50b	3.7	7	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
11⅛	4½	Jensen	1.50t	32.	5	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4¼	2	Jetero	.05e	1.4	44	17	3½	3½	3½	
4½	1⅝	Jetronic			8	11	3	2⅞	3	
11¼	4⅝	JohnPd	.36	7.2	12	8	5	4⅞	5	
10⅞	2⅛	JuniperP				62	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
13	7⅛	Jupiter			2	39	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
— K—K—K —										
8½	3¼	KTelin	.30e	3.8	50	44	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Kaisin	.75c			1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1	⅜	KaneMil wt				7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
51½	41	KnGs pf	4.50	11.		z50	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅜
10⅝	3½	KapokT			18	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	7⅝	KenaiCp			8	76	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
12⅝	8⅜	Kenwin	.60	5.2	5	21	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	Ketchm	.23t	5.3	16	8	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
7	3⅝	Kev Co	.20e	3.3	5	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	½	Kidde wt				7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅝	2¾	KinArk			9	32	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
25	15⅝	KingRd	s.32	1.5	7	15	22	21⅞	21⅞	
28	15⅝	KirbyEx			9	22	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅝
11⅛	4⅛	Kleinerts				2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
18⅝	17	Knogo n			13	74	18⅛	17⅝	18	
7	3⅝	KuhnStr			3	9	4⅛	4	4	
— L—L—L —										
3½	1⅝	LaBarge	.05	2.8	19	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	LaMaur	.20	3.1	8	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
4⅛	2¼	LaPnt				4	2⅝	2½	2½	
5⅝	1⅛	LafyRad				12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
3⅝	2	LakeSh g				3	2 15-16	2 15-16	2 15-16	+1-16
10	4⅝	Landmk				127	9⅝	9⅛	9½	
9⅛	4⅝	Laneco	.20b	2.3	4	12	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
16¼	13	LazKap	n.40	2.6	4	8	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
21	15⅝	LeaRnl	s.60	2.9	8	8	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
8½	3⅜	LeePh				19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	LeisureT			4	30	4	3⅞	4	
12	5⅛	LibtyFb	.39t	5.2	4	7	7½	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅜	LincAm			7	40	8⅝	8	8	
4⅝	2	LloydsE				22	2	2	2	
4⅝	2⅛	Lodge	.08e	3.0	8	9	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
33⅝	17½	Lohmn	1.20	6.0	8	3	20¼	20	20	— ¼
27⅝	9⅝	LoewT wt				1956	u28⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+1⅛
19½	9⅝	Logicon			9	48	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
26	15⅝	LaGenS	1.02	4.8	7	2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
33¼	23⅝	LouisCe	1.44	5.4	6	x3	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	LundyEl			8	44	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
14⅝	9⅝	Lydall	.70	7.4	6	5	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
— M—M—M —										
7⅛	3⅝	MPO			5	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Macks	.20	3.1	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅛	1¼	Macrod			27	62	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	
9⅛	6⅝	ManrC	.60	6.5	6	3	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
1 11-16	⅝	Marindq			8	139	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛	
17	8⅝	Marine	.28e	1.7	6	27	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
22⅝	20	Marm pf	2.25	11.		5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
5½	2⅝	MrshF			2	18	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Marshln			43	87	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
22⅝	11⅝	MartPr	.40	3.2	6	20	12½	12⅜	12½	
15⅝	8⅝	Masind	.60a	6.1	15	33	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
9	5⅝	Masters			5	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
27½	16¼	MtlRsh	s.20	.7	16	54	u28⅝	27⅛	28	+ ½
13½	9½	Matrix s			11	35	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	MaulTec				45	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3¼	McCulO			19	714	6⅝	6½	6½	
6¼	2⅝	McKeon			4	1	5	5	5	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
22⅝	14⅝	Means	1.20	5.5	8	45	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ¼
13⅝	7⅝	Medalst	.50	5.0	5	4	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	MedalnGp			11	29	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
25½	17	MediaG	.72	2.8	9	5	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅛	Mesnon	n.24	1.5	9	14	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
13½	7	Megoint	.24	2.5	4	53	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	12⅝	MEMCo	1	7.1	7	76	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	MercSL	.50b	4.3	5	8	11⅝	11½	11½	
12	6⅝	MetPro	.15	1.4	10	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Metex	.40	3.7	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	20	Metpth	.32	1.3	23	108	25⅝	24⅝	25½	+ ½
4⅝	1⅝	Metrocar			113	32	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	MichGen				71	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
10	5	MchSug	.40	4.4	16	x21	9⅛	9	9	
6¼	3⅝	Micklbry	.16	3.4		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	MidldCo	.20	2.1	4	10	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
24⅝	11⅛	MidlGls	.40b	2.3	11	13	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Miller H			7	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
54⅝	46⅝	MinP pf	5	10.		z25	48½	48½	48½	— ½
8	2½	MissnIT			76	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	13⅝	MitchlE	.20	.6	13	171	31½	30⅝	31	— ⅝
24½	12⅝	MiteCp	.50	2.4	8	5	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	11	Moog	.40b	2.3	10	4	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6	MtgGth	.76e	7.8	15	36	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅛	4½	MortnSh	.32	5.2	5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅝	Movielab			7	33	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
— N—N—N —										
18⅝	11	NFC n	.20	1.2	21	103	17½	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
9⅛	9¼	Napco	.20	2.1	6	25	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
10	4¼	Nardo	.20	2.1	8	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	11	NCnvSt	n.50	3.8	9	14	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
9⅝	5¼	NatEdu	.18t	2.0	5	38	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
16½	10	NtHIfE			8	13	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	NKinney				6	2	2	2	— ⅛
10½	4⅝	NtPatent				83	8½	8	8¼	— ⅛
6⅝	5	NtSecR	.60	9.1	10	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	3⅝	NelsLB	.72t	7.4	9	181	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	NestLM	.05e	1.5	9	1	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
29⅝	17⅝	NHamp	.80a	3.7	6	x3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅝	Nldria	.05e	2.9	9	126	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16⅝	9	NMxAr	.30e	2.2	45	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
11	8⅝	NPInRt	s.84	8.3	15	x34	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11	5⅝	NProc	.55e	7.6	8	17	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
31¼	23	NYTim	.90	3.5	18	33	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
11⅝	5⅝	NewbE	.50	5.6		x4	9	9	9	
14⅝	10¼	Newcor	s.56	4.6	5	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
¾	3-16	Newcrp wt				15	⅜	¼	⅜	+1-16
5	2⅝	Nexus			5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
32½	17⅝	NiagFSv	.80	3.2	6	2	25	25	25	
2¼	1¼	Noelind				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	3¼	Nolex				30	4	3⅝	3⅞	
12⅝	7½	Norin	.40	3.7	4	3	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
13⅝	10⅝	Norl pf	1.50	12.		3	12½	12½	12½	
25	6⅝	Nortek	.08	.9	6	162	9⅝	8⅝	9	
25⅝	13⅝	NoARoy	.24	1.3	6	34	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
15	7⅝	NoCdO g			17	22	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
48½	41¼	NIPS pf	4.25	9.7		z40	44	43⅝	44	+1
19⅝	10	NuclDta			10	4	15	14⅝	14⅝	
37⅝	18	Numac	g.07t			286	36	35	35	—1
— O—O—O —										
4⅝	2⅝	OEA	.10e	2.0		22	u 5	5	5	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅝	Oakwd	.12b	.8	7	31	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	9⅝	OhSealy	s.64	6.4	8	2	10	10	10	+ ¼
23⅝	13⅝	OnLine	.24	1.0	15	13	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
14¼	7½	OrlaleH	.40a	3.6	5	46	11	11	11	
5¼	2⅝	Ormand			14	30	3	3	3	
18⅝	13⅝	OSullvn	.80	4.9	5	7	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
5⅛	1⅝	OxfordFt				70	22	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	OzarkA	.20e	3.0	6	235	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
— P—Q —										
2⅝	⅝	PF Ind				2463	u 3	2⅝	2½	— ⅛
17¼	14¼	PGEpfA	1.50	10.		38	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
16	13	PGEpfB	1.37	10.		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
14½	12	PGEpfC	1.25	10.		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	11	PGEpfD	1.25	9.4		122	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
14⅝	11⅝	PGEpfE	1.25	9.5		19	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
14⅝	11⅝	PGEpfG	1.20	9.9		12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
29½	24½	PGEpfW	2.57	9.8		184	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
26½	21⅝	PGEpfV	2.32	9.6		146	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	9.8		165	26½	25½	25⅝	
30⅛	25	PGEpfS	2.62	9.8		17	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
13½	10⅛	PGEpfH	1.12	9.5		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	22¼	PGEpfR	2.37	9.5		22	25	25	25	+ ⅛
24½	19⅝	PGEpfP	2.05	9.6		152	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
23½	19⅝	PGEpfO	2	9.6		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
26	20⅝	PGEpfL	2.25	10.		2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
24	19½	PGEpfK	2.04	9.6		5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	21⅝	PGEpfJ	2.32	10.		3	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
52⅝	43⅛	PacLt pf	4.50	9.9		z470	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ½
54½	44⅝	PacLt pf	4.75	10.		z70	47	47	47	— ⅜
84⅝	72½	PacLt pf	7.64	10.		z40	75⅝	74	75⅝	+ ½
21⅞	12¼	PacTrst	1	5.0	11	13	20	20	20	— ¼
57½	48	PacPLpf	5	9.6		z175	52½	52	52	
23½	9¼	PacScie	.40	2.9	8	38	14	13⅝	14	
34½	27⅝	PallCp	.52	1.5	15	50	u35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅝
2⅝	1¼	PalomrF				14	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Pantast	.30	7.3	9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
18¼	13⅝	Paradyn n			21	44	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ½
7⅝	2⅝	ParkEl			11	10	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
33⅝	18¼	Parsons	1	3.0	8	57	33⅝	32¼	33⅛	— ⅝
6½	4⅛	PatFash	.10e	1.7	3	6	6	6	6	
13	6½	Patogon			6	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
15¼	7⅝	PatoC	2e	13.	5	90	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	PeerTu	.32	3.6	5	2	9	9	9	
15⅝	10½	PenEM	.40	3.5	7	53	u17	15⅝	17	+1⅝
18¼	13⅝	PenTr	1	6.7	5	7	15	14⅝	15	
4⅝	2⅝	PECp	.42t	11.	6	58	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
21½	14⅝	PenRE	1.65	7.6	9	50	u21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ½
5⅝	3½	PenobS	.20	4.0	7	2	5	5	5	
2½	⅝	Pehtron			10	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	24⅝	PepBoys	1b	3.8	5	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	10	PeoCom	.48a	2.6	7	17	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
15⅛	8½	Perini	.40	3.0	14	35	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	6⅝	PetLew			13	119	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
13½	13¼	PetLe pf	1.65	12.		37	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
11⅝	7½	PhilLD	.68r	8.5	4	38	8	7⅞	8	
5⅛	2	Phoenix				60	3	2⅞	2⅞	
12½	7	PicNPay	.28	2.3	8	54	u12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	PionrSys				37	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
6¼	3	PionTx	.20t		31.3	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	5½	PittWVa	.56	9.0	8	18	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
36½	20	PitDM	1.40	4.1	5	2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
36¼	23⅝	Pittway	1.65	4.6	7	183	36⅛	35½	36	— ¼
7⅝	4⅝	Pizzain n			10	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
30	20	PlacrDv	g1			7	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
9¼	4⅝	PlantInd			22	185	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11⅝	6⅝	PlyGm	.40b	4.4	4	20	9⅛	9	9	+ ¼
3¼	⅝	Poloron			3	1	1½	1½	1½	
19⅝	14¼	PostCp n	.50	2.6	8	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
22	10⅝	PrairieO g				3	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	10½	PrattLmb	1	8.3	6	1	12	12	12	— ¼
29	25⅝	PrtL pf	2.25	8.2		1	27½	27½	27½	
7⅝	4¼	PrattRd	.30	4.4	7	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
28	22¼	PrenHa	1.36	5.4	9	63	25	24⅝	25	+ ½
20¼	6⅝	Presley	.64	3.2	6	53	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
19½	14⅝	Preston	g.90			20	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	7	PrimMt			18	30	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	
14⅝	10⅛	ProCT	1.28e	8.5	12	4	u15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
13⅛	9½	ProvGas	.92	8.8	6	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
7⅝	3¼	PrdRE	.07t			39	35	6	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
10⅛	3⅝	PrudBld	.24	5.3	7	7	4½	4½	4½	
48	40½	PSCol pf	4.25	9.7		z100	44	43½	44	+1½
25⅝	21⅝	PaSP pfC	2.34	10.		4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
26⅝	23	PaSP pfD	2.34	9.4		1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
15	7⅝	PulteH	s.24	1.8	3	37	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	PuntoG			10	14	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Purpac	.06e	.4	27	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
7⅝	7	Qualtrn	n.30e	4.4	5	84	7½	d 6⅝	6¾	— ¼
10½	6⅝	Quebcr	g.20e			2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
— R—R—R —										
12⅝	9	RBInd	.24	2.3	7	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
4½	2	REDM			5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	RET				6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
46	42½	RET pf	4.38	9.6		8	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
18	8⅝	RHMed	.20r	1.1	11	20	18	17⅝	18	
3⅛	1⅝	RPS			6	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	5¼	Ragan	.10e	1.5	9	8	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
22½	12¼	RnchEx	.10e	.6	5	41	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	10⅝	RangrO g				279	24⅝	23½	23½	— ⅜
32½	21⅛	Ransbrg	1.20	4.0	7	6	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	— ½
4⅝	1½	RapAm wt				48	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3½	2	RathP				6	2½	2½	2½	
32⅝	13½	Raylnd	.40	2.2	14	31	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
21¼	14½	REInv	1.60	7.5	12	2	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	10	RltncT	1.40	12.	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
2⅝	1⅜	Redlaw wt				39	2	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	ReevesT				238	5	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	4	RefgTr	.28	4.5	4	44	6⅛	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅜
15½	8⅛	RegalB	.72	4.8	9	3	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
22¼	14⅝	RemAr	1a	4.6	7	386	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	6⅝	RepGyp	.40	2.3	5	5	17⅛	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
43	32	RepNY	2	5.2	5	1	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
25⅝	11⅝	ResnCot	.24	1.7	9	77	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
69½	20⅝	Resrt A			7	246	46⅝	46	46⅛	— ¼
108	27	Resrt B			10	z1000	69	67¼	67¼	—1
13⅝	5	RexNore			9	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	14⅝	RiolOil n				27	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	RibletP	.12	2.1	4	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Richton	.44	7.7	13	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
56⅝	27½	RileyCo			10	28	54	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅜
34¼	24	RioAlgo	g1.50			38	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
16⅝	8⅝	Robntch				40	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
7½	4½	Roblin	.12	2.0	5	27	6	6	6	+ ⅛
14⅝	10	Rockway	1b	7.0	6	11	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	20⅝	Rogers	s.12	.6	13	31	21⅝	21	21	— ¼
8	4⅝	Rossmr				4	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼
6⅝	1⅝	RoyPalm				31	33	2½	2⅝	2½
10	7⅝	Rudick pf	.56	7.2		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅝	1½	Rusco			38	130	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
6	2½	RBW Cp			5	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19	10⅝	Russell	.48	3.8	5	19	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
— S—S—S —										
6¼	3⅝	SFM	.24	5.1	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13½	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.5	6	1	10	10	10	
3½	1½	SGSec				6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	13⅝	SGSe pf	1.70	11.		14	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
9⅝	4	SSP				5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	9⅝	Salem	.40a	2.5	8	17	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	SCarlo				5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅝	8	SDgo pf	.88	9.6		12	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
11	8¼	SDgo pf	.90	10.		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11½	8⅝	SDgo pf	1	10.		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
29	23⅝	SDgo pf	2.68	11.		24	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
22¾	14⅝	SFrRE	1.60	7.0	17	29	u22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
2⅝	7-16	SFRE wt				37	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	5½	Sandgte	.40	4.8	4	9	8½	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
12	6½	SaundrL	.30	2.6	7	6	11½	11½	11½	
9⅝	5	ScheibE	.56	11.	20	24	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	12⅝	Schnuil	1	5.2	4	5	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Schiller			6	29	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
6	3	Schradr	.04t		7	19	3	d 2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅝	Schwab n			7	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	SciMgt	.10	3.0	8	10	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
43½	29¼	Scope	.50	1.1	9	1	43½	43½	43½	
41¼	20	ScurryR g			12	8	35	34½	34½	— ⅜
22½	16	SbdAM	.40	2.2	3	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
11½	3¼	Sealctro			8	55	u11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1	Seaport			63	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4⅝	2⅝	SecMtg			29	37	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Selas	.36	4.0	10	16	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
3	1⅛	SellaAsc			7	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Servo				15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15½	9⅝	SetonCo	.50	3.7	4	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	ShaerS	.40e	5.5	6	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
10½	8½	Sharon	s.50	5.6	8	51	9	8⅝	9	— ⅛
8¼	5	Shawin	.40	7.8	5	13	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
7⅝	2½	ShelrR			5	13	3½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7	3⅝	Shopwell			9	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
42½	19	Showbt	1	4.2	8	28	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+1⅛
28⅝	12⅝	Sierrcin	.30	1.1	12	22	26½	26	26¼	+ ¼
8⅝	7⅝	Silco s	.28	3.4	7	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
28½	10	Sigma	.40	2.4	7	x3	17	17	17	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Sikes A	.45e	5.5	4	50	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅛
15¼	10¼	Silolnc	.40	2.9	4	5	14	14	14	
14⅝	3⅝	Silvrcst			10	35	6¼	6	6⅛	
6	3⅝	SimcoS	.25b	6.1	9	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅝	2⅝	Solitron			14	107	5⅝	5½	5¼	
26¼	20⅝	SonderB	.40	1.6	8	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
14¼	5⅝	SorgPap	.21e	1.6	4	17	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
11⅝	6⅝	Soundsn	.40	5.5	3	27	7½	7¼	7¼	
11⅝	9⅝	SoetCap	.80a	7.0	15	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	SCEd pf	1.06	9.4		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13	10⅝	SCEd pf	1.08	9.4		50	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
17½	13	SCEd pf	1.45	9.1		7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
11	7¼	SwFIBk	.50	5.5	6	85	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	24	SwFIB pf	2.18	8.7		2	25	25	25	
15⅝	9	SpecityR			6	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
15	6⅛	Spector	.42e	3.9	3	55	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	Spectro	.19t	3.7		24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	SpedOP	.14r	2.6	9	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	3	Spencer	.16	3.4	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
26½	15⅛	StaftrdL			14	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
27½	19⅝	StdAlln	1	3.8	5	8	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
15⅝	6	StdMetl			24	202	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	20⅝	StProd	1.52	7.0	5	11	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	20½	StdShr	.60t	2.1	7	5	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	Stange	.20	2.4	10	x108	8⅝	7⅝	8¼	+ ½
7⅝	3¼	Stanwd			3	18	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
13½	11⅛	StarSup	s.80	6.0	4	7	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Stardust			2	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	Steelmt	.24b	3.6	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23¼	16	StepnCh	.80	3.9	8	11	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
2⅝	9-16	SterlBcp wt				10	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	15-16	SterlEl			7	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4	2½	SterlExt	.10	3.8		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	6⅝	StrufW	.30b	1.8	19	35	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ¼
5	2⅝	SueAnn	.24e	8.3	6	16	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2¼	1	Summit			6	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5½	3⅝	SunCityI	.25	5.6	15	3	4½	4½	4½	
17⅛	7	Sunair	.60	5.0	7	17	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
31⅝	14	Sundnc	.16b	.6		98	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ¼
8	5⅝	SunshJr	.40	4.5	7	39	8	8	8	
19⅝	12⅝	SupFdS	.40	3.0	6	2	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
12⅝	8½	SupInd	s.25	2.8	5	26	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6	SupSurg	.32	3.5	6	x7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
32½	29⅝	Supron s			23	88	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
10½	4⅝	Susquah			6	22	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9½	Susqh pf	1	10.		8	10	9⅝	10	
1⅝	⅝	SutrMtg wt				6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7⅝	3½	Synloy	.30b	4.4	13	20	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
41¼	24½	Syntex	1.10	2.7	11	1222	u41⅝	39⅝	40⅝	+ ¼
21½	19⅝	Sysco s	.40	1.8	8	17	u21⅝	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
23⅝	10⅝	SystEng			11	157	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	SysPIn	.20	4.1	4	35	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
— T—T—T —										
13¼	6⅝	TEC	.40	5.2	8	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
4¼	1⅝	TFI			8	26	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	TobPd	.20	1.4	7	3	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅝	Tollyin wt				3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14¼	8	TandB	1e	7.9	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅝	7	Tannel	.28	3.9	4	24	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Tasty	1.20b	10.		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
2⅝	1¼	TechSym			10	67	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	4	TechOp			8	25	11	10¼	10¼	—1
4⅝	2⅛	TechTp	.07r	3.3	10	26	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	Tectrol	.24	4.4	5	37	5⅝	5¼	5½	
53⅝	19⅝	TelonR			44	2	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ¼
15½	7⅝	TeleCm	.60	4.3	4	116	14	13½	14	+ ½
31¼	15⅛	Telflex	.40	1.3	14	110	u31½	30⅝	31⅛	+1¼
22¼	12	Telscl	.60	3.5	11	54	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ¼
6	1⅝	Tenno				58	2	2	2	
7¼	5⅛	Tennev s			10	5	5½	5½	5½	
4⅝	1⅝	Tensor			14	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	TerroC	.10t			111	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
15½	5⅛	TetraT			11	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16⅝	7⅝	TextAIr	.16	1.3	13	579	12¼	11⅝	12	— ⅛
1⅝	½	ThorCp				24	⅞	13-16	13-16	—1-16
5⅝	2⅝	Thorotar			12	6	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
24½	14½	Thriftm	1.20	5.2	4	6	23	23	23	+ ¼
7	3	Tidwell			4	17	5½	5½	5½	
6⅛	4⅝	TobKtz	n.25	4.3	3	20	6	5⅝	5⅝	
999¼	90	TolEdpf	10	11.		y10	94	94	94	+1½
14¼	6⅛	ToppsG	.28	4.0		8	7	7	7	— ¼
17⅝	10⅝	TorinCp	.80	5.6	6	11	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
27¼	9⅝	TotlPet	g.32			537	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
19¼	4⅝	TotPet wt				104	14⅝	13⅝	14¼	+ ¼
7¼	4¼	TrnsLux	.05e	.8	7	150	6¼	5⅝	6	+ ¼
12⅝	7⅝	TransOil	.05e	.5	17	155	10½	9⅝	10⅛	
18⅝	9⅝	TrioCp	.20	1.8	6	20	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	5⅝	TuboM			13	116	25⅝	24½	24½	— ¾
35⅝	23⅝	TurnrC	2	7.0	7	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	TwinFr	.20	3.4	7	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
— U—U—U —										
12½	7⅛	U&I				60	3	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+ ¼
4½	2⅝	UIP	.24	6.2	6	14	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5½	2⅛	UNA	.20	4.0	4	14	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	URS	.40b	6.7	7	7	6	6	6	— ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Unimax			4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
16	11⅛	UAirPd	.64b	4.6	8	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	UnFoods	.05e	2.1	119	67	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
5⅝	2⅛	UNatCp			19	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
¾	5-128	UNatCp wt				1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
8½	5⅝	UNtCp pf				1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
17¾	9⅝	USFIltr	.32	2.2	9	87	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
11⅝	7¼	UnRlIT	.83e	8.0	13	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
¼	1-16	UnRlIT wt				7	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4⅝	2⅛	USRdium				6	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ¼
17¾	13¼	USRbR	1a	6.1	7	10	16½	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12⅛	6½	UnityB				12	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛
6	3⅛	UnivCig	.05	1.0	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
17½	10⅛	UnivRs	.32	2.2	13	41	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
— V—V—V —										
14⅝	6⅛	Valle's	.81t	12.	10	42	6½	6⅛	6½	
16¾	10⅝	Valmac	.80	7.1	12	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
8¼	5⅛	Valspar	.36	5.4	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
4⅛	1⅝	Veril			7	23	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
35	16½	VermlA	.32b	1.4	9	x7	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
9½	4¼	Vernitrn	.10	1.4	7	144	7½	7¼	7⅝	
8½	2¼	Vertiple			5	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1½	Vesely			183	20	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	VintageE			2	22	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
8	4⅝	Virco	.16b	3.1	4	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	7	Vishay			8	35	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
7	3¾	VisualG	.16	3.2	7	11	5	5	5	
5⅝	2⅝	VolMer	.12e	2.6	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
18¼	9⅝	Voplex	.52	5.1	5	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
6	2⅝	VulcCp	.20	3.7	4	19	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
— W—W—W —										
7½	2⅝	WTC	.02t		33	23	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
10	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	5.4	7	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3½	2	WodelEq				15	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	10½	Wainoco	.12	.5	15	71	23	22	22	—1
26¼	18	Walco	.80b	3.9	6	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	4¼	WallcS	.12	2.2	13	53	5⅝	5½	5½	— ½
21⅛	17	Wang B	s.16	.8	18	484	21⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	18⅝	Wang C	s.06	.3	18	48	21⅝	21	21⅛	+ ¼
17⅛	9¼	WardsCo	.20	1.8	3	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	WshHm			19	3	2⅛	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
26⅝	21⅝	WshPst	s.36	1.5	9	274	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
28⅛	20⅝	WRIT	2.12	7.6	15	9	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5	Watsco	.30	5.1	7	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Weiman				17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
19½	7⅝	WeldTU	.30b	1.6	9	47	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
5¼	3⅝	Wellco	.25	5.3	26	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9½	6⅝	WescoFn	.38	4.2	6	x1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
43⅝	20	Wstburn	g1.40			58	38½	37¼	38⅛	+ ⅛
26½	11⅛	WstFin	.48	1.7	5	138	u27⅝	24⅝	27⅝	+1½
15½	10⅝	WPacRR n			3	26	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
12¼	3⅝	Whippny	.20	2.0		37	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
7½	4¼	WhitCbl	.40	6.3	5	4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Whitehall			7	26	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
9	2	Wichita			35	20	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅝	WillcxG n			4	16	1¼	d 1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
17¼	8⅛	Wmhous	.60	3.6	9	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
4	1⅝	WilsnB	.15t			2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
16½	10¼	Wincorp	.40	2.4	44	7	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
10½	6⅝	Winkim	.44	5.0	8	10	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
51	44½	WisP pf	4.50	9.7		z30	46½	46½	46½	
3⅝	2	WolfHB	.10e	3.5	11	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	WkWear	.40	3.6	7	246	u11½	10⅝	11¼	+ ¾
18⅝	10	Wrathr	.10e	.6	42	4	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
1 7-16	¾	WrighlH g			16	1	1-16	1	1	—1-16
33⅝	17⅝	Wynnin	.60	1.9	10	74	33	31⅝	32⅝	+ ⅝
16	11⅛	WymBn	.64	5.1	7	23	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
— X—Y—Z —										
20⅝	11⅛	ZeroCp	.48	2.4	9	11	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

...VERTISEMENT

...CORPORATION INC.
(CDR's)

...ed announces that as from ...d, 1979 at Kas-Associatie ...Straat 172, Amsterdam, ...21 of the CDR's Xerox ...Inc., each repr. 1 share, ...ble with Dfls. 1.01 net ...ividend (...1.79: gross $ -.60 ...eduction of 15% USA-tax = ...-.18 per CDR.
...ging to non-residents of The ...ill be paid after deduction of ...15% USA-tax (= $ -.09 = ...th Dfls. -.83 net.
...TERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
...uly 26th, 1979.

ADVERTISEMENT

FOSECO MINSEP LIMITED
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 15th August 1979 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.cp.no. 12 of the CDRs Foseco Minsep Limited, each repr. 50 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 6,99 (re final dividend for the year to 31.12.1978) (re supplementary dividend for the year to 31.12.1978) -1.6781 p. per share. Tax credit £ -.7719 = Dfls. 3,46 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, July 26th, 1979.

...uncil of Europe Resettlement Fund for National ...fugees and Over — Population in Europe

Loan of Flux 500.000.000.-
7% 1972-1987

...of the above mentioned loan are herewith informed that the ...annual instalment covering an aggregate amount of Flux ...000.- has been effected by drawing by lot which took place on 27th ...79 in the presence of a notary public.
...ds ending with the digit "2" have been drawn by lot and become ...able at par on and after 15th September 1979 at the offices of the ...g banks:
...NQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. - Luxem...
...GEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. - Amsterdam
...RLINER HANDELS-UND FRANKFURTER BANK ...nkfurt/M.
...NQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ - Paris.
...e above stated redemption date the amount of bonds remaining ...ding will be Flux 400.000.000.-.

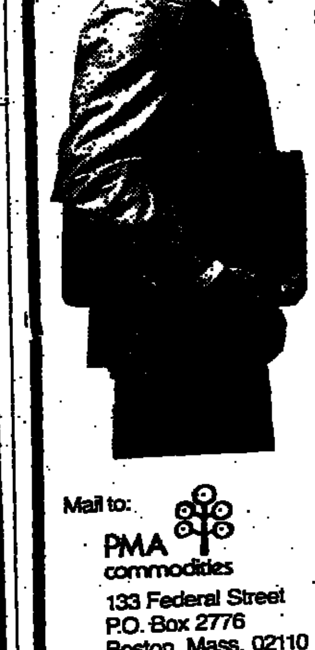
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG
Société Anonyme

...bourg, 10th August, 1979.

...GREAT PERSONALITIES BY MARY BLUME.

...ernational Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

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A man who invests with us in commodities.

In fact, we have been able to earn profits of 50%, 75%, and over 100% per year since 1974. Fully documented, of course!

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PMA is Federally registered as a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator and Commodity Trading Advisor
INTER 810E

New Issue
August 10, 1979

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
Manila, Philippines

DM 100,000,000
7¼% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1979/1989

Interest: 7¼% p. a., payable on August 1 of each year
Offering Price: 99¾%
Repayment: on August 1, 1989 at par
Listing: Frankfurt am Main and Düsseldorf

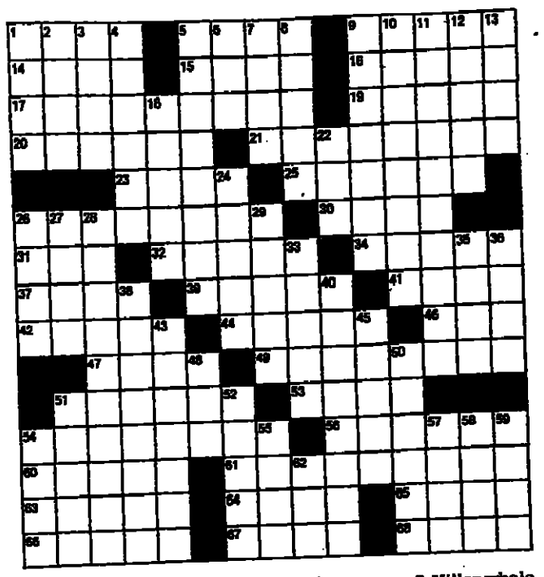
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Atlantic Capital Corporation
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque Rothschild
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Citicorp International Group
Crédit Lyonnais
Credito Italiano
Delbrück & Co.
Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Georg Hauck & Sohn
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Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
McLeod, Young, Weir International Limited
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.
Société Générale
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Arab Financial Consultants Company S.A.K.
Baden-Württembergische Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Banco di Roma
The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Copenhagen Handelsbank
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Daiwa Europe N.V.
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
Euromobiliare S.p.A.
Gefina International Limited
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois
Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers Asia
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
Lazard Frères et Cie
Merck, Finck & Co.
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Den norske Creditbank
Orion Bank Limited
Salomon Brothers International
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
M.M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
WestLB Asia Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

A.E. Ames & Co. Limited
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Bank Julius Baer International Limited
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Crédit Commercial de France
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
DB Finance (Hong Kong) Ltd.
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
European Banking Company Limited
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Hamburgische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Kredietbank N.V.
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz – Girozentrale –
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
Morgan Stanley International Limited
Nomura Europe N.V.
Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft
Privatbanken Aktieselskab
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Svenska Handelsbanken
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Wood Gundy Limited

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Injury
5 Spot of color
9 Grasp, with "onto"
14 Small wild ox
15 Dr. Zhivago's love
16 City in Portugal
17 Game for children
19 Point a weapon toward
20 Haphazardly
21 Charms
23 Fräulein's name
25 Brazilian coffee
26 Yes man's specialty
30 Diamond or Sadaka
31 Donny and Marie
32 Product of Detroit
34 Gave out bit by bit
37 Fields of knowledge at college
39 Covered
41 "Death on the ——," 1978 film
42 Assigns
44 Disk on a spur
46 Zero
47 Contents of a small bankroll
49 Change for the worse, e.g.
51 Foot part
53 Broad-topped hill
54 Golden Fleece seeker
56 Take an unexpected trip
60 River into Bay of Biscay
61 "Le Prophète" composer
63 Capital of County Clare
64 Amaryllis's relative
65 Archbishop of Canterbury: 1928-42
66 Western sights
67 —— serif (typeface)
68 Edible root

DOWN

1 Sunk fence
2 At another time
3 Muscular
4 Golfer's No. 5 iron
5 More disheveled
6 Map line: Abbr.
7 Killer whale
8 Money in Bangkok
9 Like eminent scholars
10 Field that interested Wiley Post
11 Summer refresher
12 Followers of auto, bureau, etc.
13 Bowlers
18 Common ailments
22 Thrash
24 Home of a biblical witch
26 Style of furniture
27 What mountebanks' pills don't do
28 Machines for some plantations
29 Magda or Jolie, e.g.
33 Part of a stairway
35 Kazan
36 Farmer's spot in an old song
38 Parts of the brain
40 Votaries
43 Rigidity
45 Animal of Madagascar
48 Red or Dead
50 Walk aimlessly
51 Perfume base
52 Fearsome felines
54 Standard of Turkey
55 Tissue
57 Drop of perspiration
58 Furnish
59 Therefore
62 Thither

Solution to Previous Puzzle

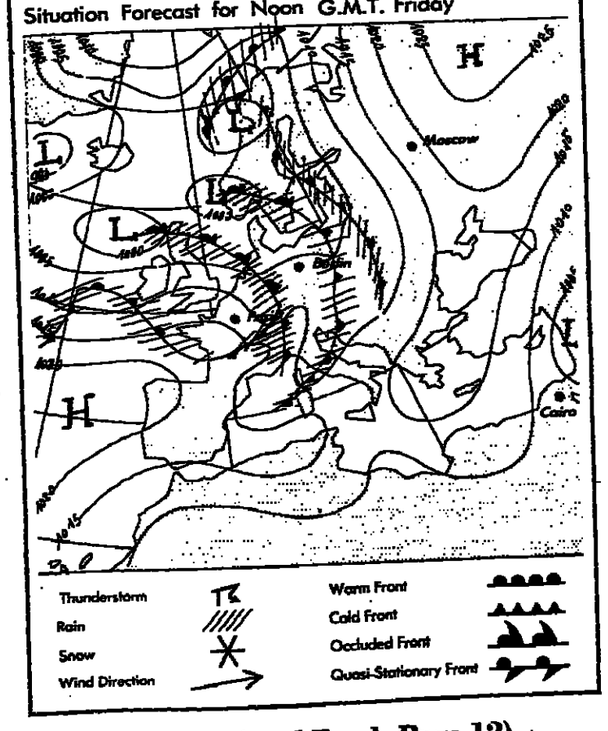
P	A	C	E	D		F	L	A	P		V	A	I	R
A	B	O	V	E		L	Y	R	A		E	R	B	E
R	E	L	A	X		E	N	T	R	A	N	C	E	D
I	L	O		T	R	A	C		A	B	U	S	E	D
S	E	N	S	E	O	F	H	U	M	U	S			
		O	R	A	L		N	U	M	E	R	A	L	
E	O	P	T		D	I	S	C	S		S	A	X	E
A	V	E			C	O	O				S	L	A	
F	E	R	N		S	K	I	N	S		C	H	E	F
T	R	I	E	S	T	E		Q	U	A	I			
		I	T	O	R	T	U	R	E	A	L	O	T	
S	C	O	O	T	E	R		R	E	E	D		O	R	O
H	I	G	H	W	A	T	E	R		I	L	L	I	A	D
A	T	E	E		G	I	V	E		L	E	N	T	O
D	E	E	R		E	N	I	D		E	A	S	E	S

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Sunny	MADRID	30	86	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Rain	MIAMI	31	88	Cloudy
ANKARA	-	-	NA	MILAN	27	81	Cloudy
ATHENS	30	86	Sunny	MONTREAL	27	81	Sunny
BEIRUT	29	84	sunny	MOSCOW	19	66	Overcast
BELGRADE	29	84	Cloudy	MUNICH	17	63	Cloudy
BERLIN	20	68	Cloudy	NEW YORK	27	81	Sunny
BRUSSELS	13	55	Rain	NICE	15	59	Overcast
BUCHAREST	26	79	Sunny	OSLO	17	63	Rain
BUDAPEST	26	79	Cloudy	PARIS	21	70	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	24	75	Sunny	PRAGUE	30	87	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Cloudy	ROME	27	81	Hazy
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Sunny	SOFIA	17	63	Showers
DUBLIN	16	61	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	-	-	NA
EDINBURGH	14	57	Overcast	TEHRAN	31	88	Sunny
FLORENCE	28	82	Sunny	TEL AVIV	28	82	Hazy
FRANKFURT	19	66	Rain	TOKYO	34	93	Sunny
GENEVA	22	72	Cloudy	TUNIS	23	73	Cloudy
HELSINKI	20	68	Cloudy	VIENNA	19	66	Rain
HOUSTON	32	89	Rain	WARSAW	29	83	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	-	-	NA	WASHINGTON	19	66	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Cloudy	ZURICH	19	66	Cloudy
LISBON	26	79	Sunny				
LONDON	17	63	Stormy				
LOS ANGELES	28	83	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



(International Funds Page 12)

'Miracle' Takes a Worldly Turn

PIETRELCINA, Italy, Aug. 9 (AP) — The mantle on the statue of the Madonna began moving yesterday, and the stunned worshipers at the parish church in this southern Italian town thought an extraordinary event was under way.

Some shouted "miracle! miracle!" Some fainted.

The sacristan of the church quickly discovered that the movement was being caused by a thief who was stealing the jewels knitted to the mantle behind the altar.

Police said the thief got away with the gems. They were valued at more than 20 million lire ($24,000).

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UNOMT

GLOIC

REYYAL

TUPSID

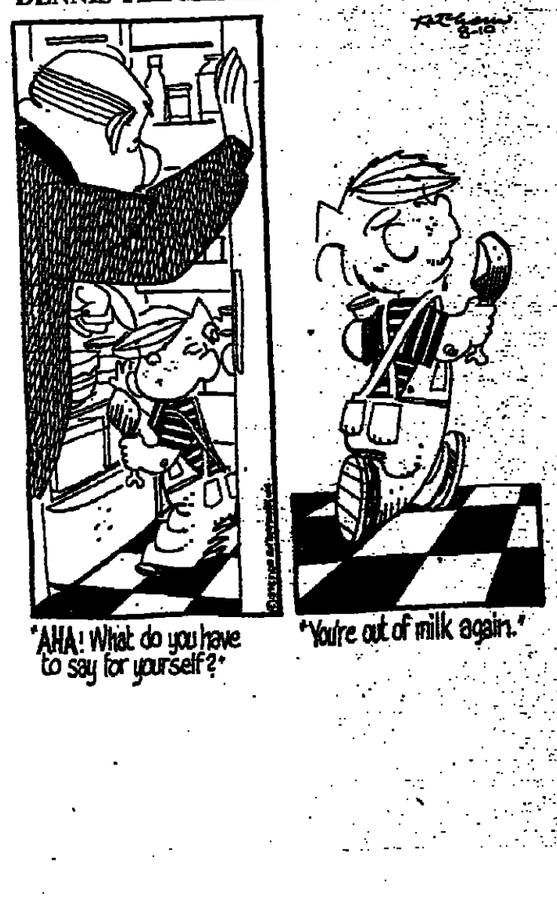


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: RAPID CHASM OUTCRY STIGMA
Answer: Many a rich widow and you won't do this— MARRY AMISS

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

A CONTINENT ASTRAY
Europe 1970-1978

By Walter Laqueur. Oxford. 293 pp. $15.

Reviewed by W. Warren Wagar

"THAT EUROPE is at present in a state of decline cannot be seriously disputed." This proclamation of decline comes early in Walter Laqueur's latest survey of Europe's fortunes and dominates it throughout. There is much talk of Gibbon and Spengler, the cyclic rise and fall of civilizations and the imminence of a "new ice age" for European democracy. Detailed accounts of the political and economic malaise of the 1970s alternate with sibylline utterances full of menace.

Laqueur is perhaps the best established practitioner of "contemporary" history now active in the English-speaking world. He directs the Institute of Contemporary History in London and edits the Journal of Contemporary History. His books are numerous and often well received. Whether his conceptual and analytical powers are fully equal to the ambitious tasks to which he sets himself is something else again, but his scholarly energy is surely impressive.

What he attempted to show in a "A Continent Astray" is that Europe in the 1970s suffers not so much from any real diminishment of its wealth or power as from a paralysis of will. The term he suggests to diagnose Europe's contemporary ills is "abulia," a word coined by Freud's French precursor Charcot to describe the listless behavior of patients afflicted by Parkinson's disease. The choice is apt, in a way not intended by Laqueur. Charcot did not understand the physical causes of the disease and wrongly attributed abulia to neurosis. Laqueur does not understand the causes of Europe's sickness in the '70s and offers instead a clinical list of the symptoms. Attaching a fancy Greek label to them explains nothing.

But at the level of description "A Continent Astray" is a convenient survey of non-Communist Europe in this decade. It makes no attempt to deal more than glancingly with the world outside. It is also heavily political in its emphases. After a hurried account of "Euro-Economics," whose writing Laqueur delegated to friend Herbert Block, the book settles down to six chapters on domestic and international politics, seen as a melancholy record of "fragmentation, internal squabbles and aimlessness."

Wherever he turns, Laqueur finds "a steady erosion of authority." The basic problem, he concludes, is the absence of the civic virtues needed to confront the issues squarely. Europe's leaders in the 1970s have been mediocrities, "pragmatic politicians lacking strong character, firm beliefs and on the whole, superior intellect." Europe's people have become selfish and insubordinate, infected by "the mistaken belief" that in free societies "one may get something for nothing by right."

The paralysis of will affects every major segment of European political life. Laqueur decries the performance of conservatives, liberals and social democrats alike. In a trenchant chapter on "Euronationalism" he also attacks the centrifugal forces at work within Europe that have blocked the progress of Europe-wide cooperation. These forces, including the upsurge of ethnic separatism typified by movements for Scottish, Breton and Basque independence, are tied by Laqueur to his master-thesis: the weakening of central state power resulting from mediocre political leadership. Two additional complications, he argues, are the continuing military superiority of the Warsaw Pact nations and the continuing loyalty of Eurocos Moscow, despite all th contrary.

The solution that L poses, with some unc swing to the right, in regimes with strong fearless policies bo authoritarianism. He w a resulting erosion of c but not as much as about the further spre "The reassertion of an be brutal, far-reaching he warns, "but it is equ that societies facing a q untarily surrender som doom to which they have customed and that grac equilibrium will emer the rights of the indivi interests of society."

It is not too diffic where all this leads. L not want a return to fa effect he is predicting aging a new generatio an strong men and (n Margaret Thatcher) str The new Caesars of hi build a unified, disciplir Europe that can col terms of equality with States in the integrati sense of the "free wo prospect does not seem accords with the best c ing of the dynamics of world system. Laquei even begin to under dynamics, but his forec to come rings ominous

W. Warren Wagar is "Worldviews," a study i tellectual history, and b book for The Washingto ©The Washington

Rasputin B Causes Upr In Soviet U

MOSCOW. (Reuters new novel about the n tin and his royal liaison of the Bolshevik Re captivated Soviet rea tracted official condem bourgeois, anti-historic

The novel, "Just Bef by Valentin Pikul, wi explicit sex scenes, mil porary Western standa a sensation as it appea ments this summer in journal. It portrays C II and his consort, Ale bertines and contains see as a strong element itism.

The 51-year-old Piku historical fiction, desc "documentary novel." who exerted influence cy just before and d War I through his hol dra, is presented as a G manipulated by Jewis Pikul appears to sugg sia came close to defe because of the treache tin and the empress, wl origin he stresses, an Jews.

Many Soviet reade gree strongly with hi events say they could novel down. "It's a book, but the most i I've come across in the common reaction.

Pikul and his work under attack from the of the official Writers' Russian Federation. L Rossia said the novel have been published the author of "losing proportion."

BRIDGE — By Alan

Leading extra rounds of trumps after the enemy trumps have been extracted is usually the mark of a beginner or an expert. Consider for example, the diagramed deal.

Many pairs would bid the North-South hands to a spade slam, which is certainly reasonable. Twelve tricks are easy, and the 13th will depend on a spade finesse. But if a grand slam is to be bid, no-trump or clubs is preferable to spades since there are extra chances: it may be possible to avoid the spade finesse.

South avoided the spade trap by making no effort to locate a spade fit. After his partner's one no-trump opening, he used the Gerber Convention to check for aces and kings. When his partner acknowledged that he posses each, the grand slam b sonable bet.

A heart lead would ed the contract b South's communication had no way to know th a passive trump lea tricks in plain view, S need to preserve his tr led all six.

He was careful to c spades from dummy, p ten and not the quee finesse in reserve. T queen of diamonds w leaving this position:

NORTH
♠10
♡AK
♢K10
♣—

WEST
♠K7
♡Q
♢10
♣—

EAST
♠—
♡J
♢7
♣—

SOUTH
♠AJ96
♡4
♢—
♣—

NORTH (D)
♠Q1054
♡AK5
♢K1062
♣A8

WEST
♠K7
♡Q10873
♢J954
♣75

EAST
♠932
♡J962
♢753
♣1094

SOUTH
♠AJ96
♡4
♢AQ
♣KQJ632

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 N.T.	Pass	4♣	Pass
4♠	Pass	5♣	Pass
5♣	Pass	7♣	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club five.

When two heart w cashed, West was so parted with a spade qui giving nothing away, judged the position c cashed the diamond ki the jack failed to drop, spade ace, scoring th with the jack to brin grand slam. South had to hope for a large pr simply broke even.

هكذا من الاصل

ylor Bats in 100th Run Angels Defeat A's, 8-1

... Aug. 9 (UPI) — ... drove in three runs ... and single to become ... or leaguer to surpass ... plateau this season. ... alifornia Angels to an ... sterday over the Oak... lor now has 101 RBIs, ... gh (8-14) absorbed his ... loss over two seasons ... major-league record ... s in a row at the start ... by Joe Harris of the ... Sox in 1906. The ... for consecutive losses ... y Robert Groom of ... 1909 and tied by ... of Philadelphia in ... , who last won on ... 1978, in Boston, last... innings and yielded the ... three runs. ... nris of the 1910-11 ... s holds the major... of 23 straight losses. ... d inning, Rick Miller ... ired on a bunt single ... aneris. One out later, ... 26th home run of the ... gels scored five times ... when Joe Rudi and ... hit back-to-back ... f reliever Jim Todd ... by Campaneris and ... a RBI double by Rod ... at the scoring. Dave ... as the winner.

... s 8, Orioles 4

... n. Gorman Thomas' ... scored Don Money ... in the ninth inning to ... ir-run outburst that ... ee an 8-4 victory over ... the Orioles' fourth ... The winner, Bill ... , had relief help from ... the ninth. Don Stan... sorbed the loss.

... 4, White Sox 3

... ark Chris Chambliss ... -run homer to cap a ... th as New York de... 4-3. Steve Trout (6-... e eighth with a five... 3-0 lead but yielded ... its to Willie Ran... Murcer and Lou Pi... run. One out later, ... ned the southpaw's ... the right-field stands ... of 23 straight losses.

... r League ...ndings

... RICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	74	38	.661	—
	68	43	.613	5½
	66	48	.579	9
	61	51	.545	12
	58	54	.518	15
	57	56	.504	17½
	34	78	.304	40

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	65	29	.585	—
	59	52	.532	6
	59	54	.522	6½
	56	56	.500	9
	49	63	.441	16
	48	67	.417	17
	34	80	.298	30½

... IONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	64	47	.577	—
	61	47	.565	1½
	58	50	.537	4½
	56	52	.519	7
	55	55	.513	7
	44	63	.422	17

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	67	48	.583	—
	63	53	.543	4½
	55	59	.482	11½
	50	65	.435	17
	49	64	.434	17
	46	69	.400	21

... r League ...eaders

... RICAN LEAGUE

(at en 275 at-bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
	106	369	66	122	.331
	104	385	69	128	.332
	105	391	82	129	.330
	98	338	56	111	.328
	108	453	83	148	.327
	105	386	59	126	.326
	94	345	50	111	.322
	110	429	84	141	.329
	111	424	72	134	.316
	97	380	55	87	.311

... Home Runs

... R; Singleton, Baltimore, 29; ... Thomas, Milwaukee, 28; Bay...

... ses Batted In

... ld, 101; Lynn, Boston, 90; Rice, ... lston, Baltimore, 87; Kemp, ...

... ins (10 Decisions)

... ark, 9-1, .900; Clear, California, ... son, 10-3, .769; Zahn, Minneso... Haley, Boston, 14-5, .737; Bar... .727; John, New York, 15-6, ...

... IONAL LEAGUE

(at en 275 at-bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
	114	431	72	146	.339
	79	285	45	95	.333
	109	419	79	139	.332
	104	447	74	147	.329
	113	461	89	149	.323
	90	317	44	102	.322
	85	288	41	92	.319
	78	276	47	88	.319
	114	433	62	137	.316
	93	289	61	120	.316

Home Runs

... telchio, 39; Kingman, Chicago, ... Diego, 36; Lopes, LosAngeles, ... ello, 33; Clark, SanFrancisco, ...

Runs Batted In

... 105; Schmidt, Philadelphia, ... Diego, 87; Clark, San Francis... St.Louis, 76.

... ins (10 Decisions)

... ish, 8-2, .800; LaCoss, Cincin... Brown, Chicago, 8-3, .727; Roma... 7; J.Niekro, Houston, 15-6, .714; ... 3, .700; Blyleven, Pittsburgh, 9- ... ncinnati, 10-5, .667.

Standings

East

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
	2	1	0	.667	77	39
	2	2	0	.500	75	71
	1	2	0	.333	72	69
	1	2	0	.333	62	115

West

	4	0	1	1.000	110	61
	3	1	1	1.000	138	53
	2	1	0	.667	62	58
	2	1	0	.667	45	127
	0	4	0	.000	69	128

Sunday's Games

... nington 6 ... ston 17

Indians 6, Red Sox 4

Indians 8, Red Sox 2

In Boston, Dan Spillner, making only his third start of the year, pitched a six-hitter and Mike Hargrove and Tom Veryzer each knocked in two runs to help Cleveland to an 8-2 victory over Boston and its second doubleheader sweep over the Red Sox in two weeks. In the first game, Toby Harrah and Bobby Bonds each collected three hits as the Indians won, 6-4.

Rangers 16, Tigers 9

Tigers 10, Rangers 4

In Detroit, Bruce Robbins flirted with a no-hitter for six innings and John Wockenfuss hit a grand slam and a solo home run to lead Detroit to a 10-4 victory over Texas and a split of their doubleheader. In the opener, Eric Soderholm hit two homers and tied a club record with six RBIs to power the Rangers to a 16-9 victory.

Twins 3, Mariners 1

In Seattle, Dave Goltz and Mike Marshall combined on a 10-hitter and John Castino scored one run and drove in another as Minnesota beat Seattle, 3-1. Goltz (11-8) struck out seven and walked two while Marshall recorded his 24th save.

Reds 3, Braves 1

In the National League, at Cincinnati, Bill Bonham (6-5) had a perfect game going until he walked Dale Murphy with one out in the fifth inning, and settled for a two-hitter as Cincinnati defeated Atlanta, 3-1, in an hour and 50 minutes. Bonham needed only 101 pitches to record his second complete game of the season.

Cardinals 8, Mets 4

In New York, Ken Reitz hit a three-run homer in the second inning and George Hendrick hit a two-run homer in the fifth to lift St. Louis over New York, 8-4. Pete Vuckovich (11-8) scattered six hits and blanked the Mets after New York scored four runs on three hits in the first inning. Andy Hassler (3-4) took the loss.

Pirates 5, Cubs 2

In Chicago, Phil Garner's three-run homer in the 10th inning lifted Pittsburgh to a 5-2 victory over Chicago. Garner's blast followed a leadoff single by Rennie Stennett and a bunt by Ed Ott. The blow came off Dick Tidrow (8-3). Kent Tekulve (6-6) went the final two innings for the victory.

Giants 10, Padres 7

In San Francisco, Mike Ivie celebrated his 27th birthday by hitting two solo homers, and the winning pitcher, John Curtis, knocked in three runs to lead San Francisco past San Diego, 10-7. Curtis (7-7) drove in a run with a fourth-inning single and knocked in two more to key a five-run fifth inning. Ivie homered off Bob Shirley (5-12) in the second inning and again in the ninth, his 19th of the season, off reliever Mickey Lolich.

Phillies 4, Expos 3

In Philadelphia, first baseman Tony Perez booted pinch-hitter Bake McBride's two-out ground ball in the ninth inning to help Philadelphia to a 4-3 victory over Montreal. Ron Reed (9-6) picked up the victory with reliever Elias Sosa (5-7) taking the loss. Mike Schmidt hit his 39th home run, a career high.

Astros 4, Dodgers 1

In Los Angeles, J.R. Richard struck out 12 batters, pitched a six-hitter and drove in the tie-breaking run in the fifth inning to pace Houston past Los Angeles, 4-1. Richard earned his fourth straight victory to boost his record to 11-11. It was his 10th consecutive victory over the Dodgers dating back to 1976. Burt Hooton (10-8) lasted five innings and took the loss.

Rockies Name Ramage as Top NHL Draft Pick

MONTREAL, Aug. 9 (UPI) — The Colorado Rockies, who earned first choice in the National Hockey League amateur draft by playing worse than any other team last year, today named defenseman Rob Ramage as their first-round selection.

Ramage, 20, skipped his last year of junior hockey with London of the Ontario Hockey League to play with the Birmingham Bulls of the defunct World Hockey Association. He scored 12 goals and 36 assists last year and picked up 165 penalty minutes.

The St. Louis Blues, drawing second in the draft of 126 players by 21 NHL teams, picked Perry Turnbull, a 20-year-old center from Portland of the Western Hockey League.

Turnbull, rated a good skater, collected 75 goals, 43 assists and 191 minutes in penalties last year.

The Detroit Red Wings, drawing third, picked Mike Foligno, 20, a rightwinger who had 65 goals, 85 assists and 98 minutes in penalties last year with Sudbury of the OHA.

Wednesday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game

Cleveland	000 102 200	6	10 0
Boston	000 121 100	4	12 1

Wise, Monge (6) and Hassey; Pruitt (6), Stanley, Burgmeier (6), Drago (7) and Fisk. W—Wise, 12-6. L—Stanley, 13-8. HR—Boston, Rice (29).

Second Game

Cleveland	031 011 200	8	12 1
Boston	000 000 002	2	6 1

Spillner and G.Alexander; Renko, Remmerswaal (5), Campbell (6) and Montgomery. W—Spillner, 8-2. L—Renko, 8-7. HR—Boston, Lynn (30).

California	000 000 050	5	21 0
Oakland	000 000 010	1	4 1

Frost and Downing; Keough, Norris (4), Todd (7), Heaverlo (8) and Newman. W—Frost, 11-7. L—Keough, 8-14. HRs—California, Baylor (26), Rudi (11), Grich (21). Oakland, Murphy (7).

First Game

Texas	402 035 110	16	17 2
Detroit	000 002 012	9	11 2

Jenkins, Kern (9) and Sundberg; P.Underwood, Baker (7), Hiller (5) and Parrish, Putnam, (6). W—Jenkins, 12-6. L—P.Underwood, 4-3. HRs—Texas, Soderholm 2 (8), A.Oliver (10). Rivers (4). Detroit, Summers (11). Kemp (20).

Second Game

Texas	000 000 400	4	6 0
Detroit	015 172 00x	16	9 2

...Johnson, Allard (3), Babcock (5), Gladden (7) and Sundberg; Robbins, Lopez (7) and Parrish. W—Robbins, 1-1. L—J.Johnson, 4-14. HRs—Detroit, Wockenfuss 2 (12), L.Jones (3).

Chicago	000 300 000	3	4 0
New York	000 000 04x	4	10 2

Troup, Proly (8) and Mayr; Tiant, R.Davis (9) and Gullett, Narron (8). W—Tiant, 6-6. L—Troup, 8-5. HR—New York, Chamblis (14).

Milwaukee	100 100 210	5	8 1
Baltimore	300 000 01x	4	8 2

Travers, Castro (9) and Martinez, C.Moore; Flynn, Ford (8), Stanhouse (9), Flynn (9) and Dempsey. W—Travers, 10-5. L—Stanhouse, 6-2. HRs—Milwaukee, Oglivie (27), Baltimore, Ayala (4), Singleton (29).

Minnesota	001 010 001	3	8 0
Seattle	000 010 000	1	10 0

Goltz, Marshall (9) and Borgmann; F.Bannister and Stinson. W—Goltz, 11-8. L—F.Bannister, 6-11.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	030 041 000	8	15 0
New York	400 000 000	4	6 0

Vuckovich and Simmons; Hausser, Twitchell (5), Murray (8) and Stearns. W—Vuckovich, 11-8. L—Hausser, 3-4. HRs—St.Louis, Reitz (6), Hendrick (9).

Pittsburgh	000 010 100	2	3 10 0
Chicago	100 000 001	2	8 1

Bibby, Romo (8), Jackson (9), Tekulve (9) and Ott; McGlothen, W.Hernandez (9), Tidrow (10), Capilla (10) and Foote. W—Tekulve, 6-6. L—Tidrow, 8-3. HRs—Pittsburgh, Maddox (10), Milner (14), Garner (8). Chicago, DeJesus (5).

San Diego	000 003 022	7	9 0
San Francisco	010 203 01x	10	14 1

Shirley, Fingers (5), Lee (9), Owchinko (6), Lollich (8) and Kendall, Tenace (6); Curtis, Minton (9), Lavelle (9) and Littlefield. W—Curtis, 7-7. L—Shirley, 5-12. HRs—San Diego, Winfield (26). San Francisco, Ivie 2 (19), Evans (15).

Atlanta	000 010 000	1	2 0
Cincinnati	000 002 10x	3	7 0

P.Niekro and Benedict; Bonham and Bench. W—Bonham, 6-5. L—P.Niekro, 14-15. HRs—Cincinnati, Concepcion (12), Geronimo (13).

Montreal	020 000 100	3	6 1
Philadelphia	101 100 001	4	8 0

Rogers, Sosa (8) and Carter; Ruthven, Reed (7) and Boone. W—Reed, 9-6. L—Sosa, 5-7. HRs—Montreal, Perez (11), Parrish (14), Valentine (17). Philadelphia, Schmidt (39), Tyrio (4).

Houston	100 030 000	4	7 0
Los Angeles	100 000 000	1	6 1

Richard and Ashby; Hooton, Castillo (6), K.Brett (8) and Yeager. W—Richard, 11-11. L—Hooton, 10-9. HR—Houston, Puhl (8).

Standings

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	64	47	.577	—
Montreal	61	47	.565	1½
Philadelphia	58	50	.537	4½
Chicago	56	52	.519	7
New York	55	55	.500	9
St. Louis	44	63	.411	18

Cincinnati	67	48	.583	—
Houston	63	53	.543	4½
Los Angeles	55	59	.482	11½
San Francisco	50	65	.435	17
San Diego	49	64	.434	17
Atlanta	46	69	.400	21

Transactions

FOOTBALL

National Football League

HOUSTON OILERS—Acquired Richard Grimmett, offensive tackle, from the Dallas Cowboys for an undisclosed future draft choice.

LOS ANGELES RAMS—Announced retirement of Bill Simpson, safety.

SAN DIEGO CHARGERS—Cut free agents Randy Scott of Clemson, linebacker; Jerry Pope of Louisiana Tech and Marty King of Southern California, punters; and Hubbie Shaw of Texas A&I, cornerback.

TAMPA BAY BUCCANNEERS—Waived Jeff Williams, offensive lineman.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

ST. LOUIS BLUES—Acquired defenseman Joe Micheletti from the Edmonton Oilers for Risto Siltanen and Tom Roulston.

Featherweight Fight Set

TOKYO, Aug. 9 (UPI) — The World Boxing Association featherweight champion, Eusebio Petroza of Panama, will defend his title against Spider Nemoto of Japan here Oct. 8.



United Press International

Phil Garner, the Pirate second baseman, leaps to escape the sliding Bill Buckner (22) of the Cubs as Garner makes a double play in the first inning of the Pirates' 5-2 victory. Backing up Garner is Tim Foli, the Pirate shortstop who fielded the ball.

Reasonable Motive for Oriole Purchase

Williams and the Seats of Power

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (NYT) — Why in the world would Edward Bennett Williams, the noted Washington barrister, want to buy a baseball team, the Baltimore Orioles, as he did last week for $12 million?

"I haven't got the slightest idea," said Pete Rozelle, the commissioner of the National Football League, who thus echoed the response of other friends and admirers of Williams.

Rozelle and Williams are now on a collision course. The NFL tries diligently to pursue a policy that forbids the majority owner or chief executive officer of any of its teams to hold a significant financial interest in any other professional sports team. That is the NFL version of conflict of interest, and Williams, the president of the Washington Redskins for the last 13 years, will be sole owner of the Orioles as of Nov. 1.

Like any other mortal, Rozelle would prefer a lesser adversary than Williams, a criminal lawyer whose clients have included Bobby Baker, John Connally, Richard Helms, Jimmy Hoffa, Sen. Joseph McCarthy, Adam Clayton Powell and George Steinbrenner. Joseph Califano Jr., Williams's former law partner, has said of him: "Ed has made the practice of criminal law respectable."

A biographer, Norman Sheresky, wrote that thumbing through pages of Williams's trial records "is pretty much like rummaging through the pages of Ernest Hemingway or listening to records of Enrico Caruso."

Bored at Meetings

The slow pace of NFL owners' meetings never appealed to Williams, and he skipped many or sat in the back and yawned. So he flabbergasted the pro football family at the last owners' meeting here in June when he suddenly flailed at the policy forbidding dual ownership and at the commissioner with whom he had been so close.

Williams was attempting to clear the way for his acquisition of the baseball team, which in turn would retain for him a very special power base in the capital of the United States. This power base for 13 years has been Box M 3 in Robert F. Kennedy Stadium. An invitation from Williams to share that box at Redskin games with such regulars as Art Buchwald, Ben Bradlee, Joe DiMaggio, Ethel Kennedy and Sen. Edmund Muskie has been prized far more than a dinner invitation to the White House. The latter, after all, is larger and open almost every day, while the Redskins play at home only 10 times a season.

But Jack Kent Cooke, who owns 86 percent of the Redskins to 14 percent for Williams, has come to town, and Williams stands in danger of losing some of the seating allocations to Box M 3. Cooke, an immigrant from southern California, may wish to include some Hollywood chums, and it would certainly pain Williams to have to tell Sen. Muskie to stay home and watch the Redskins on television.

Although he is not about to admit it now, Williams has in mind moving the Orioles, one of baseball's best teams, to Washington by 1981, thus having Box M 3 available 81 times a year in addition to an occasional World Series. What clout that would be!

Ready for Some Fun

Cooke moved into his mansion this week at Upperville, Va., in the horse country and is expected to start playing soon with his latest sports toy, the Redskins. Cooke, now 66, divested himself of the Los Angeles Lakers and Kings plus their home, the Forum, for $67.5 million in May shortly after settling his contested divorce for $42 million. He has never played with the Redskins before, merely sitting back and watching his original investment of $300,000 in the franchise grow to almost $20 million.

Cooke could do Rozelle a favor by taking over as president of the Redskins before Nov. 1, thus avoiding a Rozelle confrontation with Williams on the dual-ownership issue. That would be ironic because Rozelle is married to Jack Kent Cooke's former daughter-in-law, Carrie, and is helping to raise his grandchildren. Friends say relations between the families are somewhat strained, and on a vocational level Rozelle has not spoken with Cooke in several years.

The dual-ownership clause is under fire; the North American Soccer League has brought suit against the NFL, charging violation of anti-trust laws. The case will soon go to trial, and Williams would make an interesting witness for Lamar Hunt and the NASL. Hunt, too, has dual interests — as owner of the Kansas City Chiefs of the NFL and 90 percent owner of the Dallas Tornado of the NASL.

A Good Case

A further complication for Williams will be extracting the Orioles from Baltimore without bloodshed. He will have profit-and-loss statements, logic and Bowie Kuhn on his side in that order. Although the Orioles on the field have had the best record in baseball over the last 22 years, the attendance has averaged only a little more than a million annually. Jerold Hoffberger, a beer baron, had for years sought a local buyer, but none came forth.

Meanwhile, Kuhn, the baseball commissioner, had made "a commitment" to restore major league baseball to the nation's capital, which happens to be his home town. The commitment has been dangling unfulfilled for several years.

Major league baseball wilted and failed in Washington, the last Senators team playing to minuscule audiences in 1971. Bob Short then moved the team to Texas and sold it. Calvin Griffith had moved an earlier moribund franchise to Minneapolis a decade before. Half a century has gone by since the Senators had a string of pennant contenders. The new team will be a contender.

Meanwhile, the Redskins are about to go through some hard times and Box M 3 is not likely to be such a jolly place. The regulars may scatter a bit, but they will be back for the World Series of 1981.

Only Lynn Fits Classic Description

The Centerfielder: An Endangered Species

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (NYT) — In the snarled trade that eventually dispatched Mickey Rivers from the Yankees to the Texas Rangers for Oscar Gamble plus a candy-box assortment of players to be named later by both clubs, one thought burned through the confusion — is the classic centerfielder an endangered species?

On the premise that a classic centerfielder should be able to run down any ball hit within the city limits, sling arrows on one hop to third base, and rank among his league's leaders in batting average, home runs and runs batted in, only one is at large — Fred Lynn, the Boston Red Sox gazelle. He is hitting .330 with 30 homers and 90 runs batted in.

The only other centerfielder among the leaders in those categories in either league was Gorman Thomas of the Milwaukee Brewers, with 28 homers. Not that there are aren't several other good centerfielders around — Lee Mazzilli of the New York Mets, Chet Lemon of the Chicago White Sox, Amos Otis of the Kansas City Royals, Ron LeFlore of the Detroit Tigers, Garry Maddox of the Philadelphia Phillies, Andre Dawson of the Montreal Expos, Terry Puhl of the Houston Astros, to name a few. But each is more the swift, spray-hitting type. None is a classic centerfielder. Why?

Down Cycle

It's probably merely a down cycle. Classic catchers were scarce a decade ago until Johnny Bench, Carlton Fisk, Ted Simmons and the late Thurman Munson arrived.

But artificial turf is a factor in the scarcity of classic centerfielders. On those pool-table surfaces, a centerfielder with speed is essential to prevent a line-drive hit toward the alley from going through for an extra-base hit. When the Cincinnati Reds were winning all those pennants, Cesar Geronimo was the ideal centerfielder in Riverfront Stadium; his glove was more important than his bat. If the Reds were still playing in Crosley Field, small and grassy, George Foster might be considered a classic centerfielder. But in Riverfront Stadium, he's a leftfielder.

Even at his best, Rivers was never a classic centerfielder. Not enough power. Not enough arm.

Through the years, Yankee loyalists were spoiled by their centerfielders. Over a span of four decades, from Earle Combs to Joe DiMaggio to Mickey Mantle, the Yankees had Hall of Famers in center field. Combs had everything but power, producing only 58 homers with his career .325 average. But he led the American League in triples three times. And a quarter of a century ago, all New York was spoiled by the presence of three classic centerfielders — Mantle with the Yankees, Willie Mays with the Giants and Duke Snider with the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Mantle and Mays, of course, are in the Hall of Fame. And Snider belongs there.

Now 13 games behind the Baltimore Orioles, the Yankees need a centerfielder if they are to finish the season in style. When they traded Rivers, they thought Juan Beniquez would cover them there, but he went out with a pulled groin muscle that might limit his speed for a while.

Perhaps the rookie who has been on the Columbus shuttle, Bobby Brown, will make it there. If not, the Yankees would have to resort to Bobby Murcer, who has trouble on balls hit over his head, or Reggie Jackson, who has had trouble on any balls hit to him in right field.

Looking to next season, the Yankees surely will pursue a centerfielder, either in the free-agent market or in a trade. LeFlore looms as their first choice.

Only 27 years old, LeFlore has a Tiger contract through next season, after which he would become a free agent if he does not sign a new contract. If negotiations stall during the winter, the Tigers might be tempted to trade him before next season begins rather than lose him to the free-agent market later on. That was the reasoning behind the trade of Rod Carew to the California Angels from the Minnesota Twins early this year.

LeFlore would supply the Yankees with the speed on the bases and in centerfield that Rivers did when he was so inclined. LeFlore also would be reunited with Billy Martin, who was the Tiger manager when he arranged for his tryout when LeFlore was in a Michigan prison.

Unalterable Trait

As for Rivers, the Yankees tolerated his laziness when he was producing. But when he stopped producing, he was no longer worth the aggravation. Too often he had to be coaxed into playing and hustling.

In time the Rangers will trade him, too — for the same reasons that the Yankees did. Rivers is one of those players who will give a team two or three good years. But sooner or later he will sabotage himself.

Except for the departure of Sparky Lyle to the Rangers last winter, the trade of Rivers represents the first breakup of the core of the Yankee teams that won the last two World Series. It won't be the last. George Steinbrenner did not stand still with a winner. He surely will not stand still with a loser.

With the Yankee historians, Rivers left one treasured line. During one of the times when Jackson was surrounded by tumult, the controversial slugger was sitting on the team bus when Rivers's voice piped up from a back seat. "Reginald Martinez Jackson," he called. "You got a white first name, a Spanish second name and a black third name. Man, no wonder you're all messed up."

College Coach Directs Unprecedented Training Program

The Challenge Starts for U.S. Olympic Hockey Squad

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (NYT) — "Fool me once," says the coach of the U.S. Olympic hockey team, "and it's shame on you. Fool me twice, shame on me."

So Herb Brooks does not intend to get fooled by the Russians as, he implies in his epigram, the National Hockey League did.

Brooks, a college coach from Minnesota, has a monumental task. He will coach a group of young men — probably the youngest of any team in the Winter Olympics — that will be geared to face the same Soviet squad that routed the NHL players in the Challenge Cup series at Madison Square Garden.

Imagine an Olympic team of such magnitude that, say, it defeats the National Basketball Association's all-stars so convincingly that the NBA considers altering the way it plays the game. If it can be imagined, then you have the Soviet Olympic hockey team. It is the same national squad that creates admiration and awe wherever it goes. The Russians recognize no distinction between pro and amateur; only their opponents do.

Best Prepared

This U.S. Olympic team, though, will be the best prepared squad that the United States has sent. No longer will the players be the forgotten men of the American Olympic contingent, which used to be brought together a few weeks before the game and told, "Bring us back a medal." It will have the benefit, for example, of analyses of top players provided by the NHL's central scouting bureau.

Brooks has been busy compiling a physiological and psychological profile of the players. He has determined how they will handle anxiety and work loads. He has already given them a 4½-month "dry-land" training program. He will continue to work and train them.

"I have to put in a style, a system," he said. "I don't want to take these college players and play a college schedule."

So they all will drop out of school this fall. It will be, Brooks said, "the toughest schedule we've ever undertaken. Now, what scares me is, do we have the depth to finish this?"

The squad trained as a unit for the first time last week for three days. It will regroup early next month and go to Europe for three weeks of training and games against Europe's top teams. Then it returns to the United States and will use the Minneapolis-St. Paul area as its home base.

In October, November, December and January it will play 50 games against National Hockey League squads, colleges, Central League teams and other countries' national teams. It will face the Canadian Olympic team six times, the Russians twice.

Date With All-Stars

The team even will meet the NHL all-stars, for part of next season's all-star game festivities will consist of contests between the NHL and the Canadian and U.S. Olympic teams. By far, this is the greatest commitment to hockey excellence undertaken by the U.S. Olympic Committee.

So if the Americans get by the opening round, and do face the Russians at Lake Placid next February, it will not be as a surprised, awe-struck collection of collegians who don't know what to expect and don't know one another. It will not be like the NHL all-stars, who gathered at Madison Square Garden one day last February and the next day began a three-game series against the Russians.

But the NHL all-stars were Canadians. They were not as adaptable to change, or ready to accept their vulnerability, as easily as fresh-faced young Americans who are being picked for stamina and speed as much as their ability to throw a body check. Indeed, U.S. college hockey is the more innovative because the coaches, unlike the Canadians, are not afraid to try something new. After all, the Canadians invented the game.

Brooks is an American college coach. His Minnesota team won the National Collegiate championship. His assistant, Craig Patrick, is a former NHL player and contends: "The U.S. team is a real skating team. Everyone on the team will be fast. In a tournament we recently played against the Europeans, the college kids showed up the pros."

It surprises people when they learn that the U.S. squad is not exactly a group of stumbling performers barely out of double-runners. Of the 12 Winter Olympics staged, the Americans have won the gold once and taken the silver six times. They barely missed the bronze in 1976.

"When we've done well in the past, it's because we had great goalkeeping," Brooks said. "Our big question is, do we have that type of goalkeeper? If we don't get it, it will be awfully, awfully difficult. We've got Jimmy Craig of Boston University. He stands on his feet, cuts down the angles. He played well in Moscow. But do we have the goaltending?"

Small wonder he repeats the question. Even Ken Dryden, the most successful goalie of the 1970s, had to change his style after being assaulted by the Russians. They were so quick that he discovered the traditional method of coming out of the cage to cut down the shooter's angle did not work.

Their passes were released so quickly that a skater would slip behind Dryden, snare the pass and stuff it in. Dryden ended his big-league career last season with a goals-against average of 2.24. But against the Russians it was 3.86.

"Everyone thinks we've been second-class citizens against the Russians," Brooks said.

Even if the United States does not surprise the world by beating the Soviet team, it is obvious that the old ways — when American hockey players prepared for the Olympics virtually as the team's forgotten people — are done for. The rest of the world will respect you only if your own country respects you first.



Associated Press

Jimmy Connors grimaces as his racket hits him in the face during the second round of the U.S. Clay Court championships.

Connors, Evert Among Advancers In Clay Court Tennis Tournament

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 9 (UPI) — Chris Evert-Lloyd, shaky from a bout with the flu, rallied yesterday for a 4-6, 6-1, 6-2 triumph over Renata Tomanova to gain the women's singles quarterfinals of the U.S. Open Clay Court tennis championships.

"I felt sick in the first set, but I felt better in the second and third," said Evert, a four-time champion who extended her winning streak in this tournament to 23 matches.

Jimmy Connors, John McEnroe and Guillermo Vilas, the top three seeds in men's singles, led the advance into the third round under the scorching August sun.

Connors, the defending champion, scored a 6-3, 6-2, victory over Pavel Slozil; McEnroe defeated Ramesh Krishnan, 6-4, 6-1, and Vilas beat Van Winitsky, 7-5, 6-3.

"It was hot out there, but in the last four or five games it seemed like my body cooled down or the weather did," Connors said. "I didn't feel so bad."

Jose Higueras, Jose-Luis Clerc, Wojtek Fibak, Manuel Orantes, Eliot Teltscher, and Balazs Taroczy were among others who advanced to the third round.

Kerry Reid defaulted due to an injury she suffered in Tuesday's match against Diane Desfor. Evonne Goolagong Cawley gained the women's quarterfinals with a 6-2, 6-1 victory over Dana Gilbert. Virginia Ruzici defeated Joanne Russell and Regina Marsikova eliminated Emilse Raponi.

Dorsett Breaks Toe; May Be Out 5 Weeks

THOUSAND OAKS, Calif., Aug. 9 (AP) — Tony Dorsett, who has gained more than 1,000 yards in each of his two seasons with the Dallas Cowboys, may be out of the lineup for as long as five weeks.

The tailback broke a toe 10 days ago when he dropped a mirror on it. The injury came to light this week during practice at the Cowboy training camp here when Dorsett asked trainer Don Cochren if he could have his toe taped.

Franklin to Take Drug Counseling

FULLERTON, Calif., Aug. 9 (UPI) — A municipal court judge has ordered jockey Ron Franklin, 19, to enroll in a drug counseling program.

Franklin was arrested May 19 at Disneyland, charged with possession of cocaine. Ordinarily, charges are dismissed after completion of the counseling and treatment program for first-time drug offenders.

Franklin rode Spectacular Bid to victories in the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness Stakes and to third place in the Belmont Stakes.

William Saroyan

Headiness of Numbers

PARIS — Like yourself, I am interested in numbers, and over the years I have come to consider 8 my very own, perhaps because there was good reason to do so, perhaps not.

My earliest favorite for some reason was 3, up to about the age of 6, when it became 7, and for the next 12 or 13 years I thought of things in terms of 7: Well, of course we know there are 7 days to the week, and we know that God created the world in 6 days, and rested on the 7th: and every 7 years everybody becomes somebody else because of cellular changes: and there are surely several other 7-values throughout human meaning, but what they are I don't know, or my mind and memory refuse to let me know best now.

Numerology was something I heard about when various people in my world were struggling with native inability to think large and do mighty, so to put it. And they did feel that this inability was something that might be corrected. Charts, diagrams and numerical progressions were examined, and results were reached that sometimes permitted one or another of us to believe he was on the verge of discovering — it used to be Perpetual Motion, and I understand it still is — truths and realities so simple and so revolutionary that making them known would make us known, and we would be summoned to the capitals of the world to present ourselves in neat ready-made clothes to great bodies of stuffed shirts to explain the secret procedure by means of which all might now be made manifest to the human race, and prosperity and enthusiasm be more available to all.

Phrenology I had gone into for a year or two on and off before I was 11, and while I did not ever come to consider it a fraudulent science, I did come to consider it a limited means to amusement: the human head departmentalized like a map of Africa and each part with names like Philoprogenitiveness, back of the ear that was, and it meant something like the compulsion to begat, while Amativeness only meant wanting to meet girls.

* * *

There were about a dozen and a half of these divisions, and I pitied the man who served the experts by lending his head, for the expression on his face was neutral, something not unlike that of the frog I saw halfway down the mouth of a water snake. There had been no Phrenological chart of the head of a snake or of a frog, and so I had no idea with which part of his head the snake was consuming the frog, or with which part of his head the frog was suffering this event with a dignity and resignation I was surprised that no Presbyterian Preacher had ever referred to.

Swami Yogananda came up from Los Angeles to the Parlor Lecture Club in Fresno, and my father's kid brother Mihran invited me to go with him to hear the great man. The place was jammed with women, and somewhere during the proceedings the Swami had half a dozen of them on stage. He bared his belly, tightened his muscles and ordered one of the ladies to punch him in the gut. What laughter, what excitement, what Eastern Wisdom, when the lady did punch him, and he didn't hardly feel it, as the saying is.

Harry Houdini at Yale or Harvard had done something of the same sort, and then when he had relaxed the stomach muscles one of the boys hit him in the gut with all his might. Harry tried to pretend that it was all right, but the blow ruptured something inside that moved to peritonitis, and two days later the Great Escape Artist was dead.

You can't escape from a surprise, and while there is no literature on the college boy who killed Harry Houdini, perhaps he ought to present himself to history and somewhat round out Harry's story, which in many ways is heroic.

His friend Melville Cane wrote a poem about the fantastic way in which Harry eluded Death scrambling up the stairs of light to everlasting freedom, if you care for that sort of thing, and I do.

* * *

The Swami business idled along easily for about half a century when suddenly it joined rotten singing and bad manners, as a way of becoming rich.

My cousin Zav and I went to a large tent out by Zapp's Park in 1919 where the famous Revivalist Ethridge Lovejoy (or was it Garber Waterford, or Zemus Pollenfax), a lively man with a good business head, was shouting fundamentalism, and charging about on the stage, doing something not unlike Shakespeare, and suddenly he began to ask fundamental questions, starting with, How large is your vocabulary? Zav, who had been casing the girls, said, Whad he say?

In a beer brawl in Munich during an Oktoberfest in 1938, Thomas Wolfe was hit on the head with a pipe. The wound festered and killed him. Someday somebody will write The Man Who Killed Thomas Wolfe, again anonymous, but the deadly secret servant of the Devil, just the same. It will all surely someday work itself out in the archives of truth. It will surely be in the paper, but which number of it I can't guess, although No. 30,001, which impelled this message, is crowded with kindred fragments of the same sort of loss and lore, luck and love.

Mary Blume

The Decline and Call of Royalty

LONDON (IHT) — "As long as this world keeps turning, Monarchy will again and again have its hour!" King Simeon II of Bulgaria proclaimed in a speech studded with exhortations and exclamation points at the annual dinner of the Monarchist League held at the Savoy last winter.

Simeon is now a company director in Madrid, but on that occasion he was definitely king for a night, surrounded by trumpet blasts, other exiled royals and by sympathizers in tiaras, decorations and pearls. One cheeky London weekly had the nerve to publish pictures of the banquet next to those of a drag queens' ball, but the occasion was a solemn, and to the Monarchist League, a symbolic one: a moment to forget that of 160 present heads of state there are only 13 regnant kings and 3 queens.

"While it is easy to dismiss ancient institutions there is a need for a link to the past. We feel we fill a psychological need. New nations seek identity: Monarchy is the ultimate identity except for the Almighty," said the League's Principal Secretary and Receiver General, Michael Wynne-Parker, in its London quarters. Kingdoms may evaporate but royals and royalists flourish:

"As Monarchies decrease, monarchists do the inverse," Mr. Wynne-Parker says. The League always spells Monarchy with a capital M. Membership in the League, which was founded in 1943, is in the thousands, or hundreds of thousands, or possibly a million, says the League's Chancellor, the Marquess of Bristol. The constitution forbids revealing exact figures.

"The largest membership is in the United States. How republicans love a Monarchy. There must be a moral in it somewhere," says Mr. Wynne-Parker, a financial adviser who is himself of royal blood. "As you probably know, the Wynnes are direct descendents of the Kings of Wales," he says.

The names of the League's leading members in the group's magazine are followed by their decorations and honors, the most impressive being Lord Bristol who alone takes up three lines, including the word etcetera. He is the 6th marquess, 12th earl, 12th baron and, he thinks, about the 21st knight as well as being Lord High Interrogator, a medieval title which allowed the incumbent to ask stiff questions on behalf of the monasteries or king. At present he lives in tax exile under what he calls "the great Grimaldi family" in Monte Carlo, rails against the "throwouts, dropouts, drugouts, long-haired morons, idiots" back home and fires off telegrams and telexes to royals and royalists throughout the world.

One might consider the League romantics but they feel they are realists. Ten percent of the monarchs at present in exile have a chance of regaining their thrones, Mr. Wynne-Parker says.

The League supports exiled royals morally and, sometimes, financially. It publishes what is said to be the only monarchist journal in the world, The Monarchist, and keeps extensive archives. "The editor of our magazine, Mr. Jeffrey Finestone, is a professional geneologist," Mr. Wynne-Parker says. "He has the largest album of photographs of every family and every major event and every family tree of every royal family in the world."

Mr. Finestone's contributions to The Monarchist include pictures and notes on the Royal Family of Laos, the House of Schaumburg-Lippe, H.S.H. Princess Dorit Reuss and her husband Prince Heinrich VIII Reuss and their bewilderingly numbered sons Prince Heinrich XX and Prince Heinrich XXIII, the Sultanate of Salu, and an in-depth piece on the Imperial House of Turkey.

With so many royals about, it is inevitable that a few fakes turn up. "If Mr. Jeffrey Finestone finds no trace of them on authorized lists but they use their titles privately, we say nothing," Mr. Wynne-Parker says.

"At our conference last year someone came pretending to be the representative of the Chinese royal family. He wore a pigtail but it was detachable. I had to point out officially that we could do no business in the presence of such a person."

The League has petitioned Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to allow the Shah of Iran to come to Britain. They do not recognize such ancient pretenders as the Stuart claimant — "There is no political reality, we support existing monarchies," Mr. Wynne-Parker says — but they do not oppose Bokassa I of the Central African Republic.

"Does the British diplomatic corps recognize him? Yes. We're not here to judge. Not all monarchs are good. The emphasis should be on the good and diminishing the bad without turning a blind eye.

"All monarchies have had bad monarchs. What is to stop Bokassa's son or grandson from being a saint?"

ROYALS tend to keep a low profile, but their most popular exile was Spain. Life there now, says Lord Bristol, is less safe than it used to be although not as dangerous as Italy. "Here in Monte Carlo we don't even take a decent car across the border to Italy. The most we do is take a boat over to San Remo for lunch." Yet, he says, there are many royalists in Italy:

"If only there weren't so much trouble there and the King weren't so elderly, he would certainly have been asked back. There's a big royalist movement in Italy despite their behavior to cars."

The League's magazine states that the present German constitution provides for a restoration of monarchy and Lord Bristol thinks Greece may yet again be a kingdom:

"We think Albania will come back and there is a possibility that Bulgaria may come back. King Simeon has had talks with the opposition — he is a very brave man — in the mountains of Switzerland. He's not a counterrevolutionary, but he's available to serve inside or outside his country."

Even the future of Albania's King Leka, who recently decamped to Rhodesia when a cache of arms was found in his Madrid home, looks rosy to the Monarchist League.

"King Leka has been a source of fun and ridicule, but in fact attempts have been made on his life and on his wife and mother," Mr. Wynne-Parker says. "Mr. Pettigrew of the Daily Mirror met him and said what a badly fitting suit you're wearing. The king opened his jacket and showed two pistols. . . . We would regard him as a romantic figure with a realistic chance of regaining his throne."

The League also feels that Ahmed Fouad of Egypt, now living in Paris, may one day rule. "Sadat acknowledges the king to the extent that his wife was invited to Cairo for the birth of her son and was visited by Mrs. Sadat. We say well done, Sadat. I don't put it beyond possibility that Sadat will do a Franco."

Mr. Wynne-Parker is perfectly aware that people might think the League out of touch. "Our opponents on the whole don't take us seriously. Thank God they don't. If they did, we would certainly be bumped off."

Anyway, the opposition may not be all that strong. "The only opposition comes from the intellectual element," says Mr. Wynne-Parker. "The ordinary people who don't think support the Monarchy."

PEOPLE: Further Revelatio... By Margaret Tru...

Margaret Trudeau, is back in the news with more revelations. The estranged wife of former Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, says she had an abortion at 17 and flushed the fetus down the toilet. "Pierre asked me never, ever to talk about" the abortion, Mrs. Trudeau, who now lives in New York, told Playgirl in an interview. She said the father was a football player. Mrs. Trudeau is the mother of three boys from her marriage, Justin, 7, Sacha, 5, and Michel, 3. They live with their father, now opposition leader in Parliament. Commenting on a recent romance with singer Lou Rawls, Mrs. Trudeau said, "Don't you think we could have a beautiful chocolate-colored daughter together?" Rawls, "a beautiful, beautiful man who just wants to be good to me," asked her to marry him the first night they met, she said. Mrs. Trudeau, who also said she spent a night with movie star Ryan O'Neal, said Sen. Edward Kennedy is a man she will "always love very, very deeply" because the Massachusetts Democrat comforted her when she was hospitalized for emotional strain in 1974. "He came to my rescue. Completely," she said. "I was ready to leap out the window. We had a telephone relationship for a few months. He would call me at different times, and we would talk about love and marriage and different problems."

* * *

Princess Margaret and Roddy Llewellyn are, together again — near the Spanish town of Marbella this time, according to the London Daily Express. The report was confirmed by Tony Eyers, a friend of the 31-year-old aspiring pop singer and producer of his pop album "Roddy." A spokeswoman at Kensington Palace, where the princess — now divorced from Lord Snowdon — lives with her two children, a spokeswoman confirmed that she is vacationing in Spain. She flew to Malaga on Tuesday. The friendship between the princess, 48-year-old younger sister of Queen Elizabeth, and Llewellyn first made gossip column headlines a few years ago when they made frequent holiday trips to the Caribbean island of Mustique.

* * *

On the fifth anniversary of Richard Nixon's resignation from the presidency, it seemed not unreasonable to check on the whereabouts of the men whose actions brought it all about, — the four Watergate burglars known as ... (Howard Hunt was ... four are still in the ... Bernard Barker is a ... tor for the city; Eug... leases cars, Virgilio ... locksmith and Fran... only member of the ... not a Cuban exile, ... rage . . . Even the ... been studying for a ... ity degree at Princeton ... Seminary, Jeb Stu... "never really intended ... full-time minister," ... said, and he is going ... company that sells ... ment. Mrs. Magruder ... months of a 10-mo... term at a federal p... obstructing justice in ... case, has completed 2 ... Princeton studies a ... more courses to co... degree, Mrs. Magrud...

* * *

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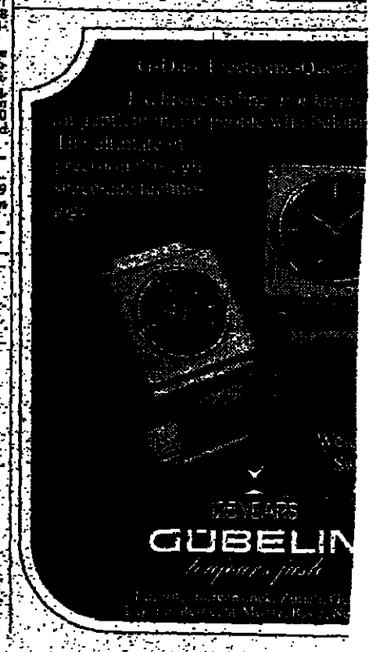
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